

















**FASTI HELLENICI.**  
THE  
CIVIL AND LITERARY  
CHRONOLOGY OF GREECE,

FROM  
THE CXXIV<sup>TH</sup> OLYMPIAD

TO  
THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS.



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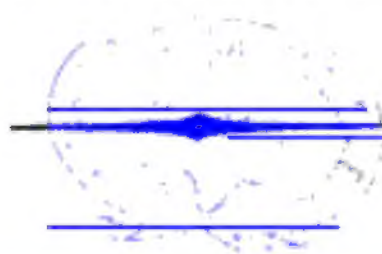




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# CONTENTS.



	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION .....	i—xix
TABLES .....	2
INDEX TO THE TABLES .....	278
APPENDIX.	
1. <i>Supplement to Part II.</i> .....	291
2. <i>General Table of Reigns</i> .....	301
<i>Kings of Macedonia</i> .....	302
3. <i>Kings of Syria</i> .....	308
4. <i>Macedonian months</i> .....	347
<i>Era of Antioch</i> .....	365
<i>Era of the Seleucidae</i> .....	367
5. <i>Kings of Egypt</i> .....	378
6. <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> .....	400
7. ——— <i>Bithynia</i> .....	410
8. ——— <i>Pontus</i> .....	421
9. ——— <i>Cappadocia</i> .....	429
10. <i>Lustra Romana</i> .....	438
11. <i>Parallel years</i> .....	462
12. <i>Greek authors</i> .....	469
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS .....	567
INDEX .....	577

## INTRODUCTION.

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**T**HE third period of the civil and literary chronology of Greece is now delivered to the reader. It commences with the 280th year before Christ, and closes at the death of *Augustus*. It has been shewn already<sup>a</sup> that the 124th Olympiad, which concluded in July B.C. 280, was a remarkable epoch. In this Olympiad occurred, 1. the deaths of *Alexander's* successors, *Ptolemy Soter*, *Lysimachus*, and *Seleucus*: 2. the rise of the *Achæan league*: 3. the passage of *Pyrrhus* into Italy: 4. The kingdom of *Pergamus* was founded at this period; and the other three monarchies of *Asia Minor*, *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Pontus*, although they existed before, yet then first acquired importance as independent kingdoms. The transactions relating to Greece in the years B.C. 280, 279, 278, have been given in the Tables of the former volume. The present Tables therefore<sup>b</sup> only supply in those three years the affairs of Rome.

The Vulgar Christian Era coincides with the 14th year before the death of *Augustus*. But this date would interrupt the narrative at an inconvenient point, and leave the transactions of the period incomplete. It was for obvious reasons desirable that the whole reign of *Augustus* should be included, in which the imperial system was gradually and firmly established. The Tables are accordingly carried down to his death, and contain the annals of 294 years, from the passage of *Pyrrhus* into Italy in the spring of B.C. 280, to the death of *Augustus* in August of the second year of the 198th Olympiad.

The Tables of this period are distributed in the same form as in the former, but the materials are different. The complete series of Athenian archons which we possess ended at the year B.C. 292<sup>c</sup>. Three more are supplied in the 124th Olympiad, who have been already given in the former Tables<sup>d</sup>. But between B.C. 278 and the death of *Augustus* only five archons have been recovered, who

<sup>a</sup> Introd. to part II. p. i.

<sup>b</sup> In the first and second columns.

<sup>c</sup> See Introd. to part II. p. xiii.

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables of the former volume B.C. 280, 279, 278.



can be assigned to their proper years upon valid testimony<sup>e</sup>. The first column therefore is now occupied by the Roman consuls.

The second column contains the Roman and Grecian affairs; which are so arranged that the Roman affairs are first delivered in each year, and then the transactions of Greece, including the Achæan, Ætolian, and Thessalian prætors. After the destruction of Corinth, the transactions of Greece are absorbed in those of Rome; and, for the latter half of the period here described, the Roman affairs will almost exclusively occupy the second column of the Tables.

The third column exhibits the literary chronology of Greece. In the former period the nature of this subject required a separate account of poets and prose writers: in the present, such a division was no longer necessary. The same person often undertook various kinds of composition; and it would not be easy to determine in every case to what class he should be referred. Nor is our information so complete as in the former period; so that a single column contains all that could be recorded of the literary names of Greece, their times, and writings. The fourth column therefore has been allotted to the Roman writers. As the predominance of the Romans gives a paramount interest to Roman affairs within this period, and as the facts collected in the second column of the Tables are chiefly and often exclusively Roman, a chronological notice of the principal Latin writers was indispensable for the illustration of the affairs which it was my province to arrange.

The consuls are verified by such testimonies as I have been able to collect, in the same manner in which the archons were illustrated in the former volume. The Capitoline Marbles (quoted in the first and second columns) are thus described

<sup>e</sup> The five archons are these:

<i>Pytharatus</i>	B. C.	271.
<i>Diognetus</i>	—	264.
<i>Antitheus</i>	—	146.
<i>Theophimus</i>	—	61.
<i>Herodes</i>	—	60.

They will be found inserted in the second column of the Tables. Six other archons, 1. *Arrhenides* apud Laërt. VII. 10. 2. *Agathocles* apud Joseph. Antiq. XIV. 8, 5. 3. *Jason* apud Phlegon. de Mirab. c. 10. 4. *Polycharmus* apud Cic. Ep. Att. V. 11. 5. *Nicias* apud Marmor Corsin. tom. II. p. 161. 6. *Areus* apud Marmor

Corsin. tom. IV. p. 139. have been placed in particular years of this period by Corsini upon conjecture, and without sufficient authority. The year of the first cannot be determined. We only learn from Laërtius that he was archon soon after the death of *Zeno*. The stations of the second and third are doubtful, because the texts of Josephus and Phlegon are corrupt in those passages. Of the fourth we only know that he was archon a little before B. C. 51, when that Epistle of Cicero was written. Of the two last we only know that they were archons after *Octavius* had received the name of *Augustus*.

by Struvius<sup>f</sup>: *A.D.* 1547 cura et sumptibus *Alexandri Farnesii* cardinalis ruderata quædam egesta Romæ quæ continebant monimenta marmorea magistratuum triumphorumque ab urbe condita ad tempora Augusti, quæ quia in Palatio Capitolino reposita exinde dicti *FASTI CAPITOLINI*. Horum auctorem Panvinus in præfatione facit Verrium Flaccum, nobilem grammaticum, contradicente tamen Vossio.—Pighius Pomponio Attico eos adscribit; sed incertum esse auctorem innuit Vossius. Idem vero contendit auctorem, quisquis ille demum sit, potissimum Attici libros secutum fuisse, cum nemo accuratius digesserit Romanos consules, magistratus, triumphos; ut ex Corn. Nepote atque Cicerone colligitur. Prodierunt primum Farnesii cura per Barth. Marlianum Romæ 1549. 8vo. ita ut lacunæ exempli authentici explerentur, sed literis figura et colore diversis, ut discerni supplementa ab antiquis et genuinis possent. Id institutum deseruere editores sequentes Fr. Robortellus Venet. 1555. 4to. et Onuph. Panvinus, qui vulgavit in appendice suorum Fastorum Venet. 1555. fol. Heidelberg. 1588. fol. Occurrunt etiam apud Gruterum—atque in tom. II. Annalium St. V. Pighii ab A. Schotto suppletorum et illustratorum, et in Thes. Antiqq. Rom. Græviano t. XI. Ipsorum ac verorum Fastorum Verrianorum fragmenta nostro tempore Præneste, ubi Verrius vixerat, eruta, et in æs incisa atque illustrata sunt hac epigraphe: “Fastorum anni Romani a Verrio Flacco ordinatorum reliquiae ex  
“ marmorearum tabularum fragmentis Præneste nuper effossis collectae et illu-  
“ stratae: accedunt Verrii Flacci operum fragmenta omnia quæ extant, ac Fasti  
“ Romani singulorum mensium ex hactenus repertis Calendariis marmoreis inter  
“ se conlatis expressi, cura et studio P. F. F. (Foggini, custodis Bibliothecæ  
“ Vatic.) Romæ 1779. fol.” Non solum festa, sacrificia, feriæ, aliaque ad cultum divinum pertinentia, in his fastis indicantur, sed etiam res nonnullæ civiles memoratu dignæ, præcipue e temporibus Julii Cæsaris, Augusti, ac Tiberii, quibus editor scite usus est ad varia emendanda in chronologia Romana. Quum igitur fasti Capitolini et Verriani temporum injuria perfecti seu integri non essent, alii in iisdem ex scriptoribus antiquis supplendis atque ad sequiora tempora producendis desudarunt. Initium fecit Car. Sigonius dum in lucem ederet fastos hac inscriptione ornatos: “Fasti consulares ac triumphales, a Romulo ad Tiberium  
“ Cæsarem, commentariis illustrati.” Mutinæ, 1550. fol. Venet. 1556. fol. Basil. 1559. fol.

<sup>f</sup> Bibl. Hist. vol. IV. part 1. p. 228.

I have used two works in which the Capitoline fragments are contained: 1. The second edition of Sigonius<sup>g</sup>, in which the original and genuine fragments of the Marbles are distinguished from the additions supplied by Sigonius himself: so that the reader is at once enabled to select what is original, and to reject the rest. 2. *Barthol. Marliani patricii Mediolanensis Annales consulum, dictorum, censorumque Romanorum, a condita urbe usque ad Ti. Casarem. ejusdem in eosdem ac triumphos commentarius: fol. Romæ, 1560. Romanorum virorum triumphum cum commentario, eodem Marliano auctore: fol. Romæ, 1560.* This work, although, as it seems, by the first editor of the fragments, is of far inferior value to that of Sigonius. The genuine is not distinguished from the additions: and instances of error or negligence occur<sup>h</sup>. From Sigonius, compared with Marlianus, I have transcribed into the Tables the triumphs recorded by the Marbles; except that, for the sake of brevity, the names are given in a shorter form than in the original<sup>i</sup>. For the same reason, in citing the authorities in the column of consuls, I have not every where specified the variations in the *prænomen*, or in the spelling and order of the names. When any remarkable variation occurs, it has been noticed<sup>k</sup>.

The Chronicle, which has borne the various names of *Fasti Siculi*, *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, *Constantinopolitanum*, and *Paschale*<sup>l</sup>, and which contains an account of events from the creation to the reign of *Heraclius*, has a list of consuls

<sup>g</sup> Venet. 1556.

<sup>h</sup> He omits, for example, p. 77. the consuls of the year DCXXXIII. [635 Varr.] In p. 127. he omits the triumph of *Manlius*. See the Tables B. C. 234. 2.

<sup>i</sup> Thus in the Tables B. C. 278. 2. *C. Fabricius Luscinus II. cos. II. de Lucanis*—is in the original *C. Fabricius C. F. C. N. Luscinus*. In the same manner the father and grandfather of the consuls are expressed in the Marbles, but are not given in the first column of the Tables.

<sup>k</sup> As, for example, in B. C. 105. 1.

<sup>l</sup> Norisius de Epochis Syro-Maced. p. 203. *Auctor Chronici quod Raderus pro arbitrio Alexandrinum inscripsit, quodve primitus in Sicilia inventum Fastorum Siculorum nomine a Panvinio sapius appellatur.* Harles Introd. ad Ling. Græc. tom. II. p. 481. *Farrago historico-chronologica quam*

*Matthæus Raderus Chron. Alex. inscripsit, arbitrans auctorem fuisse Alexandrinum, atque Gr. et Lat. vulgavit Monachi 1624. 4<sup>to</sup>.—Nomine Fastorum Siculorum laudatur, quoniam Hieronymus Surlita cod. MS. in Sicilia reperit, unde ab Antonio Augustino perlatus est Romam. Inde fastos consulares excerpsit ediditque Sigonius et Panvinus, atque Gr. Lat. Sylburgius in tom. III. Hist. Augustæ. Scaliger, ad quem Casaubonus e suo codice plura excerpta miserat,—Græce edidit, præfixa epigraphe ἐπιστῆς χρόνων.—Usserius appellat Chronicon Constantinopolitanum: Antiochenum vocare malit Valesius. Sub vero autem titulo Chronici Paschalis edidit Latine vertit notisque doctis illustravit Carolus Du Fresne, Paris. 1688. fol.* It is quoted in the present work by the name of Chron. Alex.



differing in many respects from other lists. This Chronicle is published by Scaliger<sup>m</sup> under the following title: 'Επιτομή χρόνων ἀπὸ Ἀδὰμ τοῦ πρωτοπλάστου ἀνθρώπου ἕως κ' ἔτους τῆς βασιλείας Ἡρακλείου [A. D. 629] τοῦ εὐσεβεστάτου, καὶ μετὰ ὑπατείας ἔτους ιθ' καὶ ιη' ἔτους τῆς βασιλείας Ἡρακλείου νέου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ ἰνδικτιῶνες γ'. The extant Chronicle in the edition of Scaliger breaks off at the 20th of *Mauricius*, A. D. 601. and the remaining 28 years to the 20th of *Heraclius* are wanting. The edition of Scaliger has been used in the present work.

The first consuls are placed in this Chronicle<sup>n</sup> at Ol. 85.1. πέ' Ὀλυμπίας. ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἤρξαντο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ὑπατεῖ χρηματίζεσθαι, καὶ διοικεῖν τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ πράγματα ἐπὶ ἔτη τζδ'. τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἕως δευτέρου ἔτους καὶ αὐτοῦ ργ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ὑπατείας Λεπίδου καὶ Πλάγκου. ἤγγεν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ α' ἔτος Γαίον Ἰουλίον, καὶ ἕκτον Κλεοπάτρας. ἐνομασίαι τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ὑπάτων. λα' [31st *Artaxerxes Longimanus*]. ὑπατεία Βρούτου καὶ Κολλατίνου. which is placed in Ol. 85.1. This author fixes the first Olympiad nearly at its true date, B. C. 776, and the foundation of Rome at Ol. 7. 4. five years below the date of Varro<sup>o</sup>: so that in the date assigned to the first consuls there is a *metachronism* of about 65 years.

The consuls *Latinus* and *Coruncanius*, who entered upon their consulship in the spring of B. C. 280, are placed by this Chronicle in Ol. 124.4. which nearly

<sup>m</sup> Ad calcem Eusebii p. 227—299.

<sup>n</sup> Apud Scalig. p. 248.

<sup>o</sup> He places the first Olympiad in the 51st of *Uzziah*: p. 238. κα' ἔτει—ἡ πρώτη Ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν, ἧτις ἐστὶ τετραετής.—τὴν πρώτην Ὀλυμπιάδα δ' Ἀφρικανὸς κατὰ Ἰωαθάμ Ἑβραίων τοῦ Ἰοῦδα βασιλέως συνάγει. καὶ ὁ ἡμέτερος δὲ κανὼν κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν παρίστησι. γράφει δὲ ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς ὡς πρὸς λέξιν "Αἰσχύ-  
" λος δ' Ἀγαμέμνωνος ἤρξεν Ἀθηναίων διὰ βίου ἔτη κγ'. ἐφ' οὗ Ἰωαθάμ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ." καὶ ὁ ἡμέτερος δὲ κανὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος τὸν Ἰωαθάμ βασιλέα Ἰοῦδα συνείληφε. According to this computation, Ol. 1. 3. = 1st *Jotham*; and the 16th of *Jotham* is in A. M. 4749; μετὰ Ὀζίαν ἐβασίλευσεν—Ἰωαθάμ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἔτη ιγ'. ὁμοῦ διψμθ'. Therefore the 1st *Jotham* and Ol. 1. 3. would fall in A. M. 4734. and the 51st *Uzziah* and Ol. 1. 1. in A. M. 4732. The nativity of Christ is placed p. 263. in Ol. 194. 2. ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων Λεπτοῦλου καὶ Πίσωνος ἔτους ρφζ'. γενέσθαι κόσμου. But 5507—4732 = 775. The dates therefore are consistent. His

date for the foundation of Rome is given p. 239. τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔτει ἐβδόμῃς Ὀλυμπιάδας—Ῥῶμος καὶ Ῥῆμος κτίζουσι τὴν Ῥώμην. The date of *Varro* coincides with Ol. 6. 3., and of the Marbles with Ol. 6. 4. From another notice of this author, p. 280. B. C. 751 results as his era for the foundation of Rome: *Olymp.* 277. 3. ἔτους τα' τῆς εἰς οὐρανὸς ἀναλήψεως τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ κε' τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας Κωνσταντίνου—πῶλον κτίσας Κωνστ. "είλη" κτίσθη πρὸ πέντε ἑξῶν Μαΐου—τῇ ια' Ἀρτεμεισίου μηνός.—εἰσὶν ἀπὸ κτίσεως Ῥώμης ἕως οὗ Κ. "είλη" ἀνεκαίνισθη ἔτη ρκ'. Constantinople was dedicated May 11. A. D. 330. U. C. Varr. 1083. But 1080—329 = B. C. 751. Africanus, according to Syncellus, placed the first Olympiad at the first year of *Ahaz*. See the former volume p. 321. It might therefore have commenced in the last year of *Jotham*. If the author of the Chronicle intended to express that Africanus placed it in the beginning of *Jotham*'s reign, he probably gave an erroneous representation.

agrees with their true position<sup>p</sup>. But, in the following period, by the omission of four pairs of consuls<sup>q</sup>, the consuls are thrown back above their actual date in the following manner.

Ol. 124. 4. [125. 1.] *Lævinus* and *Coruncanus*.

\* B. C. 270. *Genucius* and *Cornelius* omitted.

127. 2. [127. 4.] *Gallus* and *Pictor*.

129. 3. [130. 1.] *Scipio* and *Duilius*.

\* B. C. 237. *Caudinus* and *Flaccus* om.<sup>r</sup>

135. 3. [136. 2.] *Torquatus* and *Bulbus*.

\* B. C. 174. *Albinus* and *Scævola* om.<sup>s</sup>

158. 3. [159. 3.] *Metellus* and *Maximus*.

\* B. C. 141. *Servilius* and *Pompeius* om.

158. 4. [160. 1.] *Scipio* (*Cæpio*) and *Lælius*.

after *Vatia* and *Pulcher* B. C. 79. he interpolates

Κλαυδίου καὶ Σερβιλίου.

174. 3. [175. 3.] *Lepidus* and *Catulus*.

\* B. C. 75. *Octavius* and *Cotta* om.<sup>t</sup>

175. 2. [176. 3.] *Lucullus* and (*Aurelius*).

182. 1. [183. 2.] *Calenus* and *Vatinus*.

183. 1. [184. 2.] *Pansa* and *Hirtius*.

184. 1. [185. 2.] *Censorinus* and *Sabinus*, omitted by the transcriber.

184. 3. [185. 4.] *Agrippa* and *Gallus*; 1st of *Augustus*.

The consulships by these omissions are gradually carried back till they are placed in the fifth year before their true date. Sometimes the facts recorded in the Chronicle remain fixed to their Olympic year, while the consuls have fallen

<sup>p</sup> Their consulship in reality perhaps coincided with Ol.  $\frac{124.4}{125.1}$  the end of the former year and the beginning of the latter.

<sup>q</sup> In reality, five years omitted: but, as one year is interpolated, this leaves an actual deficiency of four consulships.

<sup>r</sup> The three years,

Γράχου καὶ Φάλακος,  
Καυδίου καὶ Φλάκου,  
Καυδίου καὶ Οὐάρου,

became

Γράχου καὶ Φλάκου,  
Κλαυδίου καὶ Οὐάρου.

\* Perhaps 'Αλβίου καὶ Σκεβόλου were omitted because Σκεβόλου preceded [B. C. 175], and 'Αλβίου followed [B. C. 173].

<sup>t</sup> On account of *Cotta* following [B. C. 74] and *Octavius* preceding [B. C. 76],

Ὀκταβίου καὶ Κουρίωνος,  
Ὀκταβίου καὶ Κούττου,  
Λουκούλλου καὶ Κούττου,

became

Ὀκταβίου καὶ Κουρίωνος,  
Λουκούλλου καὶ Μικούττου.

back; and thus the transactions are disjoined from the consuls to which they belong, to the great confusion of history. The reign and death of *Cæsar* are thus described<sup>v</sup>:

ρπγ' ὀλυμπιάς.

ε'. [5th *Cleopatra*] ὑπ. Πάνσα καὶ Ἰρτίου.

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἡρέθη μονάρχης.

τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ ἐδιοικήθη πράγματα ὑπὸ [l. ἀπὸ] Βρούτου καὶ Κολλατίνου ἐπὶ ἔτη τζγ', ἤγουν τοῦ παρόντος πέμπτου ἔτους Κλεοπάτρας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν προκειμένων ὑπάτων.

ρπδ' ὀλυμπιάς.

θ'. [9th *Cleopatra*] 4th year of *Cæsar*. [the consuls are wanting.]

ι'. [10th *Cleop.*] ὑπ. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου, 5th year of *Cæsar*.

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐσφάγη.

A *metachronism* of five years in these events, as compared with the consulships to which they are referred.

With the exception of these omissions, (producing these consequences,) the list of consuls in the Chronicle, from B. C. 280 to the reign of *Augustus*, corresponds with the list obtained from the other testimonies quoted in the Tables; with only such variations as might arise, for the most part, from a transcriber in expressing Roman names in Greek characters.

From the consulship of *Agrippa* and *Gallus*, the list of consuls in the Chronicle varies so much from the true list, that a view of both is necessary to be given. The following columns exhibit the true list of consuls as delivered in these Tables, and the list of the Alexandrine Chronicle. That list begins, as we have seen, five years too high: which produces a *metachronism* of five years in assigning the first year of *Augustus*<sup>x</sup>.

Ol.	B. C.		Ol.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
185.4.	37.	<i>Agrippa</i> and <i>Gallus</i> .	184.3.	1.	<i>Agrippa</i> and <i>Gallus</i> .
186.1.	36.	<i>Poplicola</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .	4	2.	<i>Poplicola</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .
2.	35.	<i>Cornificius</i> and <i>Pompeius</i> .	185.1.	3.	<i>Cornificius</i> and <i>Pompeius</i> .
3.	34.	<i>Libo</i> and <i>Antonius</i> .	2.	4.	<i>Antonius</i> and <i>Libo</i> .

<sup>v</sup> P. 260.

<sup>x</sup> The Chronicle ascribes to *Cæsar* five years, and to *Augustus* 56; computing the reign of *Augustus* from the death of *Cæsar*. The two reigns therefore are 5 + 56 = 61 years. But these 61

years, being made to begin at the consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa* B. C. 43, instead of *Cæsar* and *Isauricus* B. C. 48, are compared throughout with the wrong consuls.



Ol.	B.C.		Ol.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
4.	33.	<i>Cæsar II. and Tullus.</i>	3.	5.	<i>Octavian. Aug. and Cicero.</i>
187.1.	32.	<i>Ahenobarbus and Sossius.</i>	4.	6.	<i>Octav. Aug. II. and Corvilius.</i>
2.	31.	<i>Cæsar III. and Messalla.</i>	186.1.	7.	<i>Octav. Aug. III. and Crassus.</i>
3.	30.	<i>Cæsar IV. and Crassus.</i>	2.	8.	<i>*Octav. Aug. IV. and Crassus II.</i>
4.	29.	<i>Cæsar V. and Apuleius.</i>	3.	9.	<i>Ahenobarbus and Sossius.</i>
188.1.	28.	<i>Cæsar VI. and Agrippa II.</i>	4.	10.	<i>Octav. Aug. V. and Apuleius.</i>
2.	27.	<i>Cæsar VII. and Agrippa III.</i>	187.1.	11.	<i>Octav. Aug. VI. and Agrippa.</i>
3.	26.	<i>Cæsar VIII. and Taurus.</i>	2.	12.	<i>Octav. Aug. VII. and Agrippa II.</i>
4.	25.	<i>Cæsar IX. and Silanus.</i>	3.	13.	<i>Octav. Aug. VIII. and Taurus.</i>
189.1.	24.	<i>Cæsar X. and Flaccus.</i>	4.	14.	<i>Octav. Aug. IX. and Silanus.</i>
2.	23.	<i>Cæsar XI. and Murena.</i>	188.1.	15.	<i>Octav. Aug. X. and Flaccus.</i>
3.	22.	<i>Marcellus and Arruntius.</i>	2.	16.	<i>Octav. Aug. XI. and Piso.</i>
4.	21.	<i>Lollius and Lepidus.</i>	3.	17.	<i>Octav. Aug. XII. and Arruntius.</i>
190.1.	20.	<i>Apuleius and Nerva.</i>	4.	18.	<i>*Κῆλος and Tiberius.</i>
2.	19.	<i>Sentius and Lucretius.</i>	189.1.	19.	<i>Lollius and Lepidus.</i>
3.	18.	<i>Lentulus and Lentulus.</i>	2.	20.	<i>Apuleius and Nerva.</i>
4.	17.	<i>Furnius and Silanus.</i>	3.	21.	<i>Saturnilus and Lucretius.</i>
191.1.	16.	<i>Ahenobarbus and Scipio.</i>	4.	22.	<i>Lentulus and Lentulus.</i>
2.	15.	<i>Libo and Piso.</i>	190.1.	23.	<i>*Lentulus II. and Cornelius.</i>
3.	14.	<i>Crassus and Lentulus.</i>	2.	24.	<i>Φορνίσιος (Furnius) and Silanus.</i>
4.	13.	<i>Nero and Varus.</i>	3.	25.	<i>Domitius and Ahenobarbus.</i>
192.1.	12.	<i>Messalla and Quirinus.</i>	4.	26.	<i>Libo and Piso.</i>
2.	11.	<i>Tubero and Maximus.</i>	191.1.	27.	<i>Crassus and Lentulus.</i>
3.	10.	<i>Antonius and Africanus.</i>	2.	28.	<i>Nero and Varus.</i>
4.	9.	<i>Drusus and Crispinus.</i>	3.	29.	<i>Messalla and Quirinus.</i>
193.1.	8.	<i>Censorinus and Gallus.</i>	4.	30.	<i>*Rubellius and Saturninus.</i>
2.	7.	<i>Nero II. and Piso II.</i>	192.1.	31.	<i>Maximus and Tubero.</i>
3.	6.	<i>Veter and Balbus.</i>	2.	32.	<i>Africanus and Maximus II.</i>
4.	5.	<i>Aug. XII. and Sulla.</i>	3.	33.	<i>Drusus and Crispinus.</i>
194.1.	4.	<i>Sabinus II. and Rufus.</i>	4.	34.	<i>Censorinus and Gallus.</i>
2.	3.	<i><sup>γ</sup>Lentulus and Messalinus.</i>	193.1.	35.	<i>Nero II. and Scipio II.</i>
3.	2.	<i>Aug. XIII. and Sylvanus.</i>	2.	36.	<i>Balbus and Veter.</i>
4.	1.	<i>Lentulus and Piso.</i>	3.	37.	<i>Octavianus XIII. and Sulla.</i>
195.1.	A.D. 1.	<i>Cæsar and Paullus.</i>	4.	38.	<i>Sabinus and Rufinus (Rufus).</i>
2.	2.	<i>Vinicius and Varus.</i>	194.1.	39.	<i>Octav. Aug. XIV. and Sylvanus.</i>
3.	3.	<i>Lamia and Servilius.</i>	2.	40.	<i>Lentulus and Piso.</i>
4.	4.	<i><sup>α</sup>Catus and Saturninus.</i>	3.	41.	<i>P. Cæsar and Paullus.</i>
196.1.	5.	<i>Magnus and Valerius.</i>	4.	42.	<i>Vinicius and Varus.</i>
2.	6.	<i>Lepidus and Arruntius.</i>	195.1.	43.	<i>Lamia and Servilius.</i>
3.	7.	<i>Creticus and Nerva.</i>	2.	44.	<i>Magnus and Valerius.</i>
4.	8.	<i>Camillus and Nonius.</i>	3.	45.	<i>Lepidus and Plancus.</i>
197.1.	9.	<i>Sabinus and Camerinus.</i>	4.	46.	<i>Tiber. Cæs. and Capito.</i>
2.	10.	<i>Dolabella and Silanus.</i>	196.1.	47.	<i>Creticus and Nerva.</i>
3.	11.	<i>Lepidus and Taurus.</i>	2.	48.	<i>Camillus and Quintilianus.</i>
4.	12.	<i>Germanicus and Capito.</i>	3.	49.	<i>Camerinus and Sabinus.</i>
198.1.	13.	<i>Silius and Plancus.</i>	4.	50.	<i>Dolabella and Silanus.</i>
2.	14.	<i>Sex. Pompeius and Sex. Apuleius.</i>	197.1.	51.	<i>Lepidus and Taurus.</i>
3.	15.	<i>Drusus and Flaccus.</i>	2.	52.	<i>*Tib. Cæs. II. and Scipio.</i>
4.	16.	<i>Taurus and Libo.</i>	3.	53.	<i>*Flaccus and Silanus.</i>
199.1.	17.	<i>Rufus and Flaccus.</i>	4.	54.	<i>Sextus and Sextus.</i>
2.	18.	<i>Tiberius III. and Germanicus II.</i>	198.1.	55.	<i>*Pompeius and Apuleius.</i>

<sup>γ</sup> Omitted in the Chronicle.

<sup>α</sup> Ibid.

<sup>α</sup> ΦΑΛΚΟΤ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑΝΟΤ; perhaps a corruption for ΠΑΛΓΚΟΤ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑΙΟΤ.

Ol.	B. C.		Ol.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
199.3.	19.	<i>Silanus and Norbanus.</i>	198.2.	56.	<i>Brutus (Drusus) and Flaccus II.</i>
4.	20.	<i>Messalla and Cotta.</i>	3.	Tib. 1.	<i>Taurus and Libo.</i>
200.1.	21.	<i>Tiberius and Drusus.</i>	4.	2.	<i>Crassus (Flaccus) and Rufus.</i>
2.	22.	<i>Agrippa and Galba.</i>	199.1.	3.	<i>Tiber. IV. Rufus (Drusus) II.</i>
3.	23.	<i>Pollio and Veter.</i>	2.	4.	<i>Messala and Gratus.</i>
4.	24.	<i>Cethegus and Varro.</i>	3.	5.	<i>Tib. Cas. IV. and Drusus.</i>
201.1.	25.	<i>Lentulus and Agrippa.</i>	4.	6.	<i>b . . . . .</i>
2.	26.	<i>Sabinus and Gætulicus.</i>	200.1.	7.	<i>Agrippa and Galba.</i>
3.	27.	<i>Piso and Crassus.</i>	2.	8.	<i>Pollio and Veter.</i>
4.	28.	<i>Silanus and Nerva.</i>	3.	9.	<i>Cethegus and Varus (Varro).</i>
202.1.	29.	<i>Rubell. Geminus and Fusius Geminus.</i>	4.	10.	<i>Agrippa II. and Lentulus.</i>
2.	30.	<i>Vinicius and Longinus.</i>	201.1.	11.	<i>Getulicus and Sabinus.</i>
			2.	12.	<i>Crassus and Piso.</i>
			3.	13.	<i>Silanus and Nerva.</i>
			4.	14.	<i>Geminus and Geminus.</i>
			202.1.	15.	<i>* Rufus and Rubellinus.</i>
			2.	16.	<i>Vinicius and Longinus.</i>

The deficiency of five years in the preceding period is here compensated by the interpolation of five consulships<sup>c</sup>. Four years are restored to the reign of *Augustus* by four interpolations; and the *metachronism*, which was five years in the first year of his reign, in the 56th is reduced to one. *Taurus* and *Libo*, the second consuls of *Tiberius*, are in the Chronicle the first. Another interpolated year brings back the 16th of *Tiberius* to its true place; and *Vinicius* and *Longinus*, his 16th consuls, are also the 16th in the Chronicle. When these interpolations are struck out, the two lists will nearly correspond, except in a very few instances, where the Chronicle has transposed the consuls. In the strange error of dividing the two *Sexti* and the two *Gemini* each into two years, the author concurs with Epiphanius, who has done the same thing<sup>d</sup>.

The *Fasti Consulares Anonymi*, which Norisius<sup>e</sup> has published, are thus de-

<sup>b</sup> Perhaps *Silanus* and *Norbanus* were here omitted by the transcriber.

<sup>c</sup> In reality seven pairs of consuls are interpolated, which are marked thus \*: but, as two are omitted, the overplus is thus reduced to five years.

<sup>d</sup> Epiphanius in part agrees with the list of the Chronicle in the thirty pairs of consuls described in the Tables A. D. 12. col. 2. Although he is more free from error than the Chronicle. Having given those thirty consulships down to *Silanus* and *Nerva* inclusive, Epiphanius proceeds thus: p.

446. B. ἱπατεία τῶν δύο Γεμηῶν, εἶτα ἄλλη ἱπατεία 'Ρούφου καὶ 'Ρουβελλίανος. Then followed μετὰ τὴν ἱπατείαν 'Ρούφου καὶ 'Ρουβελλίανος ἡ Οὐινικίου καλουμένη καὶ Λογγίνου Κασσίου. p. 448. B. τὰς δύο ἱπατείας τῶν τε δύο Γεμηῶν καὶ τὴν 'Ρούφου καὶ 'Ρουβελλίανος.

<sup>e</sup> At the end of his dissertations *de Epochis Syro-Macedonum*, with this title: *Fasti consulares cum feriis ac ætate Lunæ Kalendis Januariis, annis etiam Bisextilibus designatis, juxta methodum—Cycli annorum 84. auctore anonymo, e codice MS. Bibliothecæ Cæsareæ.*



scribed<sup>f</sup>: *Joannes Cuspinianus, qui proximo sæculo ante Sigonium ac Panvinium Fastos editis in Chronicon Cassiodori commentariis eximie illustravit, laterculos consulares ex laudato Anonymi codice excerptos suo volumini passim inseruit, quos sane viri eruditi integros ab eodem editos maluissent:—Membranæ illæ vetustissimæ in Viennensi Casarea bibliotheca (numero inter Historicos codices 56 et 648) a pluribus lustris serrabantur. Horum Fastorum exemplar mihi obtinuit cura Antonii Magliabechii.—Auctor Anonymus hosce fastos descripsit A. D. 354. tum quod hujusce anni consulibus iidem clauduntur, tum quod ætatem lunæ postremis illis annis accurate recenset.—Anonymus in hisce tabulis consularibus contexendis sola consulum cognomina recitat, et plurima quidem quæ ex marmoreis Capitolinis tantum lapidibus intelleximus. Non pauca prioris sæculi cognomina erratis characteribus exprimuntur, ac non semel idem cognomen variata orthographia exaratur, quæ errata librariorum negligentia nullus non ducat. Ipse quidem eos Fastos cum iisdem mendis exhibui quæ inerant eorundem apographo.*

These *Fasti Consulares* have been compared with the list of consuls in the first column. Where they present any variation, even though arising from the error of a transcriber, that variation is marked in the Tables. They are also quoted on other occasions; as to verify the consulships omitted by Cassiodorus, or the Alexandrine Chronicle. Wherever they are not named at all, it is always to be understood that they coincide with the other testimonies. In the 72 consulships which have been described, from *Agrippa* and *Gallus* to *Vinicius* and *Longinus*, it is remarkable that, although the *Fasti Anonymi* sometimes agree with the Alexandrine Chronicle in the names, yet they exhibit no interpolations, and agree in the true order of the consuls without any variation<sup>h</sup>.

The *Fasti Verriani* described the twelve months of the Roman year. Scanty

<sup>f</sup> Noris. p. 28—31.

<sup>g</sup> *Codex e Bibliotheca Cuspiniani in Casaream deportatus fuit. NORIS.*

<sup>h</sup> The consuls to the death of *Augustus*, as de-

livered in these *Fasti Anonymi*, are given in the Tables. The first sixteen consulships of the reign of *Tiberius* are added here, that the reader may compare them with the preceding lists.

U. C. Year.	A. D.		U. C. Year.	A. D.	
768.	15.	<i>Druso Cesare et Flacco.</i>	776.	23.	<i>Pollione et Vetere.</i>
769.	16.	<i>Tauro et Libone.</i>	777.	24.	<i>Cethego et Varro.</i>
770.	17.	<i>Flacco et Rufo.</i>	778.	25.	<i>Agrippa et Lentulo.</i>
771.	18.	<i>Tib. Cæs. III. et Germanico II.</i>	779.	26.	<i>Cetulico et Sabino.</i>
772.	19.	<i>Silano et Bulbo.</i>	780.	27.	<i>Grasso et Pisone.</i>
773.	20.	<i>Messala et Colla.</i>	781.	28.	<i>Silano et Nerva.</i>
774.	21.	<i>Tib. Cæs. IV. et Druso Cæs. II.</i>	782.	29.	<i>Gemino et Gemino.</i>
775.	22.	<i>Agrippa et Gallo.</i>	783.	30.	<i>Vinicio et Longino.</i>

fragments remain of *January, March, April, and December*, with one passage from *February*. Some use has been made of these fragments in the Tables.

From the irregularity of the Roman calendar before its reformation in B.C. 46, the actual date of many transactions did not correspond to the apparent date, or to the month to which they are ascribed. Thus the consuls who entered on their office on the Calends of January sometimes commenced their consulship before the close of the preceding Julian year. The birth of *Cicero*, assigned to the 3rd of January B.C. 106, in reality occurred before the end of B.C. 107. I have been satisfied, however, with recording this and similar facts at their apparent dates in the Julian year: an attempt at minuteness in this particular would have produced much confusion in the Tables, without proportionate advantage. Nor was precision capable of being attained. The Roman calendar in B.C. 46 was 67 days behind the seasons of the year; and, for a few years preceding, the proportion might be nearly the same. Accordingly, by comparing the dates with the narratives of writers, we are enabled on some occasions to reject the apparent, and to fix events to their real time<sup>1</sup>. But from the very nature of the irregularity it would happen that this proportion would not be uniform. The Roman months were sometimes advanced, sometimes thrown back, by the management of the priests<sup>2</sup>: and the deficiency, which at one time was 60 days, might be 40, or 20, or 30, at another. An attempt therefore to determine on what particular day in the Julian year the Calends of January fell at the time of the birth of *Cicero*, and still more at any earlier periods, must be uncertain.

Usher supposes from a text of Livy, which fixes the battle of Pydna to the 4th of September, that in B.C. 168 the Roman months had fallen back 70 days behind the true position; and that the Ides of March in that year coincided with the 4th of January, the 3rd of April with January 23rd, and the 4th of September with June 21st<sup>1</sup>. But it will be seen in the Tables that this date in Livy is refuted by

<sup>1</sup> As in the Tables B. C. 49. 2. 48. 2.

<sup>2</sup> See Censorinus, quoted in the Tables B. C. 46. 2.

<sup>1</sup> Usher, *Annals of the World* p. 423: *III. Non. April. as the year at Rome then stood answered unto the 23d of our January, according to the Julian account; as we gather from the eclipse of the moon which fell out five months afterwards. Ibid. p. 426. The night which did precede the day before*

*the Nones of September, when the moon was eclipsed at the appointed hour, &c. The astronomical account sheweth that the total darkness of the moon fell out upon June 21. according to the Julian account, the eighth hour after noon.—Whence it is inserted that the Ides of March on this year, whereon Paulus entered upon his second consulship, fell out upon Jan. 4. according to the Julian reckoning.*



Livy himself; from whom it appears that *Æmilius* set out from Rome immediately after the Calends of April; that he arrived at the army in Macedonia in eight or nine days from Corcyra; and that after his arrival he completed the war in fifteen days. The date, then, of Livy, which supposes more than five months between his departure from Rome and the decisive battle, is erroneous: and a space of about 80 days, or less than three months, from the Calends of April to the latter end of June, is all that the account of the consul himself will allow to the campaign<sup>m</sup>. It appears, then, that the eclipse might happen in June of the Roman calendar, and the Julian year and the Roman reckoning in B. C. 168 would nearly coincide<sup>n</sup>. We cannot therefore safely affirm with Blair<sup>o</sup>, that, in B. C. 106, the day of the birth of *Cicero*, *III. Non. Jan.* “agreed with the beginning of November [B. C. 107] according to the Julian year:” or conclude that, because the Roman months were 67 days behind the Julian reckoning in B. C. 46, they were consequently 60 days behind it 60 years before. Nor can we certainly pronounce with Usher<sup>p</sup>, that in B. C. 63 the *IX. Kal. Octob.* fell in June; that in B. C. 61 the consulship of *Piso* began in the preceding Julian November; that in B. C. 62 the *Calends* of *June* fell upon the Julian *March*; or that in B. C. 58 the *Calends* of *May* were about the end of the Julian *February*. For the two or three years immediately preceding B. C. 46, we can decide with better authority: and yet, when Usher<sup>q</sup> undertakes to fix to a single day the variation, and to determine that in B. C. 50 the *Ides* of *October* were on the 7th of *August*, and *v. Id. Dec.* on the 1st of *October*; that in B. C. 49 the *Calends* of *January* fell upon the 22nd of *October* preceding, *IIII. Kal. Mart.* upon

<sup>m</sup> See the testimonies in the Tables B. C. 168. 2. The speech of *Æmilius*, which is given by Livy, Diodorus, and Plutarch, was probably derived from Polybius: as the discourse of *Æmilius* on a former occasion, recorded by Livy XLV. 8. Plutarch. *Æmil.* c. 27. may be traced to Polybius, fragm. Vatican. p. 433.

<sup>n</sup> In the transactions of the Roman consuls in Greece and Asia during the years B. C. 200—188. there is no indication that the Ides of March, on which they entered office, fell earlier than the true time. On the contrary, it will be seen in the Tables that in the first Macedonian war they were often too late for the season of action; and

that in B. C. 188 the spring had arrived in Greece before *Fulvius* returned to hold the *comitia*.

<sup>o</sup> Blair's Chronology B. C. 107.

<sup>p</sup> Usher, Annals of the World p. 602. *The 22d September, as it then was, (before the correction appointed by Julius Cæsar,) fell in June of the Julian period 4651. P. 606. About the happening of Piso's consulship [M. Pupius Piso B. C. 61] in the Julian November. P. 604. Silanus and Murena being consuls, [B. C. 62] Metellus triumphed over Crete on the Kalends of June, which fell out at that time in the Julian March. P. 610. The Kalends of May, about the end of the Julian February.*

<sup>q</sup> Annals, p. 639, 640.

the 11th of *December*, and *xvi. Kal. April.* upon the 3rd of *January*, he has in these instances attempted a precision for which there is no authority. If, as Censorinus attests<sup>r</sup>, the priests *plus minusve ex libidine interkalando rem sibi ad corrigendum mandatam ultro depravarunt*, the intervention of two or three years might disturb the proportion, and confound the elements of our calculation; and it is sufficient to pronounce generally that the Roman reckoning for a few years preceding B.C. 46 was about two months behind the Julian.

The Varronian years of Rome are added in the Tables to the Olympiads, but the years before the Vulgar Christian Era are adopted as a common measure in this as in the former volume. Mr. Niebuhr<sup>s</sup> appears to disapprove of this method of computing by the years before the Vulgar Era. Having remarked<sup>t</sup>, that “the first year of our common era is notoriously misplaced,” he observes; *History requires more than one era; Asia a different one from Europe: such eras as reckon backward, or are necessarily dependent on a supposition ascertained to be utterly wrong, are positively bad: different eras are suited to different times.* It will be readily granted that different eras are required in treating different portions of history. The particular era which belongs to the subject of the inquiry should always be expressed. No history of Rome should be written without the Varronian years of Rome; nor any history of Greece without the Olympiads. In other particular portions of history the years of the *Seleucidæ*, or the years of *Nabonassar*, are not to be omitted. In this sense therefore it is true that history requires more than one era, and that different eras are suited to different times. But still, in addition to those particular eras which belong to the particular subject, some common measure is wanting by which their value can be ascertained and fixed. It conveys no information to say that the Varronian era of Rome began in the 23rd Olympic year, or that the first Olympiad was 23 years before, or the era of *Nabonassar* six years after, the Varronian era of Rome, unless we supply some additional date, by which the position of these numbers shall be determined. The Julian Period is insufficient for this purpose: for, although we assign those three several eras respectively to the years of the Julian Period 3938, 3961, 3967<sup>u</sup>, we are next to inquire the value of the Julian Period itself: an arti-

<sup>r</sup> *De Die natali* c. 20.

<sup>s</sup> *History of Rome*, Cambridge translation, vol. I. 1828.

<sup>t</sup> P. 222.

<sup>u</sup> Olymp. 1. 1. = Jul. Per. 3938.

era of Rome = 3961.

era of *Nabonassar* = 3967.

ficial period of 7980 years, obtained by multiplying 532 by 15<sup>v</sup>: and, till we have determined where this period begins and where it ends, it is wholly useless as a chronological measure for any practical purpose. It is necessary therefore to add, that these 7980 years will terminate in A. D. 3267, and that the 4713th year of this period coincided with the first year of the Vulgar Christian Era. The years of our era, then, are the ultimate resort; the form of computation into which all other numbers must be resolved at last, before we can ascertain or understand their meaning. Nor does there seem any reason for objecting to the practice of computing backwards. In fact such a method of reckoning arises from the nature of things. In every writing the remote eras must be measured by the era which is current at the time of the composition. The measure therefore by which other dates are to be valued must be retrospective, and must assign the position of past events by an analytical process, proceeding upwards from a known point to the times which are unknown. Thus the author of the Parian Marble reckons backwards from the archonship of *Diognetus*. Thus Sulpicius Severus fixes the position of early facts by computing backwards from the consulship of *Stilicho*<sup>w</sup>. Nor is it a valid objection, that the Vulgar Christian Era is a fictitious and imaginary date. The date which Mr. Niebuhr adopts, the era from the foundation of Rome, is still more fictitious. The Vulgar Christian Era is only four or five years below the true date; but who shall say by how many years the Varronian era of Rome ascends above the true year of the foundation? But, as this date, by the years of the city, is not on that account the less useful and fit to be applied in Roman history, so the years before Christ according to the common era, although proceeding from an erroneous point, are necessary, because they proceed from a point universally acknowledged and received, and because they alone can render the date to which they are affixed perspicuous and intelligible to every reader.

In the Appendix will be found a Table which exhibits in parallel columns,

1. The years of the *Julian period*.
2. The years of *Nabonassar*.
3. The *Olympiads*.

<sup>v</sup> Scaliger. Emend. Temp. p. 337. *Periodum annorum 532 ex utroque cyclo Solis et Lunæ in se ducto [28 × 19] primus omnium excogitavit Victorinus homo Aquitanus: ea Periodus si quindecies multiplicetur fient anni 7980. Atque hæc erit*

*maxima Periodus, ad methodum utriusque cycli et indictionis.—Julianam eveamus, quia ad annum Julianum accommodata, et quidem a Kal. Januarii.*

<sup>w</sup> See part II. Appendix p. 322.



4. The years of the *Seleucidæ*.
5. The *Varronian* years of *Rome*.
6. The years *before and after Christ*.

This Table will be found of general use. It compares the years of these five eras with each other, and with the years before and after Christ, which are the common measure of them all. It enables the reader to determine with ease the value of any particular date, according to the various modes of computation which different authors have adopted, by measuring that date with the corresponding years in the other columns. Such a Table was the more necessary, because Blair only carries the years of *Nabonassar* and the Olympiads down to the Christian era, and has not given the years of the *Seleucidæ* at all.

The series of years commences at the 55th Olympiad, and is brought down to the cessation of the Olympiads, a period of 956 years. Censorinus<sup>\*</sup> names the second year of Olymp. 254, and Eusebius<sup>†</sup> the second year of Olymp. 277, which he makes coincident with the 20th year of *Constantine*. The Olympiads ceased in the reign of *Theodosius*. Cedrenus<sup>‡</sup>, having mentioned the 15th and 16th years of *Theodosius*, proceeds thus<sup>§</sup>: ἐν ταύταις ἦτε τῶν ὀλυμπιάδων ἀπέσβη πανήγυρις, ἥτις κατὰ τετραετῇ χρόνῳ ἐπετελεῖτο· ἤρξατο δὲ ἡ τοιαύτη πανήγυρις ὅτε Μανασσῆς τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐβασίλευσε, καὶ ἐφυλάττετο ἕως τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου Θεοδοσίου, καὶ ἤρξατο ἀριθμεῖσθαι αἱ Ἰνδικταί. The 16th year of *Theodosius* began *xiv Kal. Feb.* A. D. 394, in the middle of Olymp. 293. 1. He died *xvi Kal. Feb.* A. D. 395, in the middle of Olymp. 293. 2. The 293rd Olympiad therefore appears to have been the last. The Scholiast, however, upon Lucian<sup>h</sup> brings down the Olympiads a little lower: διήρκεσεν ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑβραϊκῶν κριτῶν μέχρι τοῦ μικροῦ Θεοδοσίου· ἐμπρησθέντες γὰρ τοῦ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ναοῦ, ἐξέλιπε καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πανήγυρις. The younger *Theodosius* began to reign May A. D. 408, U. C. Varr. 1161. = Olymp. 296. 4. The Alexandrine Chronicle pursues the computation by Olympiads to Ol. 345<sup>c</sup>; but there is no proof that the Olympic games actually continued to so late a period. The author merely expresses the Olympiads as a notation of time.

<sup>\*</sup> Censorin. c. 18. *Nunc apud eos ducentesima quinquagesima quarta Olympias numeratur, ejusque annus hic secundus.*

<sup>†</sup> Euseb. Chron. lib. II. p. 396. The Armenian copy is mutilated, and ends with Olymp. 270. 4. the 16th year of *Dioclesian*. The version of Hieronymus supplies the remaining twenty-six years.

<sup>‡</sup> Cedren. p. 325. C.

<sup>§</sup> P. 326. D.

<sup>h</sup> Tom. VII. p. 515.

<sup>c</sup> The 35th of *Justinian*, A. D. 561, is thus described: p. 297. ταύτῃ τῇ λ' ἔτει τῆς Ἰουστινιανῆς βασιλείας—καὶ τρίτῃ ἔτει τῆς δ' ὀλυμπιάδος.

It will be remembered that the years of these several eras take their beginnings from different points. Censorinus remarks<sup>d</sup>: *Hic annus* [A. D. 238] *cujus velut index et titulus quidam est Ulpii et Pontiani consulatus, ab Olympiade prima millesimus est et quartus decimus* [B.C. 776 + A. D. 238 = 1014], *ex diebus duntaxat æstivis, quibus agon Olympicus celebratur, a Roma autem condita dccccxci, et quidem ex Parilibus, unde Urbis anni numerantur: Eorum vero annorum quibus Julianis nomen est, cclxxxiii. sed ex die Kal. Jan. unde Julius Cæsar anni a se constituti fecit principium* [B. C. 45 + 238 = 283]: *at eorum, qui vocantur anni Augustorum, cclxv* [B. C. 27 + 238 = 265]. He concludes with observing, *aliis a novo sole, id est, a bruma, aliis ab æstivo solstitio, plerisque ab æquinotio verno, partim ab autumno æquinotio, quibusdam ab ortu Vergiliarum, nonnullis ab eorum occasu, multis a Canis exortu incipere annus naturalis videtur.* The years of the *Seleucidæ* are examined in the Appendix<sup>e</sup>, and it is there shewn that they were computed from the autumn. The years before Christ in these Tables, like the years after Christ, are Julian years of 365 days 6 hours, commencing Jan. 1. Consequently, as they exceed the true time by 11<sup>m</sup> 3<sup>s</sup> they carry back any particular date proportionably higher than the actual position. As, for example, 900 Julian years contain 328,725 days, and 900 solar years only 328,718<sup>d</sup> 2<sup>h</sup> 25<sup>m</sup>. the excess of the 900 Julian years will amount to 6<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup>. and Jan. 1. B. C. 900 will be carried back 6<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup>. nearer to the preceding winter solstice than Jan. 1. stood in A. D. 1. The years of *Nabonassar* receded a day every four years<sup>f</sup>: Censorinus<sup>g</sup>: *Ad Ægyptiorum annum magnum Luna non pertinet, quem Græce Κνικὸν Latine Canicularem vocamus propterea quod initium illius sumitur cum primo die ejus mensis, quem vocant Ægyptii Thoth, Caniculæ sidus exoritur. Nam eorum annus civilis solos habet dies ccclxv. sine ullo interkalari. Itaque quadriennium apud eos uno circiter die minus est quam naturale quadriennium; eoque fit ut anno mccccclxi. ad idem revolvatur principium. Hic annus etiam ἡλιακὸς a quibusdam dicitur, et ab aliis ὁ Θεοῦ ἐνιαυτός.* He observes<sup>h</sup>, that the *Thoth* had fallen back to this day, July 20, in A. D. 139. *Thoth hoc anno* [A. D. 238] *fuit ante diem vii Kal. Jul. cum abhinc annos centum, Imperatore Antonino Pio ii. et Bruttio Præsente consulibus* [A. D. 139], *iidem dies fuerint ante diem xii.*

<sup>d</sup> De Die natali c. 21.<sup>e</sup> C. 3.<sup>f</sup> See part II. Appendix p. 328—330.<sup>g</sup> C. 18.<sup>h</sup> C. 21.

[forte XIII<sup>1</sup>.] *Kal. August. quo tempore solet Canicula in Ægypto facere exortum. Quare scire etiam licet anni illius magni, qui, ut supra dictum est, et Solaris et Canicularis et Dei annus vocatur, nunc agi vertentem annum centesimum.* Since the Egyptians supposed that 1461 of their years were contained in 1460 solar years, it is evident that they computed the solar year, like the Julian, to be equal to 365 days 6 hours. For the 1461 years would exceed the 1460 by 11<sup>d</sup>. 4<sup>h</sup>. 53<sup>m</sup>.<sup>k</sup>. So that, upon the principles of the Egyptian computation, 1504 years would in reality elapse, instead of 1460, before the equinoxes would return to the same days of the same Egyptian months<sup>1</sup>. According to Censorinus, if the *Thoth* of N. E. 887 began July 20, A. D. 139, and the *Thoth* of N. E. 986 June 25, A. D. 238, twenty-five days would have been lost in the 100 years. But the actual deficiency was only 24<sup>d</sup>. 5<sup>h</sup>. 35<sup>m</sup>.<sup>m</sup>. Again, in the 886 years which had elapsed on the 19th of July, A. D. 139, 221 days 12 hours were computed to be wanting at the rate of 6 hours in each year: which fixes the first *Thoth* to Feb. 27, B. C. 747<sup>n</sup>. But, as the actual deficiency was only 214<sup>d</sup>. 16<sup>h</sup>. 49<sup>m</sup>. 49<sup>s</sup>.<sup>o</sup> there was an excess of 6<sup>d</sup>. 19<sup>h</sup>. 10<sup>m</sup>. 11<sup>s</sup>. and the day expressed by Feb. 27, B. C. 747 in the Julian reckoning, and by the 1st *Thoth* N. E. 1. in the Egyptian, was removed 6 days 19 hours further from the vernal equinox than Feb. 27 was in A. D. 139.

The years of Rome, strictly speaking, commenced on the 21st of April, the day

<sup>1</sup> The correction XIII *Kal. Aug.* or July 20, for XII *Kal. Aug.* or July 21, is necessary, because June 25—July 21. would give twenty-six days instead of twenty-five. But the ninety-nine years which were completed June 24 A. D. 238, at six hours to a year, would only give 24<sup>d</sup>. 18<sup>h</sup>. And it is justified by Solinus and Pliny: Solin. c. 32, 13. *Ubi (Sol) ingressus Leonem ortus Sirios excitavit, propulso omni fluore tantam vim amnis (Nili) erumpere. Quod tempus sacerdotes natalem mundi judicarunt, id est, inter XIII Kalendas Aug. et XI. Plin. H. N. II. 47. Exoritur Canicula sidus Sole primam partem Leonis ingrediente, qui dies XV ante Augustas Kalendas est. Idem XVIII. 28. Postridie XVI Kal. Aug. Canis ortum:—post solstitium [June 25.] XXIII<sup>o</sup> die.* As Pliny gives a date two days earlier, and Solinus gives the day itself, XIII *Kal. Aug.* as the possible day, we are warranted in restoring to Censorinus a date which the interval renders necessary.

	days	h.	m.
<sup>k</sup> 1460 Solar years contain	533,253.	19.	7.
1460 Egyptian years of	532,900.	0.	0.
365 days contain			
difference	353.	19.	7.

There is therefore a deficiency of less than 354 days; and the 1461st Egyptian year would exceed the true time by 11<sup>d</sup>. 4<sup>h</sup>. 53<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This effect has been pointed out in part II. Appendix p. 330. note.

	days	h.	m.
<sup>m</sup> 100 Solar years=	36,524.	5.	35.
100 Egyptian =	36,500.	0.	0.
deficiency . . . . .	24.	5.	35.

<sup>n</sup> From Feb. 27, B. C. 747 to July 19, A. D. 139, both inclusive, are 886 Julian years, wanting 222 days.

	days	h.	m.	s.
<sup>o</sup> 886 Solar years=	323,604.	16.	49.	49.
886 Egyptian =	323,390.	0.	0.	0.
true deficiency . . . . .	214.	16.	49.	49.



of the *Palilia*<sup>p</sup>. Norisius observes<sup>q</sup>, *Hac epocha [scil. a Palilibus] in Fastis triumphalibus Capitolinis designantur anni Romanorum magistratum ac triumphorum, eaque passim Romani scriptores utuntur*. But this is not without exception. The transactions of the Romans were marked by the consuls of the year; and, while the consuls entered office in the spring, and the consular year nearly corresponded to the year of the city, no material difficulty would occur in marking a date. But when the commencement of the consular year had fallen back to the *Calends of January*<sup>r</sup>, the official year began almost four months, and in intercalary years almost five, before the year of the city. Thus the consuls of B. C. 153, *Q. Fulvius* and *T. Annius*, belonged to the years of the city 60<sup>3</sup>. Their consulship contained almost four months of the former year, and little more than eight months of the latter. Whatever therefore was transacted in that consulship before the 21st of April, belonged to U. C. Varr. 600. But, as the consuls who entered office on the *Calends of January* were always compared with that year of the city in which their consulship expired, it happened that the year of the city was anticipated in some cases. Thus the seventh consulship of *Marius* is the index of U. C. Varr. 668; although in reality *Marius* died three months before that year of the city commenced. An anticipation occurs in recording the triumph of *Censorinus*, B. C. 39. He triumphed in his consulship on the *Calends of January*, nearly four months before the *Palilia* of U. C. 714 [715 Varr.]; and yet his triumph is dated in U. C. 714, because that year of the city was marked by his consulship. Sigonius has restored another triumph, where the Marble is obli-

<sup>p</sup> Ovid. Fast. IV. 721. Plutarch. Romul. c. 12. ὅτι μὲν εἴη ἡ κτίσις ἡμέρα γίνεται τῇ πρὸ ἑξήκτα καλανδῶν Μαίων ἐμολογεῖται καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἐορτάζουσιν Ῥωμαῖοι, γενέθλιον τῆς πατρίδος ἐομαζόντες.—ὡ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ τῆς κτίσεως βετηρικὴ τις ἦν αὐτοῖς ἐορτὴ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν, καὶ Παλῆλια προσηγόμενον αὐτήν.

<sup>q</sup> De Epochis Syromaced. p. 205.

<sup>r</sup> In the earlier times the official year commenced on the *Ides of December*: Liv. V. 9. [B. C. 401] *Primores patrum—censuere non expectandum justum tempus comitiorum, sed extemplo novos tribunos militum creandos esse, qui Kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent: in quam sententiam quum pedibus iretur,—Sergius Virginusque—negare se ante Idus Decembres, solemnem ineundis magistratibus diem, honore abituros esse*. Ibid. c. 11. *populum Romanum tribunos creasse qui non Idi-*

*bus Decembribus, die solenni, sed extemplo Kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent*. In B. C. 391 the magistrates again abdicated before their year expired, and their successors entered office on the 1st of July: Liv. V. 31, 32. *Quum ex senatus-consulto consules magistratu se abdicassent,—creati sex tribuni militum consulari potestate—Kalendis Quinctilibus magistratum occipere*. Idem VIII. 20. [B. C. 329] *Consules noti L. Æmilius Mamercinus et C. Plautius eo ipso die, Kalendis Quinctilibus, quo magistratus inierunt*. At this date therefore the years of the city commenced more than two months before the official year. During the first Punic war, the consular year began in May or June. In the time of the second Punic war it had fallen back to the 15th of March, and now therefore preceded the *Palilia* by upwards of a

terated, in this manner: *C. Marius C. F. cos. II. de Numidis—an. DCXLIX. Kal. Jan.* Those *Calends of January* fell within U. C. Capitolin. 648; but Sigonius naturally refers the triumph to the year in which *Marius* was consul, anticipating the date as the Marble had done in the case of *Censorinus*. A similar anticipation has been pointed out in the Tables in the triumph of *Sulla*<sup>1</sup>.

It does not belong to the present inquiry to examine at large the several dates assigned by Roman historians as the era of Rome, from the lowest date of *Cincius* to the highest date of *Varro*<sup>1</sup>. It is sufficient here to remind the reader that the Catonian computation, equivalent to B. C. 751, was two years below the date of *Varro*, and the era of the Capitoline Marbles, B. C. 752, one year below it; and that the years in which the variations occurred were in the times anterior to the present period.

month. Lastly, in B. C. 153 its commencement was thrown back to the Calends of January, where it was finally fixed. See the Tables B. C. 215. 2.

<sup>1</sup> B. C. 81. 2.

<sup>1</sup> L. Cincius placed the foundation of Rome at Ol. 12. 4. or the spring of B. C. 728: Solin. I. 27. *Cincio Romam duodecima Olympiade placet conditam.* Dionys. Ant. I. p. 187. Λεύκιος δὲ Κίγκιος—περὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος τῆς δωδεκάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος.

Q. Fabius Pictor, at Ol. 8. 1, the spring of B. C. 747: Solin. ibid. *Pictori octava (Olympiade).* Dionys. Ant. I. p. 187. in Codice Vaticano: Κάτωτος δὲ Φάβιος κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος.

Cato fixed it at Ol. 7. 1, the spring of B. C. 751: Dionys. ibid. Κάτων δὲ Πόρκιος—ἔτι σιν ἀποφαίνει δυοὶ καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ τετρακοσίους ἰσπεροῦσαν τῶν Ἰλιακῶν ἡ δὲ χρόνος ἕως ἀναμετρηθεὶς ταῖς Ἐρατοσθένους χρονολογίαις κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος πίπτει τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος. Dionysius himself p. 192. agrees in this date: ἔτι πρὶν τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος. This was also the date of *Livy*: see the Tables B. C. 264. 2.

*Polybius*, at Ol. 7. 2. or the spring of B. C. 750: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 188. Πολύβιος ὁ Μεγαλοπόλις τοσούτων μόνον—ἔτι κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκτίσθαι πείθομαι. *Nepos* and *Lutatius* concurred in the same date: Solin. I. 27. *Nepote et Lutatius, opinionem Eratosthenis et Apollodori comprobantibus, Olympiadis septima anno secundo.* And *Diodorus* tom. IV. p. 21. ἐκτισμένης τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος.

*Varro* dated the foundation Ol. 6. 3. or the spring of B. C. 753: Solin. l. c. *Pomponio Attico et M. Tullio Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio.* But *Cicero* followed *Varro*: see the Tables B. C. 240. 4. And the same date results from *Censorinus* c. 21. *Secundum (Varronis) rationem, nisi fallor, hic annus est ab Olympiade prima 1014<sup>aa</sup> a Roma autem condita 991<sup>aa</sup>.* But  $1014 - 991 = 23 =$  Olymp. 6. 3.

The *Capitoline Marbles*, as will be seen in the Tables, are every where one year behind the date of *Varro*.

# **T A B L E S.**

**B. C. 280—A. D. 14.**



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
280.	Ol. 125. U. C. Varr. 474. <i>P. Valerius Lævinus Tib. Coruncanius</i> Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. p. 253. See Introd. p. vi.	Livii Epit. 13. <i>Valerius Lævinus consul parum prospere adversus Pyrrhum pugnavit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 16, 17. <i>L. Aemilius Barbula pro cos. de Tarentineis Samnitibus et Sallentineis an. CDLXXIII.</i> [474 Varr.] VI. Idus Quint. Fast. Capitolin. Livii Epit. 13. <i>Cn. Domitius censor primus ex plebe lustrum condidit: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta octo millia ducenta viginti duo.</i> <i>Gorgias archon at Athens: Vit. X. Orat. p. 847. D.</i>
279.	475. <i>P. Sulpicius Saberrio P. Decius Mus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 13. <i>Καβερρίωνος καὶ Μούρωνος</i> Chron. Alex. i. e. <i>P. Sulpicio Saberrione et Mure. Saberrio et Prorico</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Ti. Coruncanius cos. de Vulsiniensibus et Vulcientib. an. CDLXXIII.</i> [474 Varr.] K. Febr. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 13. <i>Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus consules. Certamine commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est.</i> Liv. Ep. 13. <i>Iterum adversus Pyrrhum dubio eventu pugnatum est.</i> On the consul Decius see Cic. Tusc. I. 37. Fin. II. 19. <i>Anaxicrates archon at Athens: Pausan. X. 23, 9.</i>
278.	476. <i>C. Fabricius Luscinus II. Q. Æmilius Papus II.</i> Cassiodor. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 21. Gell. III. 8, 6. Chron. Alex. <i>Luscino II. et Pæto</i> Fast. apud Noris. de <i>Fabricio</i> Val. Max. VI. 5, 1. <i>Fabricio consule iterum</i> Cic. de Offic. III. 22.	Eutrop. II. 14. <i>Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus.—Tunc rex ad Siciliam profectus est.</i> Pyrrhus had remained in Italy two years and four months: Dio. tom. IX. p. 297. <i>Πύρρος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ ἐπολέμησεν ἑτὴ δύο καὶ μῆνας τέσσαρας.</i> He landed in the spring of B. C. 280: see the Tables of the former volume B. C. 280. He therefore quitted it towards the end of summer B. C. 278. <i>C. Fabricius Luscinus II. cos. II. de Lucaneis Bruttieis Tarentin. Samnitibus an. CDLXXV.</i> [476 Varr.] Idibus Decembr. Fast. Capitol. Eutrop. II. 14. <i>Fabricius victis Samnitibus et Lucanis triumphavit.</i> The victory of Fabricius over the Bruttii and Lucani is recorded by Val. Max. I. 8, 6. <i>Viginti millia caesa: quinque millia cum Statio Statilio duce utriusque gentis—capta sunt.</i> <i>Democles archon at Athens: Pausan. X. 23, 9.</i>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Cineas* the orator accompanied *Pyrrhus* into Italy. He had been the disciple of *Demosthenes*: *Plutarch*. *Pyrrho* c. 14. conf. c. 19, 20.

*Aristarchus* of *Samos* made observations in B. C. 280. See Part II. p. 340. and Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 36.

*Duris* and *Lynceus* flourished: the disciples of *Theophrastus*: *Athen*. VIII. p. 337. d. *Λυγκεύς ὁ Σάμιος, ὁ Θεοφράστου μὲν μαθητὴς Δούριδος δὲ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντος, καὶ τυραννήσαντος τῆς πατρίδος.* Idem IV. p. 128. a. *Λυγκία καὶ Δούριν τοὺς Σάμιους, Θεοφράστου δὲ τοῦ Ἑρισίου μαθητάς.* *Duris* mentioned in his history the death of *Lysimachus* B. C. 281: *Plin*. H. N. VIII. 40. *Suidas*: *Λυγκεύς Σάμιος, γραμματικὸς, Θεοφράστου γνώριμος, ἀδελφὸς Δούριδος τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου τοῦ καὶ τυραννήσαντος Σάμου. σύγχρονος δὲ γέγονεν ὁ Λυγκεύς Μινάνδρου τοῦ κωμικοῦ, καὶ ἀνταπεδείξατο κωμωδίας, καὶ ἐνίκησε.* These comic exhibitions were consequently before B. C. 291. For *Duris* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 39: for *Lynceus*, c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 40.

*Sotades* is thus mentioned by *Athenæus* XIV. p. 620. c. *ἤκμασιν ἐν τῷ εἶδει τούτῳ [the Ionic] Σωτάδης ὁ Μαρωνεῖτης, ὃς φησι Καρύστιος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωτάδου συγγράμματι, καὶ ὁ τοῦ Σωτάδου υἱὸς Ἀπολλώνιος· ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ οὗτος περὶ τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς ποιημάτων σύγγραμμα, ἐξ οὗ ἐστὶ κατιδεῖν τὴν ἀκαιρον παρρησίαν τοῦ Σωτάδου, κακῶς μὲν εἰπόντος Λυσιμάχον τὸν βασιλεῖα ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ Πτολεμαῖον δὲ τὸν Φιλάδελφον παρὰ Λυσιμάχῳ.—διόπερ τῆς δεούσης ἐτυχὲ τιμωρίας, ἐκπλεύσαντα γὰρ αὐτὸν τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας—καὶ δοκοῦντα διαπεφευγῆναι τὸν κίνδυνον—Πάτροκλος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγὸς ἐν Καύνῳ τῇ νήσῳ λαβὼν κατεπόντασι.* Those communications of *Sotades* may be placed between B. C. 285, when *Philadelphus* became king, and B. C. 281, when *Lysimachus* died. For *Sotades* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 43.

*Timon Phliasius*, the disciple of *Stilpo* and of *Pyrrho*, flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*, and lived to near ninety years of age. See the testimonies in App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 37. He is said to have assisted *Alexander Ætolus* and *Homerus* in tragedy: *Laërt*. IX. 113. (Τίμων) φιλογράμματός τε καὶ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μύθους γράψαι ἱκανὸς, καὶ δράματα συνδιατίθηναι. μετεδίδου δὲ τῶν τραγωδιῶν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Ὀμήρῳ. He taught *Aratus*: conf. a. 272. He satirized the μουσεῖον at Alexandria in his *Σίλλοι* apud *Athen*. I. p. 22. d. These indications mark his time. He might have heard *Stilpo* at Megara twenty-five years before the reign of *Philadelphus*.

*Berosus* lived in the time of *Alexander*, wrote before *Manetho*, and dedicated to *Antiochus*, perhaps about B. C. 280; forty-three or forty-four years after *Alexander's* death: *Alex*. Polyhistor apud *Euseb*. *Scalig*. p. 5. et *Syncellum* p. 28. B. *Βηρωσσὸς ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν Βαβυλωνιακῶν φησὶ γενέσθαι αὐτὸν κατὰ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Φιλίππου τὴν ἡλικίαν.* *Tatian*. p. 126. *Βηρωσσὸς ἀνὴρ Βαβυλωνίος, ἱερεὺς τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς Βήλου, κατὰ Ἀλέξανδρον γεγονώς, Ἀντίوخῳ τῷ μὲτ' αὐτὸν τρίτῳ [male Euseb. *Præp*. X. p. 493. A. τῷ μετὰ Σέλιουκον τρίτῳ] τὴν Χαλδαίων ἱστορίαν ἐν τρισὶ βιβλίῳ κατατάξας.* *Syncellus* p. 14. B. *Βηρωσσὸς ὁ τῆς Χαλδαϊκῆς ἀρχαιολογίας συγγραφεὺς, ἀκμάσας κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνος, ὃς φησιν.* Idem p. 16. D. *συναποδέδεικται καὶ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν δυναστειῶν ἀπὸ Μανέθῳ τοῦ Σεβινύτου πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φιλάδελφον συγγεγραμμένα πλήρη ψεύδους, καὶ κατὰ μίμησιν Βηρωσσοῦ πεπλασμένα κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς σχεδὸν πού χρόνους, ἢ μικρὸν ὕστερον.* Conf. p. 17. A. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 55.

*Homerus*, *Sositheus*, and *Philiscus* flourished: *Suidas*: *Ὀμηρος Ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Μυροῦς Βυζαντίας, γραμματικὸς καὶ τραγωδιῶν ποιητὴς· διὸ συνηριθμήθη τοῖς ἑπτά οἱ τὰ δευτερεῖα τῶν τραγικῶν ἔχουσι καὶ ἐκλήθησαν τῆς πλειάδος· ἤκμαζεν Ὀλυμπιάδι ρκδ'. ἔγραψε δὲ τραγωδίας μί.* Contemporary with *Timon Phliasius*: conf. a. 279. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 46. *Suidas*: *Σωσίθεος, Συρακούσιος ἢ Ἀθηναῖος, μᾶλλον δὲ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῆς Τρωϊκῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας, τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος εἰς ἀνταγωνιστῆς Ὀμήρου τοῦ τραγικοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ Μυροῦς τῆς Βυζαντίας· ἀκμάσας κατὰ τὴν ρξδ' [leg. cum Piersono ρκδ'] Ὀλυμπιάδα· γράψας δὲ ποιήματα καὶ καταλογάδην.* See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 47. *Suidas*: *Φιλίσκος Κερκυραῖος Φιλώτου υἱός, τραγικὸς καὶ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διονύσου ἐπὶ τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου Πτολεμαίου γεγονώς· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ Φιλίσκιον μέτρον προσηγορεύθη, ἐπεὶ περ αὐτῷ ἐνεδαψιλεύετο. ἐστὶ δὲ τῆς δευτέρας τάξεως τῶν τραγικῶν οἵτινές εἰσιν ζ, καὶ ἐκλήθησαν πλειάς· αἱ δὲ τραγωδίαι αὐτοῦ εἰσι μβ'.* *Hephæstio* p. 53. *Φίλικος ὁ Κερκυραῖος, εἰς ὧν τῆς πλειάδος.* *Philiscus* was present at the coronation of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* B. C. 284: *Athen*. V. p. 198. C. *μεθ' οὗς ἐκορεύετο Φιλίσκος ὁ ποιητὴς, ἱερεὺς ὧν Διονύσου.* The ἀκμή of these poets is placed at Ol. 124, because *Philadelphus* began to reign in that Olympiad. With these may be placed *Sosiphanes*: *Suidas*: *Σωσιφάνης Σωσιπλείους Συρακούσιος, τρα-*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
277.	477. P. Cornelius Rufinus II. C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus II. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. de Rufino conf. Cic. de Orat. II. 66. Gellium IV. 8.	
276.	Ol. 126. U.C. Varr. 478. Q. Fabius Gurgus II. C. Genucius Clepsina Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 2.	C. Junius Brutus Bubulc. cos. II. de Lucaneis et Brutticis an. CDLXXVI. [477 Varr.] Non. Jan. Fast. Capitolin.
275.	479. M. Curius Dentatus II. L. Cornelius Lentulus Cassiodor. Eutrop. II. 14. Fast. Capitolin. Βενάκου (sic) καὶ Λεντούλου Chron. Alex.	Q. Fabius Maximus Gurgus II. cos. II. de Samnitibus Lucaneis Brutticis an. CDLXXVII. [478 Varr.] Quirinalib. [XII. Kal. Mart.] Fast. Capitolin. Livii Epit. 14. Curius Dentatus, quum delectum haberet, ejus qui citatus non responderat bona primus vendidit. Val. Max. VI. 3, 4. M. Curius consul, cum delectum subito edicere coactus esset et juniorum nemo respondisset, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, Pollicæ, quæ proxima exierat, primum nomen urna extractum citari jussit; neque eo respondente, bona adolescentis hæcæ subjecit. Pyrrhus returned to Italy: Appian. Samnit. p. 69. ἐπανῆλθεν ἔτι τρίτω, Καρχηδονίων αὐτὸν ἐξελασάντων ἐκ Σικελίας. Liv. Ep. 14. Curius Dentatus—Pyrrhum iterum ex Sicilia in Italiam reversum vicit et Italia expulit. Eutrop. II. 14. Coss. deinde Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt: Curius contra eum pugnavit—in consulatu triumphavit: primus Romam elephantos quatuor duxit. Senec. de brev. vit. c. 13. Primus Curius Dentatus in triumpho duxit elephantos.
274.	480. M. Curius Dentatus III. Serv. Cornelius Merenda Cassiodor. Βενάκου τὸ β' καὶ Μερένδου Chron. Alex. Dentato III. et Merenda Fast. apud Noris.	M. Curius Dentatus IV. cos. II. . . . . nitib. et rege Pyrrho a. CDLXXVIII. [479 Varr.] . . . . . Febr. . . . . Lentul. cos. de Samnitibus et L. . . . . an. CDLXXVIII. K. Mart. Fast. Capitolin. Pyrrhus quits Italy, ἐξαστῇ χρόνῳ ἀναλώσας [from spring B. C. 280] Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26. Male Orosius IV. 2. quinto demum anno.



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

γικός. εἰδὼς δὲ δράματα οὐκ ἐνίκησε δὲ ζ'. ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκ τῶν ζ' τραγικῶν οἵτινες ὠνομάσθησαν πλειάς. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν τελευταίων χρόνων Φιλίππου, οἱ δὲ, Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνης· τελευτᾷ δὲ ριὰ Ὀλυμπιάδι, οἱ δὲ, ριδ'. [leg. ρκα'—ρxd'.] οἱ δὲ ἀκμάσαι αὐτὸν γράφουσι. The account of Suidas, when the numbers are corrected, may be thus explained. *Sosiphanes* was born in the reign of *Philip*, or in the reign of *Alexander*, between B. C. 340 and B. C. 330; and exhibited tragedy in the times of the *Pleias*, in Ol. 121 [B. C. 296], or Ol. 124 [B. C. 284]. For *Sosiphanes* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 52: for *Philiscus*, N<sup>o</sup>. 53. *Dionysides* was another of the *Pleias*: Strab. XIV. p. 675. (from Tarsus) ποιητὴς τραγῳδίας ἄριστος τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος καταριθμουμένων Διονυσίδης. For the *Pleias* conf. a. 259. App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 48.

*Metrodorus* the *Epicurean* died at. 53. seven years before *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 28. φασὶ πρὸ ἐπτά ἐτῶν αὐτοῦ τελευτᾶσαι πεντηκοστὸν τρίτον ἔτος ἄγοντα. Conf. a. 306. 4. *Colotes* and *Idomeneus* were also disciples of *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 25. ἦν καὶ (μαθητὴς) Πολύαινος Ἀθηναίου Λαμψακηνὸς, ἐπιστολῆς καὶ φιλικῆς—Λεοντεύς τε Λαμψακηνὸς ὁμοίως, καὶ ἡ τούτου γυνὴ Θεμιστά, πρὸς ἣν καὶ γέγραπεν ὁ Ἐπίκουρος. ἔτι τε Κολώτης καὶ Ἰδομενεύς, καὶ αὐτοὶ Λαμψακηνοί. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἱλλόγιμοι. *Colotes* wrote a treatise, to which *Plutarch* has left a reply: Mor. p. 1107—1127. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 57. *Idomeneus* flourished in the time of *Soter*: Strab. XIII. p. 589. αὐτὸς δ' Ἐπίκουρος τρέπον τινὰ Λαμψακηνὸς ὑπῆρξε, διατρίψας ἐν Λαμψάκῃ καὶ φίλοις χρησάμενος τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ, τοῖς περὶ Ἰδομενεία καὶ Λεοντέα.—and survived *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 22. ἤδη τελευτῶν γράφει πρὸς Ἰδομενεία τήνδε ἐπιστολήν, κ. τ. λ. *Idomeneus* therefore flourished from B. C. 310, when *Epicurus* taught at Lampsacus (conf. a. 310), to B. C. 270, when *Epicurus* died: during a period of forty years. For *Idomeneus* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 32.

Birth of *Eratosthenes*: Suidas: Ἐρατοσθένης Ἀγλαοῦ, οἱ δὲ, Ἀμβροσίου, Κυρηναῖος, μαθητὴς φιλοσόφου Ἀρίστωνος Χίου [de quo confer Cicconem Acad. IV. 39. 42. Tusc. V. 9. 11.] γραμματικοῦ δὲ Λυσανίου τοῦ Κυρηναίου καὶ Καλλιμάχου τοῦ ποιητοῦ· μετεπέμβετο δὲ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ τρίτου Πτολεμαίου, καὶ διέτριψε μέχρι τοῦ πέμπτου.—ἔτεχθη δὲ ρκς' Ὀλυμπιάδι, καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν π' ἐτῶν γεγονώς [conf. a. 194],—μαθητὴν ἐπίσημον καταλιπὼν Ἀριστοφάνην τὸν Βυζάντιον· οὐ πάλιν Ἀρίσταρχος μαθητὴς. Athen. VII. p. 281. C. Ἐρατοσθένης ὁ Κυρηναῖος, μαθητὴς γενόμενος Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Χίου, ὃς ἦν εἰς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς. *Eratosthenes* also knew *Zeno* at Athens: Strab. I. p. 15. τοῦ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Κιττίως γνώριμος γενόμενος Ἀθήνῃσιν. And *Arcesilaüs* and *Bion*: Strabo ibid. ἐγένοντο γὰρ, φησὶν ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης, ὡς αὐδέποτε κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ὅφ' ἵνα περίβολον καὶ μίαν πόλιν, οἱ κατ' Ἀρίστωνα καὶ Ἀρκισίλαον ἀνθήσαντες φιλόσοφοι.—ὁ δὲ Ἀρκισίλαος καὶ Ἀρίστωνα τῶν κατ' αὐτὸν ἀνθησάντων κορυφαίους τίθησιν· Ἀπελλῆς τε αὐτῶ πολλὸς ἔστι καὶ Βίων. *Eratosthenes* at the death of *Zeno* was at the most sixteen or seventeen years of age, and thirty-four at the death of *Arcesilaüs*.

Birth of *Euphorion*: Suidas: Εὐφορίων Πολυμνήστου Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας· μαθητὴς ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Λακύνδου καὶ Πευτάνιδος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ποιητικαῖς Ἀρχεβούλου τοῦ Θηραίου ποιητοῦ.—ἐγενήθη δὲ ἐν τῇ ρκς' Ὀλυμπιάδι, ὅτε καὶ Πύρρος ἠττήθη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων.—εὐπορος δὲ σφόδρα γεγονώς ἦλθε πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν μέγαν ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλεύοντα, καὶ προέστη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τῆς ἐκείνου βιβλιοθήκης, καὶ τελευτήσας ἐκεῖ τίθαπται ἐν Ἀκαμείᾳ, ὡς δὲ τινες, ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ. Conf. ann. 241. 221. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 79.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
273.	481. <i>C. Fabius Dorso Licinus C. Claudius Canina II.</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 15. Vell. I. 14. Δικινίου καὶ Καμβίου [l. Καίνου] Chron. Al. Lucino et Cinna Fast. apud Noris.	Embassy from <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> to Rome: Liv. Epit. 14. <i>Cum Ptolemæo Ægypti rege societas juncta est.</i> Eutrop. II. 15. <i>C. Fabio Licino et C. Claudio Canina coss.—legati Alexandrini a Ptolemæo missi Romam venire, et a Romanis amicitiam quam petierant obtinuerunt.</i> Conf. Zonaram VIII. tom. I. p. 379. B. <i>Coloniæ deductæ sunt Posidonia et Cosa</i> Liv. Ep. 14. <i>Fabio Dorso et Claudio Canina consulibus</i> Vell. Pat. I. 14.
272.	Ol. 127. U. C. Varr. 482. <i>L. Papirius Cursor II. Sp. Carvilius Maximus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	..... <i>Canina cos. II. de .... neis Samnitibus et B. .... an. CDXXC.</i> [481 Varr.] <i>Quirinalibus [XII. Kal. Mart.]</i> Fast. Capitolin. Death of <i>Pyrrhus</i> : see part II. p. 238. note. Noticed by Liv. Epit. 14. War with the Tarentines: Liv. Ep. 14. <i>Carthaginensium classis auxilio Tarentinis venit.—Res contra Lucanos, Samnites, et Bruttios feliciter gestæ.</i> Oros. IV. 3. <i>Tarentini, Pyrrhi morte comperta,—Carthaginensium auxilia per legatos poscunt atque accipiunt. Conserto prælio, vicere Romani.</i> For the triumph of the consuls conf. a. 271.
271.	483. <i>C. Quintius Claudus L. Genucius Clepsina</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Claudo et Clepsina</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Genucio</i> Oros. IV. 3.	..... <i>Maximus II. cos. II. de ..... et Tarenti... an. CDXXCI.</i> [482 Varr.] ..... <i>L. Papirius ..... II. cos. II. de Ta ..... et Brutticis an. CDXXCI. ...</i> Fast. Capitolin. Probably towards the end of their year: in the beginning of B. C. 271. Liv. Epit. 15. <i>Legio Campana, quæ Rhegium occupaverat, obsessa, deditione facta, securi percussa est.</i> Orosius IV. 3. <i>Sequenti anno [the year following the Tarentine war]—facinus puniendum Genucio consuli jussum est: qui, obsessa Rheginorum urbe captisque omnibus, ipse quidem in reliquos perfugas et latrones exercuit digna supplicia, Romanos vero milites integræ legionis Romam misit; qui populi jussu medio in foro virgis cæsi securique percussi sunt.</i> Cf. Polyb. I. 7. <i>Pytharatus</i> archon at Athens: Laërt. X. 15. Plutarch. Mor. p. 847. D. 851. D. Cic. de Fato c. 9.
270.	484. <i>C. Genucius Clep-</i>	... <i>Cornel. .... cos. de Sassi ..... a. CDXXCIII.</i> [484 Varr.] .... Fast.

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 127. 1. *Aratus cognoscitur*. This date agrees with other accounts. *Aratus* and *Alexander Aetolus* flourished at the court of *Antigonus Gonatas*: Vit. Arat. t. I. συνὴν Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ καὶ Φίλῳ τῇ τούτου γαμετῇ, συνήκμασε δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ καὶ Καλλιμάχῳ καὶ Μενάνδρῳ καὶ Φιλητᾷ.—σχολεύσας δὲ Περσίῳ [i. Περσείῳ] τῷ φιλοσόφῳ Ἀθήνησι, καὶ συνελθὼν αὐτῷ εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταπεμθέντι ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου [between B. C. 277 and 270: see part II. p. 368. i.], καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Φίλας γάμον καὶ εὐδοκίμησας, τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ χρόνου διέτριψεν ἐκεῖσε. Vit. II. t. II. p. 442. ἐν τοῖς χρόνοις ἐγένετο κατὰ Φιλάδεσσαν τὴν βασιλεία, συνήκμασε δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ καὶ Φιλητᾷ, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ φιλοσόφῳ εἰς Ἀθήνας μεταβέβηκεν οὗ καθηγήσατο τὰ μαθηματικά ὁ Ἄρατος. Vita Arat. tom. I. ἐσχόλασε Διονυσίῳ τῷ Ἡρακλειώτῃ. Vit. I. t. II. p. 431. λέγεται ἐσχαλακῆναι Διονυσίῳ τῷ Ἡρακλειώτῃ. Vit. III. t. II. p. 445. ἐπέχρητο Ζήνωνι τῷ Σταϊκῷ φιλοσόφῳ. Suid. Ἄρατος ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο γραμματικῷ μὲν τοῦ Ἐφεσίου Μενεκράτους φιλοσόφου διὰ Τίμωνος καὶ Μενέδημου. For *Menedemus* conf. a. 269. Among those who are here called his contemporaries, *Philetas* and *Menander* probably died in the early youth of *Aratus*: *Callimachus*, on the contrary, was below his time: Vit. Arat. I. t. II. p. 432. μέμνηται αὐτοῦ Καλλιμάχος ὡς πρεσβυτέρου οὐ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἡρακλειώτην, παντὶ ἱκανῶν αὐτὸν ὡς πολυμαθῆ καὶ ἄριστον ποιητὴν. The account therefore in Vit. Arat. t. I. p. 4. γηραιῷ τῷ Κυρηναίῳ ἐπεβάλλετο—is erroneous; and we may read γηραιὸς [sc. Ἄρατος] τῷ Κυρηναίῳ ἐπεβάλλετο, παρ' οὗ καὶ ἐπιγράμματος ἐξιώθη. *Aratus* came between *Philetas* and *Callimachus*: in his youth he conversed with *Philetas* and *Menander*, in his old age with *Callimachus*.

*Theocritus* was contemporary with *Aratus*, whom he addresses: Idyll. VI. 2. Ἄρατε. Scholiastes: πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον τὸν ποιητὴν τὸν τὰ Φαινόμενα γράψαντα, φίλον ὄντα, διελέγεται ὁ Θεόκριτος. ἐσθλὸς γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ, οὗ καὶ ἀλλαχόθεν μνημονεύει, ὅθεν πρὸς Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τὸν Μιτυληναῖον ἀμίλει.—ἄλλως. εἰκὸς τὸν ἀστρόνομον Ἄρατον εἶναι, ᾧ συγχερονίζει ὁ Θεόκριτος, οὗ μέμνηται καὶ ἐν τοῖς Θαλυσίοις [Id. VII.]

Ἄρατος δ' ὁ τὰ πάντα φιλαίτατος ἀνὴρ τήνῃ [Ἄρατος VII. 98.].

*Theocritus* is thus described: Artemidor. apud Jacobs Anthol. t. I. p. 194. Εἰς ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἐμὶ Συρηκοσίων, υἱὸς Πραξαγόρου περιχλείτης τε Φιλίνης. Suid. Θεόκριτος Πραξαγόρου καὶ Φιλίνης· οἱ δὲ Σιμίχου [Schol. Theocr. VII. 21. Θεόκρ. Σιμιχίδα υἱὸς ᾧν Σιμιχίδαν ἐαυτὸν ἐνομάζει πατρωνυμικῶς], Συρακούσιον, οἱ δὲ φασὶ Κῶν· μετέκχησε δὲ ἐν Συρακούσαις· οὗτος ἔγραψε τὰ καλούμενα Βουκολικά ἔπη Δωρίδι διαλέκτῳ.

*Zenodotus* of *Ephesus* flourished: Suidas: Ζηνόδοτος Ἐφεσίου, ἐπεποιὴς καὶ γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς τοῦ Φιλητᾶ, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου γεγονὼς τοῦ πρώτου ὃς καὶ πρῶτος τῶν Ὀμήρου διορθωτῆς ἐγένετο, καὶ τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθηκῶν προύττης, καὶ τοὺς παῖδας Πτολεμαίου ἐκπαίδευσεν. His master *Philetas* of *Cos* is thus described: Suid. Φιλητᾶς Κῶς, υἱὸς Τηλέφου, ᾧν ἐπὶ τε Φιλίππου καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου, γραμματικὸς κριτικός.—ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ διδάσκαλος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου. He might therefore flourish B. C. 336—290. See Appendix c. 12. No. 16. and *Zenodotus* his disciple might be already eminent at the close of the reign of *Soter*; cir. B. C. 290. But *Aristophanes* when a boy heard *Zenodotus*: conf. a. 256. and *Aristophanes* flourished B. C. 200: conf. a. 200. which extends the life of *Zenodotus* to the time of the third *Ptolemy*. He probably therefore flourished during a space of fifty years, B. C. 290—240. See Append. c. 12. No. 34.

Birth of *Aratus* of *Sicyon*: conf. a. 251. 2.

Death of *Epicurus* æt. 72. ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου: Laërt. X. 15. Cic. de Fato c. 9. On the 10th of Game-



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>sina Cn. Cornelius Blasio</i> Cassiod. omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Clepsina II. et Læcio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Capitolin. The month is obliterated. But, as the consuls entered upon office in March or April, (conf. a. 215.) and seem to have triumphed towards the end of their year, the triumph of <i>Cornelius</i> may be rather placed in the beginning of B. C. 269. Conf. annos 271. 267. <i>Hiero</i> becomes king of Syracuse: see part II. p. 267. u.
269.	485. <i>Q. Ogulnius Galus C. Fabius Pictor</i> Eutrop. II. 16. Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. Omissi a Cassiodoro.	Eutrop. II. 16. <i>Q. Ogulnio C. Fabio Pictore</i> coss. <i>Picentes bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus P. Sempronio Ap. Claudio victi sunt, et de his triumphatum est.</i> Liv. Ep. 15. <i>Tunc primum populus Romanus argento uti capit.</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. <i>Argentum signatum est anno urbis 485 Q. Fabio consule: quinque annis ante primum bellum Punicum.</i>
268.	Ol. 128. U. C. Varr. 486. <i>P. Sempronius Sophus Ap. Claudius Rufus.</i> Vell. Pat. I. 14. Eutrop. II. 16. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. De <i>Sempronio</i> Oros. IV. 4.	The conquest of the Picene district is completed: conf. a. 269. Liv. Ep. 15. Orosius IV. 4. <i>Sempronius consul adversus Picentes duxit exercitum.</i> Velleius I. 14. <i>Interjecto quinquennio [post Fabium Dorsonem et Claudium Caninam consules] Sempronio Sopho et Appio Cæci filio coss. Ariminum, Beneventum coloni missi; et suffragii ferendijus Sabinis datum.</i> Eutropius II. 16. <i>Conditæ a Romanis civitates Ariminum in Gallia et Beneventum in Samnio.</i> Livius Ep. 15. <i>Coloniæ deductæ Ariminum in Piceno Beneventum in Samnio.</i>
267.	487. <i>M. Atilius Regulus L. Julius Libo</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 17. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	..... onius ..... de <i>Peicentibus</i> ... CDXXCV. [486 Varr.] ... <i>Ap. Claudius</i> ..... cos. de <i>Peicen</i> ..... CDXXCV. ... Fast. Capitolin. Perhaps towards the close of their year, the beginning of B. C. 267. Eutrop. II. 17. <i>M. Atilio Regulo L. Julio Libone</i> coss. <i>Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est: captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.</i> Conf. a. 266.
266.	488. <i>N. Fabius Pictor D. Junius Pera</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Φαβίου Πίκτωρος καὶ Πέρα [l. Πέρα] Chron. Alex.	<i>M. Atilius</i> ..... cos. de <i>Sallentineis</i> an. CDXXCVI. [487 Varr.] VIII ..... <i>L. Julius Libo</i> cos. de <i>Sallentineis</i> ann. CDXXCVI. VII. K. Febr. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Sallentini in deditionem accepti</i> Liv. Ep. 15. <i>D. Junius Pera</i> cos. de <i>Sassinatibus</i> an. CDXXCVII. [488 Varr.] V. K. Octobr. <i>N. Fabius Pictor</i> cos. de <i>Sassinatibus</i> an. CDXXCVII. III. Non. Oct. Fast. Capitolin.
265.	489. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Gurgæ III. L. Mamilius Vitulus</i> Zonar. VIII. p. 380. D. Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. Omissi a Cassiodoro.	<i>N. Fabius Pictor II. cos. de Sallentineis Messapicisque</i> an. CDXXCVII. [488 Varr.] K. Febr. <i>D. Junius Pera II. cos. de Sallentineis Messapicisque</i> an. CDXXCVII. Non. Febr. Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII. p. 380. D. ἐπὶ Κυίντου Φαβίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου ὑπάτων πρὸς Οὐλσινίους ἰσθράτευσαν ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. <i>Duce Fabio Gurgrite</i> Florus I. 21. In Zonaras for Αἰμιλίου leg. Μαμιλίου. Conf. a. 262. 1. ubi item Αἰμίλιος pro Μαμιλίος apud Zonaram.
264.	Ol. 129. U. C. Varr. 490.	First Punic war: Polyb. I. 11. 12. Gell. XVII. 21, 40. Eutropius

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*lion*: Antilochus apud Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 309. B. [Jan. B. C. 270] He was succeeded by *Hermachus*: Laërt. X. 24. ὁ διαδεξάμενος αὐτὸν Ἑρμαχὸς Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖος ἀνὴρ, πατρὸς μὲν πένη-  
τος τὰς δὲ ἀρχὰς προσέχων ῥητορικαῖς. Epicuri testamentum apud Laërt. X. 16. 17. κατὰ τὰδε δίδωμι τὰ  
ἑμαυτοῦ πάντα Ἀμυνομάχῳ Φιλοκράτῳ Βατῆν καὶ Τιμοκράτῃ Δημητρίῳ Ποταμίῳ—ἰφ' ᾧ τε τὸν μὲν κῆπον  
καὶ τὰ προσόντα αὐτῷ παρέξουσιν Ἑρμάχῳ Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖῳ καὶ τοῖς συμφιλοσοφεῦσιν αὐτῷ, καὶ οἷς ἂν  
Ἑρμαχὸς καταλίπῃ διαδόχοις τῆς φιλοσοφίας, ἐδιατρίβειν κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν. Laërt. X. 15. (φησὶν Ἀπολλόδο-  
ρος ἐν χρονικοῖς) τὴν σχολὴν διαδέξασθαι Ἑρμαχὸν Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖον. Laërtius X. 25. names the  
successive teachers in this school: Πολύστρατος ὁ διαδεξάμενος Ἑρμαχὸν ὃν διδίδετο Διονύσιος· ὃν Βα-  
σιλίδης. *Lyco* succeeds *Strato*: conf. a. 287. 3. Death of *Polemo*: conf. a. 315. 3.

*Antagoras* flourished with *Aratus* at the court of *Antigonus*: conf. a. 272. Arati Vit. III. tom.  
II. p. 444. Ἀρατος παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ διέτριβεν—καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Περσεύς [1. Περσαῖος] ὁ Σταῖκος καὶ Ἀνταγόρας  
ὁ Ῥόδιος ὁ τὴν Θηβαΐδα ποιήσας, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός· ὡς αὐτὸς φησὶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἱερώνυμον.  
Pausan. I. 2, 3. παρὴν Ἀντιγόνῳ Μακεδόνων ἄρχοντι Ἀνταγόρας Ῥόδιος καὶ Σολεὺς Ἀρατος. He is men-  
tioned with *Aratus* by Laërt. II. 133. ἡσπάζετο δὲ (Μενέδημος) καὶ Ἀρατον καὶ Λυκόφρονα τὸν τῆς τραγω-  
δίας ποιητὴν, καὶ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνταγόραν. The epigram of *Antagoras* apud Laërt. IV. 21. was written  
after the deaths of *Polemo* and *Crates*: consequently after B. C. 270. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 42.

*Manetho* was already known in the reign of *Soter*: see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 31. But his Αἰγυπ-  
τιακά were composed after the work of *Berosus*, in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Syncell. p. 18. C. Μα-  
νεθῷ ὁ Σεβεννύτης ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ μισρῶν ἱερῶν μετὰ Βηρωσσὸν γενόμενος ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλα-  
δέλφου γράφει τῷ αὐτῷ Πτολεμαίῳ ψευδηγορῶν καὶ αὐτὸς, ὡς ὁ Βηρωσσός, περὶ δυναστειῶν ἐκκαίδεκα, ἧτοι θεῶν  
τῶν μηδέποτε γεγονότων ἐκτά· οἱ, φησι, διαγεγόνασιν ἐπὶ ἑτῇ χίλια ἑνακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα πέντε κ. τ. λ. Idem  
p. 40. B. Μανέθῳ τοῦ Σεβεννύτου, ὃς ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ εἰδωλείαν χρη-  
ματίσας—προσεφάνησε τῷ αὐτῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ βασιλεῖ δευτέρῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ τῆς Σάβις γράφων οὕτως·  
“Βασιλεῖ μεγάλῳ Πτολεμαίῳ Φιλαδέλφῳ σεβαστῷ, Μανέθῳ ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ γραμματεὺς τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον  
“ἱερῶν ἀδύτων, γένει Σεβεννύτης ὑπάρχων, Ἡλιουπολίτης, τῷ δεσπότῃ μου Πτολεμαίῳ χαίρειν.” κ. τ. λ. See  
Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 60.

End of the history of *Dionysius*: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 22. καταβιβάζω τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ  
πρώτου Φοινικοῦ πολέμου, τὴν γενομένην ἐνιαυτῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ὀγδῆς καὶ εἰκοστῆς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάσιν. In  
reality the war began a year later: in spring Ol. 128. 4. *Timaeus* finished at the same period:  
conf. a. 264.

The *Parian Marble* ended with this date: Ep. 1. ἀνέγραψα τοὺς ἀν . . . . . ἀρξάμ . . . ος ἀπὸ

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Ap. Claudius Caudex M. Fulvius Flaccus.</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 40. Cassiodor. Eutrop. II. 18. Vell. I. 12. Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. II. 4, 7.</p> <p><i>Ap. Claudius Q. Fabius</i> Oros. IV. 7. Θανγάτου καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Alex. De Appio Claudio Polyb. I. 11. Zonaras VIII. p. 382. C. 384. Liv. XXXI. 1.</p>	<p>II. 18. <i>Contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum Ap. Claudio Q. Fulvio coss. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, et Ap. Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.</i> Conf. Liv. Epit. 16. Liv. XXXI. 1. <i>Quadringenti octaginta octo anni a condita urbe ad Ap. Claudium consulem, qui primum bellum Carthaginiensibus intulit.</i> The copies of Livy appear to have CCCCLXXVIII. for which some substitute CCCCLXXXVIII. Conf. Drakenb. ad locum. U. C. 488 [Caton. = U. C. 490 Varr.] seems to be the true date of Livy, if, as appears from other passages, he followed the Catonian computation.</p> <p><i>M. Fulvius Flaccus cos. de Vulsiensibus an. CDXXCIX.</i> [490 Varr.] K. Nov. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Gladiators first exhibited: Val. Max. II. 4, 7. <i>Gladiatorium munus primum Romæ datum in foro Boario, Ap. Claudio M. Fulvio consulibus; dederunt M. et D. Bruti funebri memoria patris cineres honorando.</i> Liv. Ep. 16. <i>D. Junius Brutus munus gladiatorium in honorem defuncti patris edidit primus.</i></p> <p><i>Diognetus</i> archon at Athens: see col. 3.</p>
263.	<p>491. <i>M. Valerius Maximus M. Otacilius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 19. Polyb. I. 16, 1. Zonar. VIII. p. 384. D. Fast. Capitol. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De Valerio Plinius H. N. VII. 60. in hoc honore Messal. appel. c. Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p><i>Hiero</i> makes peace with the Romans: <i>petenti par data est</i> Liv. Epit. 16. Conf. part II. p. 267. u. Zonaras VIII. p. 384. D.—385. B. περαιωθέντες οὖν ὁ τε Μάξιμος Οὐαλέριος καὶ ὁ Ὀκτακίλιος Κράσσεος καὶ διὰ τῆς νῆσου ὁμοῦ τε πορευόμενοι καὶ λιχῇ, πολλοὺς ὁμολογία παρεστήσαντο. ὡς δὲ τὰ πλείω ᾤκειοντο, πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας ᾤρμησαν καὶ ὁ Ἰέραν φοβηθεὶς διεκηρυκέυσαντο σφίσι τὰς πόλεις τε ἃς ἀφῆρηντο ἀποδιδούς καὶ χρήματα ὑπισχνούμενος καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθερῶν, καὶ ἔτυχεν ἐπὶ τούτοις σπονδᾶν.—καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑπατοὶ διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα εἰς τὸ Ῥήγιον ἀπῆραν. Confer Eutropium II. 19.</p>
262.	<p>492. <i>L. Postumius Megellus Q. Mamilius Vitulus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 17, 6. Fast. Capitolin. Ποπτούμιος Ἀλβίνος, Κύϊντος Αἰμίλιος Zonaras VIII. p. 385. B. Conf. a. 265. 2. Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βιτούλλου Chron. Alex. Megello et Vitulo Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Valerius Maxim. Messalla cos. de Paencis et rege Siculor. Hierone an. CDXC.</i> [491 Varr.] XVI. K. April. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>The two consuls besiege Agrigentum: Polyb. I. 17. The siege lasts about seven months: Polyb. I. 18, 6. πέντε μὲν οὖν ἴσως μῆνας ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐιμένον. c. 19, 6. δύο μὲν μῆνας ἔμενον ἐπὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων. or six: Diod. tom. IX. p. 319. ἑξ μῆνας παρακαθίσαντες—παρέλαβον Ἀκράγαντα. Zonaras VIII. p. 385. B. ἐλθόντες εἰς Σικελίαν οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντα ᾤρμησαν, κἀνταῦθα Ἀντίβαν τὸν Γίσκανος ἐπολιόρχουν. Surrender of Agrigentum: Polyb. I. 19. The siege had commenced ἀκμαζούσης τῆς τοῦ σίτου συναγωγῆς Polyb. I. 17, 9. and, after the surrender, οἱ μὲν ὑπατοὶ πρὸς τὴν Μισσήνην διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνεχώρησαν Zonaras VIII. p. 386. B. The siege appears to have lasted from June to December.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Antigonus Doson</i>: who died B. C. 220 at the age of forty-two. See Appendix c. 2. and part II. p. 242. q.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Κίκροπος, τοῦ πρώτου βασιλεύσαντος Ἀθηῶν, ὥς ἄρχοντος ἰμ Πάρῳ . . . . . υἱακτος Ἀθήνησιν δι Διογνή-  
του. *Diognetus* was ninety-three years after *Agathocles* B. C. 357 (Ep. 77.), 104 after *Nausigenes*  
B. C. 368 (Ep. 75.), 107 after *Phrasiclides* B. C. 371 (Ep. 73.), 116 after *Pytheas* B. C. 380  
(Ep. 70.), 144 after *Euctemon* B. C. 408 (Ep. 63.). These coincidences fix *Diognetus* to B. C. 367.

End of the history of *Timaeus*; where the *Preparation of Polybius* begins: Polyb. I. 5. ὑποθη-  
σόμεθα ταύτης ἀρχὴν τῆς βίβλου τὴν πρώτην διάβασιν ἐξ Ἰταλίας Ῥωμαίων· αὕτη δ' ἐστὶ συνεχὴς μὲν τοῖς ἀφ'  
ᾧν Τίμαιος ἀπέλιπε, πίπτει δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάδα [coss. *Ap. Claudio M.*  
*Fulvio*: conf. Polyb. I. 11. 12.]. *Timaeus* might therefore end with Ol. 128. 3. and *Polybius* begin  
with spring B. C. 264. the close of Ol. 128. 4. conf. a. 146. *Timaeus* lived to the age of ninety-six:  
Lucian. *Macro*. c. 22. Τίμαιος ὁ Ταυρομενίτης ἐξ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα. He was banished from Sicily by  
*Agathocles*: φυγαδευθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλίου ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας Diod. tom. IX. p. 279. and passed his exile  
at Athens: Plutarch. *Mor*. p. 605. C. (συνέγραψε) Τίμαιος ὁ Ταυρομενίτης ἐν Ἀθήναις· where he had  
lived fifty years when he wrote his thirty-fourth book: Polyb. Vatican. p. 393. Τίμαιος φησὶν ἐν τῇ  
τριάκοντῇ καὶ τετάρτῃ βίβλῳ· “Πεντήκοντα συνεχῶς ἔτη διατρέψας Ἀθήνησι ξενιτεύων, καὶ πάσης ὁμολογουμέ-  
“ως ἄπειρος ἔγενετο μὴν πολεμικῆς χρείας.” Ibid. p. 389. ἀποκαθίσας Ἀθήνησι σχεδὸν ἑτη πενήκοντα, καὶ πρὸς  
τοῖς τῶν προγεγονότων ὑπομνήμασι γενόμενος, ὑπέλαβε τὰς μεγίστας ἀφορμὰς ἄγειν [f. ἔχειν] πρὸς τὴν ἱστορίαν.  
His thirty-eighth book is quoted by Suidas v. ᾧ τὸ ἱερὸν κύρ κ. τ. λ. Τίμαιος ἐν λη' ἱστοριῶν, ὡς “εἰ περὶ  
“Δημοκλείδην κατὰ Δημοχάρους εἶπον,” κ. τ. λ. He probably therefore lived some years after that period  
of fifty years. For more particulars concerning *Timaeus* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 33.

Death of *Zeno*, according to Eusebius Ol. 129. 1.: see part II. p. 368. i. The Armenian Version  
however places the date of Eusebius one Olympiad higher: Ol. 128. 1. B. C. 267. *Zeno* was suc-  
ceeded by *Cleanthes*: see part II. B. C. 280. 3. and the present volume B. C. 207. 3. Appendix c.  
12. N<sup>o</sup>. 62.

*Dionysius of Heraclea*, or *Metathemencus*, who lived to about eighty—βιὸς πρὸς τὰ ὀγδοήκοντα  
Laërt. VII. 167.—and in his old age deserted the sect of *Zeno*—γηραιὸς ἀποστὰς τῶν τῆς στοᾶς λόγων  
Athen. VII. p. 281. d. and who is mentioned by Cicero *Acad*. IV. 22. *Fin*. V. 31. Athenæus X.  
p. 437. e. Lucian tom. VII. p. 74—82. appears from the anecdote in Cic. *Tusc. Quæst*. II. 25. to  
have survived *Zeno*. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 38.

The death of *Philemon* the comic poet æt. ninety-seven is mentioned Diod. tom. IX. p. 318. in  
conjunction with the siege of Agrigentum. It may therefore be placed in this year. Conf. a. 330.4.

*Timosthenes* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Marcian. *Heracleot*. p. 63. οἱ δοκοῦντες ταῦτα  
μετὰ λόγων ἐξηταίναι Τίμοσθένης ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐστίν, ἀρχικυβερνήτης τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου γεγονώς, καὶ μετ'  
ἐκείνων Ἐρατοσθένης, ὃν βῆτα ἐκάλεσαν οἱ τοῦ μουσίου προστάτες. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Πυθίας τε ὁ Μασ-  
σαλιώτης [see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 253.], καὶ Ἰσίδωρος ὁ Χαρακηνὸς, καὶ Σώσανδρος ὁ κυβερνήτης, τὰ  
κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γράψας, Σιμνίας τε ὁ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐκθεὶς τὸν περίπλου· ἔτι μὲν Ἀπελλᾶς ὁ Κυρηναῖος, καὶ  
Εὐθύμενης ὁ Μασσαλιώτης, καὶ Φίλκας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 247.], καὶ Ἀνδροσθένης ὁ Ἰάσιος [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>.  
5.\*], καὶ Κλίων ὁ Σικελιώτης [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 225.], Εὐδοξὸς τε ὁ Ῥόδιος, καὶ Ἀντων ὁ Καρχηδόσιος, εἰ μὲν μερῶν  
τινῶν οἱ δὲ τῆς ἐντὸς πάσης θαλάσσης οἱ δὲ τῆς ἐκτὸς περίπλου ἀναγράψαντες, οὐ μὲν ἀλλὰ καὶ Σκύλαξ ὁ Κα-  
ρυανδεὺς [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 254.], καὶ Βοηθαῖος.—μετὰ δὲ τούτων τοὺς πλείστους Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος γεωγράφος  
[conf. a. 103], καὶ Στράβων, γεωγραφίαν ἑμοῦ καὶ περίπλου συντεθεικότες, Μένικπός τε ὁ Περγαμηνὸς διάπλους  
γράφας, ἀκριβέστεροι δοκοῦσι πάντων τῶν πρεσβεμένων τυγχάνειν.—Τίμοσθένης μὲν γὰρ ἐτι τῶν πλείστων τῆς  
θαλάσσης ἀγνωσμένων μερῶν, τῶ Ῥωμαίους μηδέπω πολέμῳ κικρατηκέναι τούτων, περὶ νήσων συγγράψας βιβλία  
οὐ πᾶσιν ἀκριβῶς ἐπεξηλθε τοῖς ἄνεσι.—τούτων δὲ τῶν ἰ βιβλίων ἐπιτομὴν ἐν ἐνὶ πεποιήται βιβλίῳ· εἰτ' ἐν ἑτέρῳ  
πάλιν ἐνὶ τῶν καλουμένων σταδισμῶν ἐπιδρομὴν τινα συνέγραψεν. ἐν ἀπασὶ δὲ τούτοις οὐδὲν τέλειον οὐδὲ σαφὲς  
ἀπαγγεῖλαι διδύνηται. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ ὁ Κυρηναῖος οὐκ οἶδα τί παθὼν τὸ Τίμοσθένους μετέγραψε βιβλίον βραχέα  
τινὰ προσθεῖς· ὡς μὴδὲ τοῦ προοιμίου τοῦ μνημονευθέντος ἀποσχέσθαι, ἀλλ' αὐταῖς λέξεσι κάκεινο τοῦ οἰκείου προ-  
θεῖναι συγγραμματος. Strabo IX. p. 421. ἐμειλοποίησε μὲν οὖν Τίμοσθένης ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολε-  
μαίου, ὁ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας συντάξας ἐν δέκα βίβλοις.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
261.	493. <i>L. Valerius Flaccus T. Otacilius Crassus</i> Polyb. I. 20, 4. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	
260.	Ol. 130. U.C. Varr. 494. <i>Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina C. Duilius</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 20. Liv. Ep. 17. Polyb. I. 21. 22. Zonar. VIII. p. 386. D. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 7. Chron. Alex. De <i>Cornelio</i> Val. Max. VI. 6, 2. 9, 11. Liv. Ep. 17. Polyæn. VI. 16, 5.	The Romans first prepare a fleet: Polyb. I. 20. 21. Eutropius II. 20. <i>Quinto anno belli Punici—primum Romani C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina coss. in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est</i> [conf. Polyb. I. 21.]: <i>Duilius commisso praelio Carthaginiensium ducem vicit, XXXI naves cepit, XIV mersit, VII millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 22. 23. Liv. Epit. 17. Zonar. VIII. p. 387. After the victory, <i>Duilius</i> τὸ πρῶτον προσλαβὼν τοὺς τε Ἑγεσταίους ἐβρύσατο, μηδ' εἰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ τοῦ Ἀμίλκα ἐλθεῖν ὑπομείναντος, καὶ τὰ φίλια τὰ ἄλλα ἐβιβάζετο καὶ εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην τοῦ θέρους παρελθόντος ἀνεκομίσθη. Zonar. ibid.
259.	495. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio C. Aquillius Florus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 20. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 7. Chron. Alex. Zonar. VIII. p. 387. D. De <i>Cornelio</i> Val. Max. V. 1, 2.	<i>C. Duilius cos. primus navalem de Sicul. et classe Pœnica egit an. CDXCIII</i> [494 Varr.] <i>K. Interkalar.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Ep. 17. <i>Primus omnium Romanorum ducum navalis victoriæ duxit triumphum.</i> Ibid. <i>L. Cornelius consul in Sardinia et Corsica contra Sardos et Corsos et Hannonem Pœnorum ducem feliciter pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. II. 20. <i>C. Aquillio Floro L. Scipione coss. Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.</i> Conf. a. 258. Zonaras VIII. p. 387. D. εἰ μὴ Γάιος Φλώρος Ἀμίλκῳ ἐπέσχετο ἐκεῖ χειμάσας, τὴν Σικελίαν ἂν κατεστρέψατο ἅπασαν. Λεύκιος δὲ Σκιπίων ὁ συνάρχων αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Σαρδῶ καὶ ἐπὶ Κύρνον ἐστράτευσε.
258.	496. <i>A. Atilius Calatinus C. Sulpicius Paterculus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 24, 9. Zonar. VIII. p. 389. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. De <i>Calatino</i> Oros. IV. 8. Liv. Ep. 17.	<i>L. Cornelius Scipio cos. de Pœneis et Sardin. Corsica an. CDXCIV</i> [495 Varr.] <i>V. Id. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Polybius I. 24. τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατόπεδα τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατὰ μὲν τὸν ἐξῆς ἐνιαυτὸν [the year after the victory of <i>Duilius</i> ] οὐδὲν ἄξιον ἱπράξαν λόγου· τότε δὲ προσδεξάμενοι τοὺς ἐπικαθεσταμένους ἄρχοντας Λύλον Ἀτίλιον καὶ Γάιον Σουλπίκιον ὤρμησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Πάνορμον, διὰ τὸ τὰς Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεις ἐκεῖ παραχειμάζειν. Liv. Ep. 17. <i>Atilius Calatinus consul, quum in locum iniquum a Pœnis circumsessum temere duxisset exercitum, M. Calpurnii tribuni militum virtute et opera evasit.</i> Conf. Zonaram VIII. p. 388. D. 389. A. Orosium IV. 8. <i>C. Aquillius Florus procos. de Pœneis an. CDXCV</i> [496 Varr.] <i>III. Non. Oct. C. Sulpicius Paterculus cos. de Pœneis et Sardeis an. CDXCV. III. N. ...</i> Fast. Capitolin.
257.	497. <i>C. Atilius Regulus Cn. Cornelius Blasio</i> II. Fast. Capitolin. Chron.	Polyb. I. 25. τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἐνιαυτῷ Γάιος Ἀτίλιος ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρὸς Τυνδαρίδα καθορμισθεὶς, καὶ συνθεασάμενος ἀτάκτως παραπλέοντα τὸν τῶν Καρχηδονίων στόλον, παραγγείλας τοῖς ἰδίαις πληρώμασιν ἔπαισθαι τοῖς ἡγουμέ-

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Death of Zeno, according to Laërtius. See part II. p. 368. i.

*Lycophron* seems to have completed the *Ἀλεξάνδρεα* not only after the treaty of the Romans with *Philadelphus* in B. C. 273, (conf. a. 273. 2.) but after the first naval victories of the Romans. Hence his expression v. 1229. Γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μοναρχίαν λαβόντες—*Lycophron* was contemporary with *Aratus* and *Antagoras*: conf. a. 269. He is thus described: *Suidas*: Λυκόφρων Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας, υἱὸς Σωκλείους, θίσσι δὲ Λύκου τοῦ Ῥηγίνου, γραμματικὸς καὶ ποιητὴς τραγωιδῶν. ἔστι γοῦν εἰς τῶν ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς πλειάδας ὠνομάσθησαν. Schol. *Hephæst.* p. 58. ἐπὶ γὰρ λέγονται εἶναι τραγῳδοί, διὸ καὶ πλειὰς ὠνομάσθησαν· ὧν εἰς ἔστιν οὗτος ὁ Φίλικος· ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου δὲ γεγονῶσι οὗτοι, ἀριστοὶ τραγικοί· εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι Ὅμηρος νεώτερος, Σωσίθεος, Λυκόφρων, Ἀλέξανδρος, Φίλικος, Διονυσιάδης, Αἰαντιάδης. *Alius Scholiastes* p. 185. ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἐπὶ ἀριστοὶ γεγονῶσι τραγικοί. οὗς πλειάδας ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ λαμπροὺς εἶναι ἐν τῇ τραγικῇ ὥσπερ ἀστρα τὰ ἐν τῇ πλειάδι· εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι Ὅμηρος, οὐχ ὁ ποιητὴς, ἀλλ' υἱὸς Μυροῦς τῆς Βυζαντίας ποιητρίδος· καὶ Σωσίθεος, καὶ Λυκόφρων, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ Αἰαντιάδης, καὶ Σωσιφάνης, καὶ Φιλίσκος. See *Append. c.* 12. No. 48. *Lycophron* probably began to be distinguished, like his contemporaries of the *Pleias*, in the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus* B. C. 280: conf. a. 278. and continued in reputation at least to B. C. 250, during the first years of the first Punic war, a period of thirty years.

*Erasistratus* is mentioned at this date by *Eusebius Chron. Ol.* 130. 3. *Erasistratus medicus inclutus cognoscebatur.* *Suidas*: Ἐρασίστρατος Ἰουλιήτης ἀπὸ Ἰουλίδος πόλεως Κέως τῆς νήσου. χρηματίζει οὖν Κῆιος, υἱὸς Κρητοξίνης τῆς Μηβίου τοῦ ἱατροῦ ἀδελφῆς, καὶ Κλειομβρότου. οὗτος Ἀντίοχον τὸν βασιλέα νοσοῦντα ὑπὸ τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς Στρατονίκης πόθου ἴασατο, εὐρῶν τὸ πάθος κ. τ. λ.—τέλειται δὲ πρὸς τῷ ὄρει τῇ Μυκάλῃ, καταντικρὺ Σάμου. ἔγραψεν ἱατρικὰ βιβλία θ'. *Strabo* X. p. 486. ἐκ τῆς Ἰουλίδος ὃ τε Σιμωνίδης ἦν ὁ μελοποιὸς καὶ Βακχυλίδης ἀδελφιδοὺς ἔκείνου, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἐρασίστρατος ὁ ἱατρός. *Athen.* XV. p. 665. e. Ἐρασίστρατον τὸν Ἰουλιήτην ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν καθόλου πραγματείᾳ. The incident of *Stratonice* and *Antiochus* is told by *Plutarch Demetrio* c. 38. *Appian. Syr.* c. 59. *Lucian de Dea Syr.* tom. IX. p. 100. and it appears from *Plutarch* that this occurred before *Demetrius Poliorcetes* reigned in Macedonia: οὕτω λαμπρᾷ κεχηρμένος εὐτυχίᾳ [the acquisition of Macedonia B. C. 294] πυνθάνεται περὶ τῶν τέκνων καὶ τῆς μητρὸς—πυνθάνεται δὲ περὶ τῆς Σελεύκῳ γαμηθείσης θυγατρὸς, ὡς Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ Σελεύκου συνοικεῖ καὶ βασίλισσα τῶν ἄνω βαρβάρων ἀνηγόρευται. *Erasistratus* therefore was in reputation at least forty years before the time assigned to him by *Eusebius*.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Alex. Fast. apud Noris. <i>Cn. Cornelius C. Atilius Serranus</i> Cassiod.	νοῖς, αὐτὸς ὤρμησε πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων κ.τ.λ.—ἐκ δὲ ταύτης τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀμφοτέροι νομίζοντες ἐξάμιλλον πεποιῆσθαι τὸν κίνδυνον ὤρμησαν ὁλοσχερέστερον ἐπὶ τὸ συνίστασθαι ναυτικάς δυνάμεις.
256.	Ol. 131. U.C. Varr. 498. <i>L. Manlius Vulso Longus. Q. Cædicius</i> in mag. mort. c. in ejus locum factus est <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i> II. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Q. Cædicius L. Manlius Cassiod. M. Atilius Regulus et L. Manlius</i> Liv. XXIX. 28. Eutrop. II. 21. Βούλσανος καὶ Δεκίου [I. καὶ Καίδεκίου] Chron. Alex. <i>Longo et Regulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> pr. ex <i>Sicilia de Pænis</i> an. CDXCVI. [497 Varr.] XIII. K. F. .... <i>C. Atilius Regulus</i> cos. de <i>Pænis</i> navalem egit VII. .... CDXCVI. Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Epit. 17. <i>Atilius Regulus</i> consul, victis navali prælio <i>Pænis</i> , in <i>Africam</i> trajecit. Eutrop. II. 21. <i>L. Manlio Vulso</i> ne, <i>M. Atilio Regulo</i> coss. bellum in <i>Africam</i> translatum est: contra <i>Hamilcarem</i> <i>Carthaginensium</i> ducem in mari pugnatum, victusque est [Conf. Polyb. I. 26—29. Zonar. VIII. p. 390. A.].— <i>Consules</i> usque ad <i>Carthaginem</i> processerunt, multisque vastatis, <i>Manlius</i> victor <i>Romam</i> rediit.— <i>Atilius Regulus</i> in <i>Africa</i> remansit. Polybius I. 29, 9. ὁ μὲν οὖν Μάρκος ἔμεινεν ὑπολειπόμενος ναῦς τετταράκοντα καὶ πεζοὺς μυρίους καὶ πεντακισχίλους ἵππους δὲ πεντακοσίους· ὁ δὲ Λεύκιος ἀναλαβὼν τὰ πληράματα καὶ τὸ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων πλῆθος—ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. Zonaras VIII. p. 390. C. χειμῶνος δὲ ἐπιγενομένου Μάλλιος μὲν εἰς Ῥώμην σὺν τῇ λαίᾳ ἀνέπλευσε Ῥήγουλος δὲ ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ὑπέμεινε. Confer Orosium IV. 8. Val. Max. IV. 4, 6. <i>L. Manlius Vulso Long.</i> cos. de <i>Pænis</i> navalem egit VII. .... an. CDXCVII. [498 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Probably in the beginning of B. C. 255.
255.	499. <i>Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior M. Æmilius Paullus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Polyb. I. 36, 10. Eutrop. II. 22. Oros. IV. 9. Liv. XLII. 20. quamquam loco mutilo. Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος καὶ Φούλβιος Πλαίτινος Zonar. VIII. p. 392. B.	Defeat and capture of <i>Regulus</i> (Polyb. I. 33—36. Zonar. VIII. p. 391.) in the beginning of B. C. 255: for Zonaras mentions the consuls of this year: p. 392. B. οἱ δ' ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἤλθον μὲν διὰ τὸ συμβάν.—διὰ ταῦτα τὴν τε Ἰταλίαν ἐν θυλακῇ ἐποιήσαντο καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Σικελίᾳ τῇ τε Λιβύῃ ὄντας Ῥωμαίους σπουδῇ τοὺς ὑπάτους ἐπεμφαν Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Φούλβιον Πλαίτινον. Decimo demum anno Punici belli [= B. C. 255] Orosius IV. 9. Val. Max. IV. 4, 6. <i>Regulus</i> —cum prorogatum, sibi ob bene gestas res in proximum annum imperium cognosceret, consulibus scripsit, &c. Eutropius II. 22. <i>M. Æmilio Paulo Ser. Fulvio Nobiliore</i> coss.ambo <i>Romani</i> consules ad <i>Africam</i> profecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe. Polyb. I. 36, 10. οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι, τῆς θερμῆς ἀρχομένης, καθελκύσαντες τὴν σκάφη καὶ στρατηγούς ἐπιστήσαντες Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Σερουῖον Φουλοῦιον ἐξαπέστειλλον. Eutropius l. c. <i>Afros</i> navali certamine superant [conf. Polyb. I. 36.];— <i>consules</i> cum victrici classe redeuntες circa <i>Siciliam</i> naufragium passi sunt,—ut ex CCCCLXIV navibus octoginta servari vix potuerint. Polyb. I. 37. τῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τεττάρων πρὸς ταῖς τριακοσίαις ναυσὶν [conf. Schweigh. ad I. 36, 11.] ὀγδοήκοντα μόνον συνέβη περιλειφθῆναι σκάφη.—μεταξὺ γὰρ ἐποιεῖντο τὸν πλοῦν τῆς Ὠρείανος καὶ Κυρὸς ἐπιτολῆς [about the beginning of July]. Conf. Schweigh. ad loc. See Orosius IV. 9. for the naval victory and the shipwreck. <i>Marcus</i> ὁ Κερκυρῆς first Achæan prætor: Polyb. II. 43. Twenty-five years after the establishment of the Achæan League: see part II. p. 241.
254.	500. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina</i> II. <i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> II. Fast. Ca-	The Romans in three months complete another fleet of two hundred and twenty ships: Polyb. I. 38.— <i>Statim</i> ducentas naves reparaverunt Eutrop. II. 22. Polybius l. c. εὐθέως οἱ κατασταθέντες ἄρχοντες Ἀύλος

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Callimachus* flourished: Gellius XVII. 21, 41. *Bellum adversum Pannos primum captum est* [B. C. 264]: *neque diu post Callimachus poëta Cyrenensis Alexandria apud Ptolemaum regem celebratus est.* Suidas: Καλλίμαχος υἱὸς Βάττου καὶ Μεσάτμας, Κυρηναῖος, γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Ἰασίου γραμματικοῦ, γαμετὴν ἰσχυρῶς τὴν Εὐφράτου τοῦ Συρακουσίου θυγατέρα. ἀδελφεὶς δὲ αὐτοῦ παῖς ἦν ὁ νέος Καλλίμαχος ὁ γράψας περὶ τῆσαν δι' ἑπὶων [Καλλίμαχος Κυρηναῖος, ἱποποιὸς, ἀδελφιδοῦς τοῦ προτέρου, υἱὸς Στασίνορος καὶ Μεγατίμας τῆς ἀδελφῆς Καλλιμάχου Suid.]—ἴστιν αὐτῷ τὰ γεγραμμένα βιβλία ὑπὲρ τὰ α'. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν χρόνων ἦν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. πρὶν δὲ συσταθῆναι τῷ βασιλεῖ γράμματα ἐδίδασκεν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι, κομμοδρίῳ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας· καὶ παρέτεινε μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος Πτολεμαίου· ὀλυμπιάς δὲ ἦν ρκζ', ἥς κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος ὁ Εὐεργέτης Πτολεμαῖος ἤρξατο τῆς βασιλείας. [ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου Φιλαδέλφου, μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτου παρέτεινεν Eudoc.] *Evergetes* began to reign in Ol. 133. 2. B. C. 147; the numbers therefore in Suidas are erroneous. That *Callimachus* lived in the reign of *Evergetes* is manifest; because *Aristophanes*, who flourished in B. C. 200, in his youth heard *Callimachus*: Suidas: Ἀριστοφάνης Βοζάντιος—μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν νέος τοῦ δὲ παῖς ἤκουσε. That is, τοῦ μὲν Καλλιμάχου νέος, τοῦ δὲ Ζηνοδότου παῖς. Kuster and Jonsius have misunderstood these expressions. See Append. c. 12. N°. 64. The age of *Aristophanes* will extend the life of *Zenodotus* at least to B. C. 240, and the life of *Callimachus* to B. C. 230. *Eratosthenes* also was the disciple of *Callimachus*: conf. a. 275. *Eratosthenes* is now about nineteen years of age.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>pitolin. Cassiod. Polyb. I. 38, 6. Zonar. p. 392. D. πεντακοσιοστὸν δ' ἦν ἔτος ἀφ' οὗπερ ἡ Ῥώμη συνίστη [the Varronian computation] ibid. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Κατακίωνος (sic) Chron. Alex. De Cornelio Asina II. Val. Max. VI. 9, 11.</p>	<p>Ἀτίλιος καὶ Γναίος Κορηήλιος καταρτίσαντες τὸν στόλον ἀνήχθησαν καὶ πλείοντες διὰ πορθμοῦ προσέλαβον ἐκ τῆς Μισσηγῆς τὰ διασωθέντα τῶν πλοίων ἐκ τῆς ναυαγίας καὶ κατάραντες εἰς Πάνορμον τῆς Σικελίας τριακοταίς ναυσὶν ἐνεχείρησαν αὐτὴν πολιορκεῖν. Panormius surrenders: ibid. Zonaras VIII. p. 392. D. οὕτως ἐβρώσθησαν ὥστε τρίτῳ μηνὶ εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπανελθεῖν. καὶ τὴν μὲν κάτω τοῦ Πανόρμου πόλιν οὐ χαλεπῶς εἶλον, τῇ δὲ ἄκρᾳ προσεδρεύοντες ἐκακοπάθησαν, μέχρις οὐ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπέλιπεν ἡ τροφή· τότε γὰρ προσεχώρησαν τοῖς ὑπάτοις.</p>
253.	<p>501. Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Sempronius Blaesus Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 23. Polyb. I. 39, 1. Zonar. VIII. p. 393. A. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 9. Καπίωνος [i. Καίπιωνος] καὶ Βλέσου τὸ 5 Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior pro cos. de Cossurensibus et Pæneis navalem egit XIII. K. Febr. a. CDXCIX. [500 Varr.] M. Aemilius Paullus pro cos. de Cossurensib. et Pæneis navalem egit XII. K. Febr. an. CDXCIX. Fast. Capitolin.</i>  The consuls Cn. Servilius and C. Sempronius sail to Africa: Polyb. I. 39. τῆς θερμῆς ἐπιγενομένης οἱ κατασταθέντες ἄρχοντες Γναίος Σεργύλιος καὶ Γάιος Σεμπρώνιος ἀνέπλευσαν παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ καὶ διάραντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἀφώρμησαν ἐντεύθεν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην. In their return, περιέπεσον χειμῶνι τηλικούτῳ τὸ μέγεθος ὥστε πλείω τῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα πλοίων ἀποβαλεῖν. Eutrop. II. 23. Cn. Servilius Cæpio et C. Sempronius Blaesus coss. cum CCLX navibus ad Africam profecti sunt; aliquot civitates ceperunt;—naufragium passi sunt. Itaque—decrevit senatus ut a maritimis præliis recederetur. Polyb. I. 39, 7. τοῦ μὲν ἔτι στόλον ἀθροίζουσιν—ἀπέστησαν. Zonar. VIII. p. 393. A. ὡς ἐκομίζοντο οἰκάδε, χειμῶνι ἐνέτυχον καὶ ἐβλάβησαν διὸ νομίσας ὁ ἔθνος ἐξ ἀπειρίας τῶν ναυτικῶν βλάπτεσθαι, τῆς μὲν ἄλλης θαλάσσης ἀπέχισθαι ἐψήφισαντο ναυσὶ δ' ἐλίγαις τὴν Ἰταλίαν φρουρεῖν παρεσκευάζον. Conf. Oros. IV. 9.</p>
252.	<p>Ol. 132. U.C. Varr. 502. C. Aurelius Cotta P. Servilius Geminus Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cassiod. Πούπλιος Γάιος καὶ Αὐρήλιος Σερούλιος Zonaras VIII. p. 393. A. legendum mutato ordine Γάιος Αὐρήλ. καὶ Πούπλιος Σερούλ. De Cotta Orosius IV. 9.</p>	<p><i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina pro cos. de Pæneis X. K. April. an. D. [501 Varr.] C. Sempronius Blaesus cos. de Pæneis K. April. an. D. Fast. Capitolin.</i>  Zonaras VIII. p. 393. A. τῷ δ' ἐπιγενομένῳ ἔτει Πούπλιος Γάιος καὶ Αὐρήλιος Σερούλιος [see col. 1.] εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἦλθον, καὶ ἄλλα τε τινα καταστρέφοντο καὶ Ἰμέραν οὐ μέντοι τινα συνέσχον τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ, νυκτὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι ἐξικόμισαν· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Αὐρήλιος ναὺς τε παρὰ Ἰέρωνος εἰληφώς καὶ ὅσοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἦσαν ἐκεῖ συμπαραλαβὼν ἔπλευσεν εἰς Λιπάραν, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ χιλιάρχον Κύνιον Κάσσιον καταλιπὼν, προσεδρεύοντα μάχης ἄντι, ἀπῆρεν οἰκάδε.  Birth of Philopæmen; who was in his seventieth year—γεγονὸς ἔτος ἐβδομηκοστὸν Plutarch. Philop. c. 18.—at the time of his death in B. C. 183.</p>
251.	<p>503. L. Cæcilius Metellus C. Furius Pacilus Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 24. Polyb. I. 39, 8. Zonar. VIII. p. 393. B. C. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 9. Μετέλλου καὶ Πάππου [i. Πακίλου] Chron. Alex. Metello et</p>	<p><i>C. Aurelius Cotta cos. de Pæneis et Siculeis Idibus April. an. DI. [502 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin.</i>  Polyb. I. 39, 8. τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀπέστελλον Λεύκιον Καικίλιον καὶ Γάιον Φούριον καὶ στρατόπεδα μετὰ τούτων εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν.  Aratus delivers Sicyon; τετάρτῳ ὕστερον ἔτει τοῦ προειρημένου (Μάρκου) στρατηγούντος, ἔτη ἔχων εἰκοσι. Polyb. II. 43. In Anthesterion: Plutarch. Arat. c. 53. ἡμέρᾳ πέμπτῃ Δαισίου μηνὸς, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι καλοῦσιν Ἀνθιστηριῶνα. See for this event part II. p. 241. Marcus being prætor from the spring of B. C. 255, the 26th year from the establishment of</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Sosibius* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Athen. XI. p. 493. d. Σωσίβιος ὁ Λυτικός, [Σωσίβιος Λάκων, γραμματικός, τῶν ἐπιλυτικῶν καλουμένων Suid.] προθεῖς τὰ ἔπη “ ἄλλος μὲν μογείων ”—γράφει κατὰ λέξιν· Νῦν τὸ μὲν ἐπιτιμώμενον κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα καὶ ὁ θαυμάσιος λυτικός Σωσίβιος· ὃν οὐκ ἀχαρίτως διέπαιξε διὰ τὰς πολυθρῦλλήτους ταύτας καὶ τὰς τοιαύτας λύσεις Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος βασιλεὺς· λαμβάνοντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ σύνταξιν βασιλικὴν κ. τ. λ. For *Sosibius* see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 68.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>Pacilo Fast. apud Noris.</i>	the League, <i>Anthesterion</i> of the fourth year would be <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 251: eight years before the second prætorship of <i>Aratus</i> . Conf. a. 243. Sicyon had now been for fifty years under the dominion of tyrants: Cic. de Offic. II. 23. <i>Cum quinquaginta annos a tyrannis teneretur.</i>
250.	504. C. <i>Atilius Regulus</i> II. L. <i>Manlius Vulso</i> II. Cassiod. Polyb. I. 39, 15. Zonar. VIII. p. 395. C. Justin. XLI. 4. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 10. 'Ριγούλου τὸ β' καὶ Βούλωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Regulo</i> II. et <i>Vulso Fast. apud Noris.</i>	<p>Polyb. I. 39. αὐτὸς ἔγνωσαν ἐκ μεταμειλίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης καὶ καταστήσαντες στρατηγὸν Γάϊον Ἀτίλιον καὶ Λεύκιον Μάλλιον—συνήθριζον στόλον ἐνεργῶς. Victory of <i>Metellus</i> the proconsul: Polyb. I. 40. about the time of harvest: ἀκμαζούσης τῆς συγκομιδῆς <i>ibid.</i> The action is described by Zonaras p. 393. 394. Eutropius II. 24. places it in the consulship of <i>Metellus</i>: L. <i>Cæcilio Metello</i> C. <i>Furio Pacilo</i> coss. <i>Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum CXXX elephantis et magnis copiis venientem superavit, &amp;c.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 9. Upon the news of this victory, παρασκευασθέντων τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πρὸς τὴν ἑξαποστολὴν ἔπλεον οἱ στρατηγοὶ διακοσίαις ναυσὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας· ἔτος δ' ἦν τῷ πολέμῳ τεσσαρσκαίδέκατον Polyb. I. 41. Zonaras VIII. p. 395. C. τοὺς ὑπάτους εἰς τὴν Λιβύην στρατεύσασθαι ἐψηφίσαντο τὸν τε Γάϊον Ἀτίλιον τὸν τοῦ Ῥηγούλου ἀδελφὸν καὶ τὸν Μάλλιον τὸν Λεύκιον· οἱ εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐλθόντες τῷ Λιλυβαίῳ προσέβαλον. Siege of Lilybæum: Polyb. I. 41—48. Triumph of <i>Metellus</i>: L. <i>Cæcilius Metellus</i> pro cos. de <i>Pænis</i> VII. Idus Septemb. an. DIII. [504 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Epit. 19. <i>Cæcilius Metellus, rebus adversus Pænos prospere gestis, speciosum egit triumphum, tredecim ducibus hostium et CXX elephantis in eo ductis.</i> Conf. Plin. VIII. 6.</p> <p><i>Arsaces</i> founds the Parthian monarchy: Justin. XLI. 4. <i>Parthi a Nicator Seleuco ac mox ab Antiocho et successoribus ejus possessi: a cujus nepote Seleuco primum defecere primo Punico bello, L. Manlio Vulstone M. Atilio Regulo coss.</i> The account of Justin is inconsistent with his date. <i>Seleucus</i> the son of <i>Antiochus Theus</i> began to reign four years later. But this date is confirmed by Arrian apud Photium Cod. 58. who seems to fix the revolt to the reign of <i>Antiochus</i>: Ἀρσάκης καὶ Τηριδάτης ἦσθην ἀδελφῶ Ἀρσακίδαι, τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Φριαπίτου ἀπόγονοι· οὗτοι Φερικλέα τὸν ὑπὸ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως (θεὸν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ κλην ὠνόμαζον)—σατράπην αὐτῶν τῆς χώρας καταστάντα—ἀντιὸν τε ὑβρίσαντα, καὶ ἑτέροις πέντε τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀνακοινωσάμενοι καὶ τὸ ἔθνος Μακεδόνων ἀπίστησαν, καὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἤρξαν. Eusebius agrees in this date: Ol. 132. 3. [B.C. 250] <i>Parthi a Macedonibus defecerunt: ex iisque unus imperavit Arsaces, a quo Arsacidæ.</i> Suidas: Ἀρσάκης ὁ Παρθυαῖος τοὺς Μακεδόνας κρατήσας τῆς Περσῶν ἀρχῆς ἦν σὺν ἐκβαλὼν Πάρθοις τὴν βασιλείαν παραδίδωκεν. The 293 years computed from B. C. 538 (the beginning of the reign of <i>Cyrus</i> in the Canon) will give B. C. 245 for the commencement. Strabo XI. p. 515. Ἀρσάκης ἀνὴρ Σκύθης τῶν Δαῶν τινὰς ἔχων τοὺς Πάρρους καλουμένους Νομάδας, παροικοῦντας τὸν Ὠχρον, ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυαίαν καὶ ἐκράτησεν αὐτῆς· κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν ἀσθενὴς ἦν διαπολεμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀφαιρέντας τὴν χώραν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ διαδεξάμενοι ἐκείνον, κ.τ.λ. The establishment therefore was gradual, and might not be completed till the reign of <i>Seleucus</i>. Justin XLI. 4. describes the acquisitions of <i>Arsaces</i> as gradual, and adds c. 5. <i>quæsito simul constitutoque regno matura senectute decedit.</i> Ammianus XXIII. 6, 3. erroneously places the rise of <i>Arsaces</i> in the time of <i>Seleucus Nicator</i>. The duration of the reign of <i>Arsaces</i> is uncertain. According to Justin l. c. who seems confirmed</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Hieronymus Rhodius* flourished after *Epicurus*: Cic. Tusc. II. 6. *Hunc (Epicurum) post Rhodius Hieronymus dolore vacare summum bonum dixit.* Contemporary with *Timon Phliasius*: Laërt. IX. 112. λόγος γοῦν εἶπεν Ἱερώνυμον τὸν περιπατητικὸν ἐκ' αὐτοῦ [de Timone] ὡς παρὰ τοῖς Σκύθαις καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες τοξεύουσι καὶ οἱ διώκοντες, οὕτω τῶν φιλοσόφων οἱ μὲν διώκοντες θηρῶσι τοὺς μαθητὰς, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες καθάπερ καὶ ὁ Τίμων. He was the rival of *Lycus* [who flourished B. C. 270—226]: Laërt. V. 68. οὕτω δὲ ἦν ἐχθρὸς [Lycus] Ἱερώνυμῳ τῷ περιπατητικῷ ὡς μόνον μὴ ἀπαντᾶν πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ἐτήσιον ἡμέραν. A native of Rhodes: Athen. X. p. 424. f. Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος, Ἀριστοτέλους ὦν μαθητὴς [that is, *Aristotelis philosophiae studiosus*: Menag. ad Laërt. V. 68.]. Strabo XIV. p. 655. ἄνδρες δ' ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes]—ὁ τε Παναίτιος, καὶ Στρατοκλῆς, καὶ Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, καὶ Λεωνίδης ὁ στωϊκὸς, ἔτι δὲ πρότερον Πραξιφάνης, καὶ Εὐδήμος, καὶ Ἱερώνυμος.

Among his works were, 1. Περὶ ἐποχῆς: Laërt. II. 105. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐποχῆς καθαρπτόμενος δούλον αὐτὸν [Phædonem] εἶρηκε. 2. Περὶ μέθης: Athen. XI. p. 499. f. Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης καὶ τὸ μεθύσαι σκυδίσαι φησί. conf. Ath. X. p. 424. f. 3. Περὶ ποιητῶν: Athen. XIV. p. 635. f. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ καθαρχῶν, ὅπερ ἐστὶ πέμπτου Περὶ ποιητῶν, κατὰ Λυκούργου τὸν νομοθέτην τὸν Τέρπανδρον φησὶ γενέσθαι. 4. Τὰ σκοράδην ὑπομνήματα: Laërt. II. 14. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σκοράδην ὑπομνημάτων φησὶν ὅτι ὁ Περικλῆς παρήγαγεν αὐτὸν [Anaxagoram] ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον κ. τ. λ. Idem I. 26. φησὶ καὶ ὁ Ῥόδιος Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σκοράδην ὑπομνημάτων ὅτι βουλόμενος [Thales] δεῖξαι ῥᾶον εἶναι πλουτεῖν—ἰμεινῶσατο τὰ ἐλαειουργεῖα κ. τ. λ. Idem I. 27. ὁ δ' Ἱερώνυμος καὶ ἐκμετρήσαι φησὶν αὐτὸν [Thaletem] τὰς πυραμίδας ἐκ τῆς σκίας παρατηρήσαντα ὅτε ἡμῖν ἰσομεγέθεις εἰσὶ. In the same work he probably mentioned *Pythagoras*: Laërt. VIII. 21. *Heraclitus*: Laërt. IX. 16. *Socrates*: Laërt. II. 26. φησὶ δ' Ἀριστοτέλης δύο γυναῖκας αὐτὸν [Socratem] ἀγαγίσθαι, πρότερον μὲν Ξανθίππην—δευτέραν δὲ Μυρτώ—ἦντοι δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρας ἔχειν ὁμοῦ ὥν ἐστὶ Σάτυρος τε καὶ Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Athenæus XIII. p. 556. a. παρέθετο δὲ περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν ψήφισμα Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Perhaps *Empedocles*: Laërt. VIII. 57. 58. unless the poems of *Empedocles* were noticed in the work Περὶ ποιητῶν. 5. Ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα: Athen. XIII. p. 557. c. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶν αὐτως: “Εἰπόντος Σοφοκλεῖ τινος ὅτι μισογύνης ἐστὶν Εὐριπίδης, ἐν γὰρ ταῖς τραγωδίαις ἔφη” κ. τ. λ. p. 604. d. Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶν ὅτι Σοφοκλῆς κ. τ. λ.

Mr. Schweighæuser in *Indice Auctorum*, Athen. tom. XIV. p. 128, reckons among his works ἐπιστολαί: Athen. X. p. 435. a. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς Θεόφραστον φησὶ λῆγειν κ. τ. λ. But this rather means Ἱερώνυμος φησὶ Θεόφραστον λῆγειν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς. The *ἐπιστολαί* of *Theophrastus* are mentioned Laërt. V. 50.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		by Strabo, he reigned long and died in old age: according to Syncellus p. 284. C. who quotes from Arrian, he reigned only two years. See Appendix <i>Kings of Syria</i> No. 3.
249.	505. <i>P. Claudius Pulcher</i> <i>L. Junius Pullus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 26. Polyb. I. 49. 52. Censorin. c. 17. Zonar. VIII. p. 396. B. Val. Max. I. 4, 3. Oros. IV. 10. <i>L. Junius P. Clodius</i> Cic. de Div. II. 8. <i>P. Claudius L. Junius</i> Idem Ib. II. 33. Πούλχερος καὶ Πούλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Pullo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livii Epit. 19. <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> consul, contra auspicia profectus, —infeliciter adversus Carthaginenses classe pugnavit. Eutrop. II. 26. <i>P. Claudio Pulchro L. Junio</i> coss. <i>Claudius</i> contra auspicia pugnavit, et a Carthaginensibus victus est. nam ex CCXX navibus cum XXX fugit, XC cum puginatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cætera [conf. Polyb. I. 51.]. <i>Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen saluum habuit quia vicina litora erant.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 54. Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 3. Div. I. 16. II. 33. Val. Max. VIII. 1, 4. The Romans again abandon the sea: Polyb. I. 55. ἐκ μὲν τῆς θαλάττης ἐξίβησαν τῶν δ' ὑπαίθρων ἐπικράτουν. After the defeat of <i>Claudius</i> , a dictator was appointed: Liv. Ep. 19. <i>Claudius</i> revocatus a senatu, jussusque dictatorem dicere, <i>Claudium Gliciam</i> dixit, sortis ultimæ hominem; qui, coactus abdicare se magistratu, postea ludos prætextatus spectavit. <i>Atilius Calatinus</i> primus dictator extra Italiam exercitum duxit. Fasti Capitolini: <i>M. Claudius Glicia</i> , qui scriba fuerat, dictator, coact. abdic. sine mag. eq. In ejus locum factus est <i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> dict. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus</i> mag. eq. rei ger. causa. The dictator <i>Calatinus</i> is noticed by Zonaras p. 396. C.
248.	Ol. 133. U. C. Varr. 506. <i>C. Aurelius Cotta</i> II. <i>P. Servilius Geminus</i> II. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Zonar. VIII. p. 396. C. Fast. Capitolin.	Zonaras p. 396. C. τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει Αὐρήλιος Γάιος καὶ Σερούλιος Πούπλιος τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβόντες τό τε Λίλυθαῖον καὶ τὸ Δρέπανον ἐλώπουν, καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδόνιους τῆς γῆς ἀπείργον καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν συμμαχίδα κατέχειρον.
247.	507. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus</i> II. <i>N. Fabius Buteo</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 397. B. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Rutilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Zonaras p. 397. A. τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει τοῦ θαλαττίου πολέμου δημοσίᾳ μὲν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἀπίσχοντο διὰ τὰς ἀτυχίας καὶ τὰ ἀναλώματα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τινες νῆας αἰτήσαντες, ὥστ' ἐκείνας μὲν ἀποκαταστήσαι τὴν Λαίαν δὲ οἰκειώσασθαι,—τοὺς πολέμιους ἐκάκωσαν. <i>Hamilcar Barcas</i> is appointed general of the Carthaginians: Polyb. I. 56. οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι μετὰ ταῦτα στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες αὐτῶν Ἀμίλκαν τὸν Βάρκαν ἐπικαλούμενον τούτῳ τὰ κατὰ τὸν στόλον ἐνεχείρισαν. ὃς παραλαβὼν τὰς ναυτικὰς δυνάμεις ᾤρησε πορθήσων τὴν Ἰταλίαν. ἴτος δ' ἦν ὅκτωκαιδέκατον τῷ πολέμῳ. Nepos Hamile. c. 1. <i>Primo Pœnico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolescentulus in Sicilia præcesse cepit exercitui.</i> Zonaras p. 386. places the appointment of <i>Barcas</i> in B. C. 262. Polyb. I. c. καταλαμβάνει τὸν Ἐπὶ τῆς εἰρκτῆς λεγόμενον τόπον.—πρῶτον μὲν ἐντεῦθεν ὁρμώμενος κατὰ θάλατταν τὴν παραλίαν τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπύρβει μέχρι τῆς Κυμαίων χώρας. δεύτερον δὲ, κατὰ γῆν παραστρατοπεδευσάντων αὐτῷ Ῥωμαίων πρὸ τῆς Πατορμιτῶν πόλεως ἐν ἴσῳ πέντε σταδίοις, πολλοὺς καὶ τοικίλους ἀγῶνας συνεστήσατο κατὰ γῆν σχεδὸν ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμεροῦς. Zonaras p. 397. mentions <i>Hamilcar</i> as opposed to the consuls of this year. Birth of <i>Hannibal</i> : conf. a. 202.

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Heraclitus of Halicarnassus*, the companion of *Callimachus*, is mentioned by Strabo XIV. p. 656. ἄνδρες γηγόνασιν ἐξ αὐτῆς [Halicarnassus] Ἡρόδοτός τε—καὶ Ἡράκλειτος ὁ ποιητὴς ὁ Καλλιμάχου ἑταῖρος. He died before *Callimachus*: Laërt. IX. 17.—ἱεργείας ποιητῆς Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, εἰς ὃν Καλλιμάχος πεποίηκεν οὕτως·

εἰπέ τις, Ἡράκλειτε, τὸν μῦθον, ἐς ὃ' ἐμὲ δάκρυ  
ἤγαγεν, ἐμνήσθην δ' ὁσσάκις ἀμφότεροι  
ἦλιν ἐν λίσσῃ κατεδύσαμεν. ἀλλὰ σὶ μὲν πον,  
ξεῖν' Ἀλικαρνησσεῦ, τετράπαιλαι σποδῆς·  
αἱ δὲ τεαὶ ζῶνσι δηλότες, ἥσιν ὁ πάντων  
ἀρπακτὴρ Ἀΐδης εὖκ ἐπὶ χεῖρα βαλεῖ.

*Philostephanus of Cyrenē* is also the companion or disciple of *Callimachus*: Athen. VIII. p. 331. d. Φιλοστέφανος ὁ Κυρηναῖος μὲν γένος Καλλιμάχου δὲ γνώριμος. *Philostephanus* is quoted in various works: Athen. VII. p. 297. f. Φιλοστέφανος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεων οὕτως γράφει κ. τ. λ. Idem VIII. p. 331. d. Φιλοστέφανος—ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παραδόξων ποταμῶν φησὶ κ. τ. λ. He is quoted with *Ister* by Constantin. de Them. apud Siebel. Phanodemi &c. fragm. p. 70. Κύπρος ἐκλήθη ἀπὸ Κύπρου τῆς θυγατρὸς Κινύρου, ἢ τῆς Βίβλου καὶ Ἀφροδίτης, ὡς Φιλοστέφανος ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων καὶ Ἰστρος ἐν ἀποικίαις Αἰγυπτίων ἱστορήσαν. To these may be added a comedy: Athen. VII. p. 292. f. Φιλοστέφανος ἐν Δηλῷ ἐνόματα ἐνδόξων μαγείρων—καταλείγει· Εἰδώς σε πάντων διαφέροντα τῇ τέχνῃ Τῇ τ' ἐξύττει, μετὰ Θίμβρωνα, Δαίδαλε [l. Θίβρωνα], Τὸν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὸν καλούμενον Πέρας, Δοὺς μισθὸν ὃν μ' ἔτρησας, ἦκω δεῦρ' ἄγων. *Philostephanus* is quoted by Clemens Alex. p. 38. C. Strom. I. p. 308. A. and on *Lycurgus* by Plutarch *Lycurg.* c. 23.

*Nymphis of Heraclea* brought his History to this point; the accession of the third *Ptolemy*: Suidas: Νύμφης Νύμφιδος Ξεναγόρου Ἡρακλειώτης ἐκ Πόντου, ἱστορικός. Περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῶν διαδόχων καὶ ἐπιγόνων βιβλία κδ'. Περὶ Ἡρακλείας βιβλία γ'. ἔχει δὲ μέχρι τῆς καθαιρέσεως τῶν τυράντων τὰ μετὰ [l. κατὰ] τοὺς ἐπιγόνους, καὶ μέχρι τοῦ τρίτου Πτολεμαίου. Heraclea was for eighty-four years, ending at the death of *Lysimachus*, subject to tyrants; *Clearchus* (a disciple of *Isocrates* and *Plato*) twelve years, commencing B. C. 365; *Satyrus*, brother of *Clearchus*, seven years B. C. 353; *Timotheus*, son of *Clearchus*, B. C. 346; *Dionysius*, brother of *Timotheus*, who was contemporary with *Alexander* and reigned thirty years; *Clearchus II.* and *Oxathres*, sons of *Dionysius*, who were slain by *Lysimachus*. Upon the death of *Lysimachus* in B. C. 281 Heraclea recovered its liberty: conf. Memnon. apud Photium cod. 224. p. 705—716. We must therefore read in Suidas τὰ κατὰ τοὺς ἐπιγόνους. The *History of Heraclea* ended at the overthrow of the tyrants in Ol. 124. 4. B. C. 281. when the ἐπίγονοι began. The *History of Alexander and his successors* ended at the accession of the third *Ptolemy* B. C. 247. *Nymphis* is mentioned by Memnon Ibid. p. 716. as an exile in B. C. 281. when *Seleucus* after the death of *Lysimachus* threatened Heraclea: οἱ περιλειπόμενοι τῶν φυγάδων Νύμφιδος καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐνὸς ὑπάρχοντος τούτων κάθοδον βουλευσάντος αὐτοῖς, καὶ βιβλίαν εἶναι ταύτην ἐπιδεικνύντος, εἰ μὴδὲν ὦν οἱ πρόγονοι ἀπιστήρητο αὐτοὶ φανεῖν δισχολεῦντες ἀναλῆψθαι, ἔπεισε τε σὺν τῷ βιάστω, καὶ τῆς καθόδου ὃν ἐβούλευσε τρόπον γεγενημένης οἱ τε καταχθέντες καὶ ἡ δεξαμένη πόλις ἐν ὁμοίαις ἡδοναῖς—ἀνιστρέφοντο. As *Nymphis* was employed in an embassy in B. C. 240 (conf. an.), forty-one years after that restoration of the exiles in the autumn of B. C. 281, we might suspect that *Nymphis* in B. C. 281 was the father



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
246.	508. <i>M. Otacilius Crassus II. M. Fabius Licinus</i> Cassiod. Gell. X. 6. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Grasso II. et Licino II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Zonaras VIII. p. 397. D. ἐκ τότε δὲ [after B. C. 247] διάφοροι μὲν ὑπάτευσαν οὐδὲν δὲ ἱστορίας ἔπραξαν ἄξιον. μέγιστον γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐσφάλλοντο ὅτι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἄλλους εἰς ἑτέρους ἄρχοντας ἐπιμνον. ἄρτι δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν μακθάνοντας τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔπαυον.
245.	509. <i>M. Fabius Buteo C. Atilius Bulbus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	
244.	Ol. 134. U. C. Varr. 510. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus C. Sempronius Blaesus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Al.	
243.	511. <i>C. Fundanius Fundulus C. Sulpicius Gallus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>De Fundanio</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 53.	<p>The consul <i>Fundanius</i> opposes <i>Barcas</i> in Sicily: Diod. Fragm. Vatican. p. 53. Ἀμίλκας ἔπειψε κήρυκας περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ἀναίρεσιν· ὁ δὲ ὑπατος Φουνδάνιος ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ἔχουσι μὴ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀλλὰ τοὺς ζῶντας, εἰ νοῦν ἔχουσιν, ὑποσπόνδους αἰτεῖσθαι. ὑπερηφάνου μὲν οὖν γενομένης τῆς ἀποκρίσεως, οὗτος οὐ τοῖς τυχοῦσιν ἐλαττώμασι περιέπεσεν εὐθύς.—τοῦ Φουνδανίου περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ταφῆς ἀποστείλαντος κήρυκας, Βάρκας πολὺ κεχωρισμένην τῆς προγεγενημένης ἀπόφασιν ἐποιήσατο· φήσας γὰρ μάχεσθαι μὲν τοῖς ζῶσι διαλυθῆναι δὲ πρὸς τοὺς τετελευτηκότας συνεχώρησε τὴν ταφὴν.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i>, in the eighth year after the liberation of Sicyon, στρατηγὸς αἰρεθεὶς τὸ δεύτερον—ἐλευθερώσας Κορινθίους, προσηγάγετο πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν. Polyb. II. 43. The year before the victory of <i>Catulus</i>: see part II. p. 241. and as that victory fell within Ol. 134. 3, or March B. C. 241, the liberation of Corinth is determined to Ol. 134. 2, which places the accession of <i>Aratus</i> to his second prætorship in May (conf. a. 221) of B. C. 243. The eight years therefore from the liberation of Sicyon in <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 251 (conf. an.), expressed by ὀγδόῳ ἔτει, were eight years complete. That the thirty-eight years complete between the establishment of the Achæan League and the last year of the Punic war are accurately numbered in part II. p. 241 is manifest from Polybius himself: for he places the League within the 124th Olympiad. But between Ol. 124. 4 and Ol. 134. 3 are thirty-eight years.</p>
242.	512. <i>C. Iulius Catulus A. Postumius Al-</i>	The Romans again prepare a fleet: Polyb. I. 59. καίπερ ἔτη σχεδὸν ἤδη πέντε τῶν κατὰ θάλατταν πραγμάτων ὁλοσχερῶς ἀφιστηκότις—τότε συνο-



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

of the historian, if the expression Νύμφιδος αὐτοῦ did not fix it upon the historian himself. For *Nymphis* see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 72.

*Euphantus* of *Olynthus* mentioned in his history the *third Ptolemy*, who began to reign B. C. 247: Athen. VI. p. 251. d. Εὐφάντος ἐν τετάρτῃ ἱστορίᾳ, Πτολεμαίου, φησὶ, τοῦ τρίτου βασιλεύσαντος Αἰγύπτου, κέλακα γενέσθαι Καλλικράτην κ. τ. λ. He wrote the history of his own times, and was the preceptor of *Antigonus*: Laërt. II. 110. Εὐβουλίδου δὲ καὶ Εὐφάντος γέγονεν [a follower of *Eubulides*, as *Hieronimus* was a follower of *Aristotle*: conf. a. 250.] ὁ Ὀλύνθιος, ἱστορίας γεγραφὼς τὰς κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τοῦ αὐτοῦ. ἰποίηται δὲ καὶ τραγῳδίας πλείους ἐν αἷς εὐδοκίμει κατὰ τοὺς ἀγῶνας. γέγονε δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγό-νου τοῦ βασιλέως διδάσκαλος, πρὸς ὃν καὶ λόγον γέγραφε περὶ βασιλείας σφόδρα εὐδοκιμοῦντα. τὸν βίον δὲ γῆρα κατέστρεψεν. *Euphantus* therefore wrote history after B. C. 246, and was the preceptor of *Antigonus Dason*, who was born B. C. 262 (conf. a. 262. 2.), and was now sixteen years of age. *Euphantus* is quoted by Laërt. II. 141. δοκιῇ δὲ [*Menedemus*] ἐμβριθέστατα πρεσβεῦσαι πρὸς Δημήτριον ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ὀρωπεῦ, ὡς καὶ Εὐφάντος ἐν ἱστορίαις μνημονεύει, referring to the times of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, before B. C. 287.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>binus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 27. Liv. XXIII. 13. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Lutatio</i> Oros. IV. 10. Val. Max. II. 8, 2. Polyb. I. 59, 8.</p>	<p>πάντες αὐτοῖς τὸ ἔργον κατὰ τοὺς ἐκλογισμοὺς, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν τόλμαν τοῦ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἡγεμόνος, ἔκριναν τὸ τρίτον ἀντιποιήσασθαι τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυτικαῖς δυνάμειν ἐλπίδων.—ταχίως ἐτοιμασθέντων διακοσίων πλοίων πεντηρικῶν—μετὰ ταῦτα στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες Γάϊον Λουτάτιον ἐξέπεμψαν ἀρχομένης τῆς θέρειας. Eutrop. II. 27. C. <i>Lutatio Catulo</i> A. <i>Postumio Albino</i> cons. anno belli <i>Punici XXIII</i>. <i>Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est</i>. Confer <i>Zonaram</i> VIII. p. 398. A. B.</p>
241.	<p>513. A. <i>Manlius Torquatus Atticus</i> II. Q. <i>Lutatus Cerco</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 28. Oros. IV. 11. Liv. XXX. 44. Τορκουάτου καὶ Κάτωνος [I. Κέρκωνος] Chron. Alex. <i>Attico</i> II. et <i>Cerco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Q. <i>Lutatio</i> Zonar. p. 399. A.</p>	<p>Victory of <i>Catulus</i> at the <i>Ægates</i>, VI. Id. Mart. Eutropius II. 27. <i>Lutatus Catulus</i> navem ceger adscendit: vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat [conf. Orosium IV. 10. Val. Max. II. 8, 2. Zonaram p. 398. A.]. <i>Contra Lilybæum civitatem Siciliæ pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum</i>.—<i>Pugnatum est VI. Idus Martias</i>. <i>Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt</i>. Liv. Epit. 19. <i>Summam victoriae C. Lutatus consul, victa ad Ægates insulas classe Panorum, imposuit. Petentibus Carthaginensibus pax data est</i>. Conf. Polyb. I. 61—63. πιντήκοντα μὲν αὐτῶν ναῦς κατέδυσαν ἐβδομήκοντα δ' ἐάλωσαν αὐτάνδρῳ Polyb. <i>LXXIII naves captæ sunt CXXV demersæ</i> Eutropius. Liv. XXX. 44. <i>Pax facta Q. Lutatio A. Manlio</i> cons. Zonaras VIII. p. 399. A. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρῶτος τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις πόλεμος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις εἰς τοῦτο κατέληξε τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ εἰκοστῷ· καὶ ἐκ' αὐτῷ ἤγαγεν ὁ Κάτυλος τὰ ἐκινήκια. Κῶντες δὲ Λουτάτιος ὑπατεύσας ἀπῆλθεν εἰς Σικελίαν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Κατύλου πάντα τὰ ἐκεῖ κατεστῆσατο. Twenty-four years are named by Diodorus <i>Fragn. tom. IX. p. 349. 352. et Fragn. Vatican. p. 113. Polyb. I. 63.</i></p> <p>War with the <i>Falisci</i>: Eutrop. II. 28. Q. <i>Lutatus A. Manlius</i> consules creati bellum <i>Faliscis</i> intulerunt:—<i>quod ambo consules intra sex dies quam venerant transegerunt</i>. Liv. Ep. 19. <i>Falisci quum rebellassent, sexto die perdomiti in deditionem venerunt</i>. Polyb. I. 65. πόλεμος ἐμφύλιος—ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Φαλίσκους καλουμένους, ὃν ταχίως καὶ συμφέροντως ἐπετέλεισαν, ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἐγκρατεῖς γινόμενοι τῆς πόλεως αὐτῶν.</p> <p>C. <i>Lutatus Catulus</i> pro cos. de <i>Pænis ex Sicil.</i> ..... egit IIII. Non. Octob. an. DXII. [513 Varr.] Q. <i>Valerius Falto</i> pro pr. ex <i>Sicilia</i> navalem egit prid. Non. Octob. an. DXII. Fast. Capitolin.</p>
240.	<p>Ol. 135. U. C. Varr. 514. C. <i>Claudius Centho</i> M. <i>Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Cassiod. Gell. XVII. 21, 42. Cic. Brut. c. 18. de Senect. c. 14. Tusc. I. 1. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Q. <i>Lutatus Cerco</i> cos. de <i>Faliscis</i> K. Mart. an. DXII. [513 Varr.] A. <i>Manlius Torquatus Atticus</i> cos. II. de <i>Faliscis</i> IV. Non. M. .... ann. DXII. Fast. Capitolin.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Lacydes</i> succeeds <i>Arcesilaüs</i>: conf. a. 299. 3. <i>Euphorion</i> is his disciple, now about thirty-three years of age: conf. a. 274.</p> <p><i>Lysimachus</i>, the disciple of <i>Theodorus</i> or of <i>Theophrastus</i>, lived in the time of <i>Attalus</i>, who began to reign B. C. 241: Athen. VI. p. 252. c. Ἀττάλου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐγένετο κόλαξ καὶ διδάσκαλος Λυσίμαχος, ὃν Καλλιμάχος μὲν Θεοδώρειον ἀναγράφει Ἑρμιππος δ' ἐν τοῖς Θεοφράστου μαθηταῖς καταλείπει. οὗτος δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ περὶ τῆς Ἀττάλου παιδείας συγγέγραφε βιβλούς, πᾶσαν κολακείαν ἐμφαινούσας. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 63. <i>Theophrastus</i> died B. C. 287 (conf. an.), forty-six years before the accession of <i>Attalus</i>. <i>Lysimachus</i> therefore was now advanced in years.</p> <p><i>Neanthes</i> of <i>Cyzicum</i> is contemporary with <i>Lysimachus</i>: he wrote the history of <i>Attalus</i>: Athen. XV. p. 699. d. οὕτω δ' εἰπεῖν Νεάνθη ἐν α' τῶν περὶ Ἀτταλῶν ἱστοριῶν. and he was the disciple of <i>Philiscus</i>, who had heard <i>Isocrates</i>: Suidas: Νεάνθης Κυζικηνὸς, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Φιλίσκου τοῦ Μιλησίου. Idem: Φιλίσκος Μιλήσιος, ῥήτωρ, Ἰσοκράτους ἀκουστής τοῦ ῥήτορος. <i>Isocrates</i> died B. C. 338. ninety-seven years before <i>Attalus</i> began to reign: which would make <i>Neanthes</i>, like <i>Lysimachus</i>, advanced in age at this period. For <i>Neanthes</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 71.</p>	
<p><i>Nymphis</i> of <i>Heraclea</i> is employed in an embassy soon after the death of <i>Ariobarzanes</i> king of Pontus: Memnon apud Photium cod. 224. p. 724. οἱ Γαλάται εἰς τὴν Ἡρακλεῶτιν ἐπεμψαν στρατεύμα, καὶ ταύτην κατέτρεχον, μέχρις ἂν οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται διεπρεσβεύσαντο πρὸς αὐτούς. Νύμφης δὲ ἦν ὁ ἱστορικὸς ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν πρέσβεων· ὃς τὸν μὲν στρατὸν ἐν τῷ κοινῷ χρυσοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις τοὺς δὲ ἡγεμόνας ἰδίᾳ διακοσίοις υποθεραπεύσας τῆς χώρας ἀπαναστήναι παρεσκεύασεν. <i>Ariobarzanes</i> was succeeded by <i>Mithridates IV.</i> about B. C. 240. See <i>Kings of Pontus</i>, Append. c. 8. N<sup>o</sup>. 6. To which period this embassy may be referred. For <i>Nymphis</i> conf. a. 247.</p>	<p><i>Livius</i> began to exhibit: Cic. Brut. c. 18. <i>Primus fabulam C. Clodio Cæci filio et M. Tuditano coss. docuit, anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, post Romam conditam autem DXIV<sup>o</sup>, ut hic ait (Varro) quem nos sequimur.</i> Idem de Senect. c. 14. <i>Vidi senem Livium: qui cum sex annos ante quam ego (Cato) natus sum fabulam docuisset, Centhone Tuditanoque consulibus, usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate.</i> Idem Tusc. I. 1. <i>Annis fere DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit, C. Claudio Cæci filio M. Tuditano coss. anno ante natum Ennium.</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 42. <i>Coss. Claudio Centone et M. Sempronio Tuditano primus omnium L. Livius poeta fabulas docere Romæ cepit.</i> Cassiodor. <i>His coss. ludis Romanis [XVI—XIII Kal. Octob. conf.</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
239.	<p>515. <i>C. Mamilius Tur- rinus Q. Valerius Falto</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. ubi pro <i>C. Manlius leg. C. Mamilius.</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 43. see col. 4. Τογκίνου (sic) καὶ Φαλ- κωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Tu- rino et Falto</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	
238.	<p>516. <i>Ti. Sempronius Gracchus P. Valerius Falto</i> Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 11. <i>T. Sem- pronius et P. Cornelius</i> Cassiod. Σιμπρώνιος Γρά- κχος Πούπλιος Ούαλλήριος Zonar. VIII. p. 399. D. Γράκχου καὶ Φλάκκου [I. Φάλλκωνος] Chron. Alex. <i>Graccho et Falto</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Hamilcar</i> is sent into Spain : Polyb. II. 1. Καρχηδόνιοι ὡς θάπτον κατεστήσαντο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην εὐθείως Ἀμίλκαν ἐξαπέστειλλον.—ὁ δ' ἀναλα- βὼν τὰ στρατόπεδα, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀννίβαν ὄντα τότε κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐτῶν ἐν- νέα,—ἀνεκτᾶτο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν πράγματα.—διατρίψας δ' ἐν τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἔτη σχεδὸν ἑννέα—κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον.—τὴν δὲ στρατηγίαν οἱ Καρχη- δόνιοι παρέδωκαν Ἀσδρούβῳ. Liv. XXI. 2. <i>Hamilcar ita se Africo bello,</i> <i>quod fuit sub recentem Romanam pacem, per quinque ann. ita deinde</i> <i>novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gressit, &amp;c.</i> Dio- dorus Fragm. tom. IX. p. 351. assigns four years and four months to the African war: ἐπολέμησαν ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ μῆνας τέσσaras. But ac- cording to Polybius I. 88. the war lasted only three years and four months: τρία ἔτη καὶ τέτταράς που μῆνας. And this account is more ac- curate, and consistent with the period of seventeen years ascribed by Livy himself to <i>Hamilcar</i> and <i>Hasdrubal</i>: conf. a. 221. The com- mand of <i>Hamilcar</i> is fixed to this year by the age of <i>Hannibal</i>: conf. a. 202. and by the succession of <i>Hannibal</i> in Spain in B. C. 221 : conf. an.</p> <p>War with the Boii and Ligurians: Zonar. VIII. p. 399. D. ἐπολέμη- σαν αὐτοῖς πολέμους πρὸς Βουσίους καὶ πρὸς Γαλάτας ἐκείνοις πλησιοχώρους, καὶ πρὸς Λιγύαν τινάς. τοὺς μὲν οὖν Λιγύας Σιμπρώνιος Γράκχος μάχῃ νικήσας ἐκάκου. καὶ τοῖς Γαλάταις Πούπλιος Ούαλλήριος συμβαλὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡτ- τήθη, εἶτα—πῶς κατὰ τύχην ἐκράτησε. Conf. Oros. IV. 12.</p>
237.	<p>517. <i>L. Cornelius Len- tulus Caudinus Q. Ful- vius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 2. Zonar. VIII. p. 400. A. Fast. Capitol. omitted in Chron. Alex. See In- trod. p. vi. <i>Caudino et Flacco</i> Fast. apud No- ris.</p>	<p>Eutrop. III. 2. <i>L. Cornelio Lentulo Fulvio Flacco consulibus— Hiero Romam venerat</i> [venit ad ludos spectandos Eutrop. III. 1.] : <i>etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est et de his trium- phatum.</i> War continued with the Boii: Zonar. VIII. p. 400. A. τῷ ἔξῃς ἔτει Λούκιος Λέντουλος καὶ Κύντος Φλάκκος ἐπὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας στρατεύ- σαντες, ἕως μὲν ὁμοῦ διῆγον, ἦσαν ἀνανταγώνιστοι, ἐπεὶ δὲ διχῇ πορθεῖν τινὰ ἤρξαντο—ἐς κίνδυνον τὸ τοῦ Φλάκκου κατέστη στρατόπεδον, νυκτὸς κυκλωθέν. ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν οἱ βάρβαροι ἀνεκόπησαν.</p>
236.	<p>Ol. 136. U. C. Varr. 518. <i>P. Cornelius Len- tulus Caudinus C. Lici- nius Varus</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p><i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus cos. de Liguribus Idib. Inter. an. DXVII.</i> [leg. an. DXVI. scil. 517 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Marlia- nus says: <i>P. Cornelius, ut habetur in Marmore</i>; and adds the date, an. DXVIII. But <i>P. Cornelius</i> was not consul in the year DXVIII.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	a. 161] <i>primum tragœdia et comœdia a Lucio Livio ad scenam data.</i> Conf. Val. Max. II. 4, 3.
	Birth of <i>Ennius</i> : Cic. Brut. c. 18. Tusc. I. 1. conf. a. 240. Gellius XVII. 21, 43. <i>Claudium et Tuditanum consules sequuntur Q. Valerius et C. Manilius</i> (sic); quibus natum esse Q. Ennium poëtam M. Varro in primo de Poëtis libro scripsit. Hieronymus in Eusebii Chron. Olymp. 135. 2. Q. Ennius poëta Tarenti nascitur [at conf. a. 204]: qui a Catone quæstore Romam translatus habitavit in monte Aventino, parco admodum sumptu contentus, et unius ancillæ ministerio.
Ister the disciple of <i>Callimachus</i> may be referred to this period: Suidas: Ἰστρος Μενάνδρου, Ἰστρου, Κυρηναῖος ἢ Μακεδὼν, συγγραφεὺς, Καλλιμάχου δοῦλος καὶ γνώριμος. Ἑρμῆππος δὲ αὐτὸν φησι	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Fast. Capitolin. Zonar. VIII. p. 400. B. Censorin. c. 17. <i>anno quingentesimo duodevicesimo</i>.  Κλαυδίου καὶ Ουάρου Chron. Alex. Caudino et Varo Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>of the Marble. If we are to take the name from Marlianus and the date from Sigonius, then <i>Publius Cornelius</i> cos. <i>de Liguribus</i> anno <i>DXVII</i> would indicate a triumph in February B.C. 235, for the action with the Ligurians after the Gallic war, mentioned by Zonaras p. 400. C.  An irruption of the Transalpine Gauls is fixed to this year by Polybius II. 21. who places it in the fifth year before the consulship of <i>Æmilius Lepidus</i> [conf. a. 232], and computes forty-five years between this and a former irruption: <i>ἔτη μὲν πέντε καὶ τιτταράκοντα τὴν ἰσυχίαν ἔσχον</i>.—And that former irruption <i>συνέβαινε γίγνεσθαι τῷ τρίτῳ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς Πύρρου διαβάσεως εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν</i> Idem c. 20. = B. C. 282. Zonaras VIII. p. 400. B. concurs in this year: <i>προσλαβόμενοι συμμάχους χειρὶ πολλῇ αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐχώρησαν ἀπαντησάντων δὲ σφίσι Πευπλίου τε Λεντούλου καὶ Λικινίου Ουάρου, ἤλπισαν αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ σφείτερον καὶ ἄνευ μάχης καταπλήξειν</i>.—οἱ δ' ὕπατοι μήτε συμβαλεῖν θαρρόντες δι' ὀλιγότητα—ἀνοχᾶς ἔπραξαν ὥς ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην πρὸςβεύσονται.—ὥς δ' οὐδενὸς οἱ πρὸςβεις ἂν ᾔτουν ἐτύγχανον, ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ εὖρον ἐφθαρμένα σφίσι τὰ πράγματα. τινὲς γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων αὐτῶν μεταγρόντες καὶ διὰ φόβου τοὺς Ῥωμαίους πεποιημένοι ἐτράποντο ἐπὶ τοὺς Βουσίους, καὶ συχνοὶ ἀπώλοντο [conf. Polyb. II. 21.]. κἀντεῦθεν ἀπῆλθον οἴκαδε οἱ λοιποί. καὶ οἱ Βουσίῳι σπονδὰς ἐπὶ μέρει πολλῇ τῆς χώρας σφῶν ἐποιήσαντο. ἤδη δὲ τῶν Γαλατικῶν λυθέντων πολέμων, ὁ Λέντουλος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Λιγύας,—Ουάρος δὲ ἐπὶ Κύρνον ὁρμήσας—ἐπολέμησε τοῖς Κυρνίοις ἕως αὐτοὺς ἐχειράσατο.</p>
235.	<p>519. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus C. Atilius Bulbus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 12. Eutrop. III. 3. Plutarch. Num. c. 20. <i>Torκουάτου τὸ β' καὶ Βούλβου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato et Bulbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Eutrop. III. 3. <i>T. Manlio Torquato C. Atilio Bulbo consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est</i>. Vell. II. 38. <i>Sardinia—ductu T. Manlii consulis certum recepit imperii jugum</i>. Conf. Oros. IV. 12. Polybius I. 88. notices this war: <i>κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον</i>—about the time at which the African war was concluded.  The temple of <i>Janus</i> is shut for the second time: Liv. I. 19. <i>T. Manlio consule post Punicum primum perfectum bellum</i>. Vell. II. 38. <i>Iterum T. Manlio consule Janus clausus</i>. Eutrop. III. 3. <i>Pace omnibus locis facta, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt; quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum Numa Pompilio regnante contigerat</i>. Conf. Oros. IV. 12. Plutarch. Num. c. 20.</p>
234.	<p>520. <i>L. Postumius Albinus Sp. Carvilius Maximus</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. A. B. Fast. Capitolin. Ἀλβί-</p>	<p><i>T. Manlius Torquatus</i> cos. <i>de Sardis VI.</i> Id. Mart. an. <i>DXVIII.</i> [519 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Omitted by Marlianus.  Zonaras VIII. p. 401. A. <i>τριχῇ τὰς δυνάμεις διελέμενοι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἴν' ἅμα πολιορκούμενοι πάντες μὴ συμβοηθοῖεν ἀλλήλοις, Ποστούμιον μὲν Ἀλβίνον εἰς τὴν Αἰγυστικὴν Σπούριον δὲ Καρουίλιον ἐπὶ τοὺς Κυρνίους ἐς δὲ τὴν Σαρδῶ τὸν</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Πάριον ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν διακριψάντων ἐν παιδείᾳ δούλων. ἔγραψε δὲ πολλὰ καὶ καταλογάδην καὶ ποιητικῶς. That treatise of <i>Hermippus</i>, called by Etymol. Magn. ὁ περὶ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ λαμβάντων λόγος, was written after B. C. 203 : conf. an. and probably after the death of <i>Ister</i>. For <i>Ister</i> see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 69.</p>	
	<p><i>Nævius</i> flourished : Gell. XVII. 21, 45. <i>Anno post Romam conditam quingentesimo undevicesimo</i>—<i>Cn. Nævius poeta fabulas apud populum dedit; quem M. Varro in libro de Poëtis primo stipendia fecisse ait bello Pœnico primo, idque ipsum Nævium dicere in eo carmine quod de eodem bello scripsit.</i> That work of <i>Nævius</i> is quoted again by Gellius V. 12, 7. <i>Lucetium Jovem Cn. Nævius in libris belli Pœnici appellat.</i> He preceded <i>Ennius</i> : Cic. Brut. c. 19. <i>Ennius si illum (Nævium) contemneret, non omnia bella persequens primum illud Punicum acerrimum reliquisset. Sed ipse dicit, cur id faciat: "Scripsere (inquit) alii rem Versibus"—et luculente quidem scripserunt, etiamsi minus quam tu polite. Nec vero tibi aliter videri debet, qui a Nævio vel summsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti.</i> And was younger than <i>Livius</i> : Cic. Tusc. I. 1. <i>Livius fabulam dedit—anno ante natum Ennium: qui [sc. Livius. conf. Voss. de Hist. Lat. p. 7.] fuit major natu quam Plautus et Nævius.</i></p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Cato</i> : Cic. de Senect. c. 4. <i>Anno post consul primum fuerat [sc. Q. Fabius: conf. a. 233. 1.] quam ego (Cato) natus sum.</i> Six years after the consulship of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Tudidanus</i> : Cic. Ibid. c. 14. conf. a. 240.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	νου τὸ β' καὶ Πόγου Chron. Alex. <i>Albino et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	ἀσύννομον Πούπλιον Κορνήλιον ἐπεμψαν. Sardinia had rebelled at the instigation of the Carthaginians: Zonar. Ibid.
233.	521. Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus M' Pomponius Matho Cass. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. B. Fast. Capit. Μαξίμου καὶ Μάλχωνος [l. Μάθωνος] Chron. Al. De Fabio Cic. Senect. c. 4.	Sp. Carvilius Maximus cos. de Sardeis K. April. an. DXIX. [520 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII. p. 401. B. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκ τῆς χώρας αὐτῶν ἀπηλλάγησαν, ἀπέστησαν αὐτῆς οἱ Σαρδόνιοι καὶ οἱ Λίγυες· Κύντος μὲν οὖν Φάβιος Μάξιμος ἐπέμψθη πρὸς Λίγυας, ἐς δὲ γε τὴν Σαρδῶ Πομπάνιος Μάνιος.
232.	Ol. 137. U. C. Varr. 522. M. Aemilius Lepidus M. Publicius Malleolus Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. C. Λεπίδου καὶ Βαλβούλου Chron. Alex. De Emilio Polyb. II. 21.	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus cos. de Liguribus K. Febr. anno DXV. [521 Varr.] M' Pomponius Matho cos. de Sardeis Idibus Mart. an. DXV. Fast. Capitolin. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 2. πέντε δ' ὑπατειῶν ἃς ὑπάτευσεν (ὁ Φάβιος) ἡ πρώτη τὸν ἀπὸ Λιγύων θρίαμβον ἔσχεν. Agrarian law of C. Flaminius: Polyb. II. 21. μετὰ τοῦτον τὸν φόβον [the irruption in B. C. 236] ἔπει πέμπτῳ, Μάρκου Λεπίδου στρατηγοῦντος, κατεκληρούχησαν ἐν Γαλατῖα Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν Πικεντίνην προσαγορευομένην χώραν—Γαίου Φλαμινίου ταύτην τὴν δημαγωγίαν εἰσηγησαμένου καὶ πολιτείας. Cf. Cic. Brut. c. 14. Idem Acad. IV. 5. C. Flaminius, qui legem Agrariam aliquot annis ante secundum Punicum bellum trib. plebis tulit. De Inv. II. 17. Hunc pater suus concilium plebis habentem de templo deduxit. Cf. Val. Max. V. 4, 5. Cicero de Senect. c. 4. places this in B. C. 228, the second consulship of Fabius: Consul iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, C. Flaminius trib. pl.—restitit. It is possible that Cicero has ascribed to the second consulship what occurred in the first; and that Flaminius was tribune from IV. Id. Dec. B. C. 233, Q. Fabio consule; which agrees with the date of Polybius. Zonaras VIII. p. 401. C. κινηθέντων αὐτῆς τῶν Σαρδονίαν, ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἄμφω ἐστράτευσαν Μάρκος τε Μαλλέολος καὶ Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος.
231.	523. M. Pomponius Matho C. Papirius Maso Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. C. D. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Dionys. Ant. II. p. 291. κατὰ τὴν ἐβδόμην ἐπὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάσιν.	Zonaras p. 401. C. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρους [the Sardinians and Corsicans] οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐστράποντο· καὶ Μάρκος μὲν Πομπάνιος Σαρδόνας ἔφερε—Γάιος δὲ Παπίριος ἐκ μὲν τῶν πεδίων τοὺς Κυρνίους ἀπῆλασε, βιαζόμενος δὲ πρὸς τὰ ὄρη συχνούς ἐξ ἐνέδρας ἀπέβαλε—καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς Κυρνίους ὁμολογῆσαι. The divorce of Sp. Carvilius is placed in this year by Dionysius Ant. II. p. 291. ὑπατευόντων Μάρκου Πομπωνίου καὶ Γαίου Παπυρίου, πρῶτος ἀπολῦσαι λέγεται τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα Σπούριος Καρουίλλιος. Gellius reports two dates: XVII. 21, 44. Anno post Romam conditam quingentesimo undevicesimo [B. C. 235], about fifteen years—annis fere quindecim—before the second Punic war. But IV. 3. anno urbis conditæ quingentesimo vigesimo tertio, M. Atilio P. Valerio coss. But these were the consuls of U. C. Varr. 527. and do not agree with the year assigned. One copy therefore of Gellius seems rightly to give DXXXVII [B. C. 227]. Val. Max. II. 1, 4. Repudium a condita urbe usque ad vicesimum et quingentesimum annum nullum intercessit. [= B. C. 234 Varr. 232 Caton.] The numbers of Plutarch. Comp. Lycurg. et Num. p. 309.—μετὰ τὴν Ῥώμης κτίσιν ἐν ἑτῇ τριάκοντα καὶ διακοσίῳ—are manifestly wrong, and we may read τρ. καὶ πεντακοσίῳ [= B. C. 224]. The various dates may be thus expressed: Val. Max. B. C. 234, Dion. B. C. 231, Gell. 235 or 227; with this latter date, Plutarch, speaking in round numbers, may agree.

# LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

31

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
230.	524. <i>M. Æmilius Barbula M. Junius Pera</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 402. B. Fast. Capitolin. Βαλλιάου (sic) καὶ Πέρου Chron. Alex. <i>Barbula et Pera</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>C. Papirius Maso</i> cos. de Corseis primus in monte Albano III. Nonas Mart. an. DXXII. [523 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Val. Max. III. 6, 5. Zonaras VIII. p. 402. Β: οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι μαθόντες τοὺς ὑπάτους Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Μάρκον Ἰούνιον εἰς τὴν Αἰγυπτίαν ἀπάραντας παρεσκευάζοντο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλάσαι. γνόντων δὲ τοῦτο τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ ἐκ' αὐτοὺς ἄνθρωπον ὠρμηκό- των, ἐξεκλάγησαν καὶ ἀπήνευσαν αὐτοῖς ὡς φίλοι.
229.	525. <i>L. Postumius Albinus II. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 4. Polyb. II. 11. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 13. Chron. Alex.	Eutrop. III. 4. <i>L. Postumius Albinus Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> coss. bellum contra Illyrios gesserunt; et multis civitatibus captis etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt: ac tum primum de Illyriis triumphatum est. Confer Polybium II. 11. Zonaram VIII. p. 402. C.—403. A. Hasdrubal succeeds Hamilcar in Spain: Conf. a. 238. He held the command eight years: Polyb. II. 36. octo ferme annos Liv. XXI. 2. Till B.C. 221 in the spring. Cassiodorus rightly: <i>M. Æmilius et M. Junius</i> . His coss. <i>Hamilcar Hannibalis pater in Hispania bellum Romanis parans occisus est</i> . Before the end of March B.C. 229.
228.	Ol. 138. U.C. Varr. 526. <i>Sp. Carvilius Maximus II. Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Senect. c. 4. Γούργα καὶ Μαξίμου Chron. Alex. <i>Maximo II. et Verrucoso II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	The consul <i>Postumius</i> had wintered in Illyricum: Polyb. II. 12. ὁ Ποστούμιος ὑπολειπόμενος τετταράκοντα σκάφη καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐκ τῶν περι- κειμένων πόλεων ἀθροίσας παρεχίμαζε. Peace is made in the spring: ὑπὸ τὴν ἱαρινὴν ὥραν ἡ Τεῦτα διαπρισβευσαμένη ποιεῖται συνθήκας Ibid. First Roman embassy to Greece, after the treaty concluded with <i>Teuta</i> queen of Illyria, ὑπὸ τὴν ἱαρινὴν ὥραν. Polyb. II. 12. Idem Ib. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης τῆς καταρχῆς Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν εὐθέως ἄλλους πρισβευτὰς ἐξαπίστευ- λαν πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ὅτε δὲ καὶ Κορίνθιοι πρῶτον ἀπεδέξαντο μετίχθην Ῥωμαίους τοῦ τῶν Ἰσθμίων ἀγῶνος. Zonar. p. 403. A. οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι παρὰ Κορινθίων ἐπηνέθησαν, καὶ τοῦ Ἰσθμικοῦ μετίσχον ἀγῶνος, καὶ στάδιον ἐν αὐτῷ ὁ Πλαῦτος ἐνίκησε. καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους δὲ φιλίαν ἐπεποιήκεσαν, καὶ τῆς πολιτείας σφῶν τῶν τε μυστηρίων μετίσχον. <i>Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> pro cos. ex Illyricis naval. egit X. K. Quint. an. DXXV. [526 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin.
227.	527. <i>P. Valerius Flaccus M. Atilius Regulus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Gell. IV. 3.	
226.	528. <i>M. Valerius Messalla L. Apustius Fullo</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Μαξίμου καὶ Ἀπουστίου Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato II. et Flacco II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Macho</i> the comic poet flourished at Alexandria, with whom <i>Apollodorus Carystius</i> was contemporary at Athens: conf. a. 200. <i>Macho</i> was the teacher of <i>Aristophanes</i>: Athen. VI. p. 241. f. Μάχων ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς, ὁ Κορίνθιος; μὲν ἢ Σικυνῶνιος γενόμενος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ διὰ καταβιούς, καὶ διδάσκαλος γενόμενος τῶν κατὰ κωμωδίαν μερῶν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ· ὃς καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.</p>	
<p><i>Euphantus</i> of <i>Olynthus</i> flourished in the reign of <i>Antigonus Doson</i>; to whom he addressed a treatise <i>Περὶ Βασιλείας</i>: conf. a. 246.</p>	
<p>Death of <i>Lycæ</i>: conf. a. 287. He was succeeded by <i>Aristo Ceus</i>, and <i>Aristo</i> by <i>Critolaüs</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 605. B. Ἀριστοτέλης ἦν ἐκ Σταγείρων, Θεόφραστος ἐξ Ἐρέσου, Στράτων ἐκ Λαμψάκου, Γλύκων [ἢ Λύκων] ἐκ Τρωάδος, Ἀρίστων ἐκ Κέως, Κριτόλαος Φασηλῆς. Laërt. VII. 164. Ἀρίστων Ἰουλιότης Περιπατητικὸς. Steph. Byz. Ἰουλῖς, πόλις ἐν Κέῳ τῇ νήσῳ—ἀφ' ἧς—Ἀρίστων ὁ Περιπατητικὸς. Strabo X. p. 486. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Ἰουλίδος—τῶν ἐκ τοῦ περιπατοῦ φιλοσόφων Ἀρίστων ὁ τοῦ Βαρυσθενίτου Βίωνος ζηλωτής. Ἀριστῶν Κεῖος is named in the testament of <i>Lycæ</i> apud Laërt. V. 74. Ἀρίστων ὁ Κεῖος</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
225.	<p>529. <i>L. Æmilius Papus C. Atilius Regulus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Polyb. II. 23. Zonar. VIII. p. 403. C. Plin. H. N. III. 20. Oros. IV. 13. Πάππου καὶ 'Ριγούλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Papo et Regulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Æmilio</i> Eutrop. III. 5.</p>	<p>The Gallic war: Fast. Capitolin. Eutropius III. 5. <i>L. Æmilio cos. ingentes Gallorum copiae Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit.—triumphus Æmilio decretus.</i> Polyb. II. 23. οἱ Γαισάται Γαλάται συστησάμενοι δύναμιν πολυτελὴ καὶ βαρεῖαν ἤκον ὑπεράραντες τὰς Ἀλπεῖς εἰς τὸν Πάδον ποταμὸν, ἔπει μετὰ τὴν τῆς χώρας διάδοσιν ὀγδόῳ [conf. a. 232]. τὸ μὲν οὖν τῶν Ἰσόμβρων καὶ Βοίων γένος ἔμεινε γενναίως ἐν ταῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιβολαῖς.—Ῥωμαῖοι δ', ὡς θάρττον ἤκουσαν τοὺς Κελτοὺς ὑπερβεβληκέναι τὰς Ἀλπεῖς, Λεύκιον μὲν Αἰμίλιον ὑπάτον μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐξαπέστειλαν ὡς ἐπ' Ἀριμίνου τηρήσοντα ταύτῃ τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἔφεδον. The battle with the Gauls (in which the consul <i>Atilius</i> is slain, Polyb. II. 28.) and the victory of <i>Æmilius</i> are described by Polyb. II. 27—31. Zonaras VIII. p. 403. C. Ἰνσοῦβροι, Γαλατικὸν γένος, συμμάχους ἐκ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπεῖς ὁμοφύλων προσειληφότες ὅπλα τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπήνεγκαν. He relates p. 403. D. the death of <i>Regulus</i> and the victory of <i>Æmilius</i>. For the Gallic war compare also Oros. IV. 13.</p> <p>The forces of Italy at this time according to Polybius II. 24. (whom Diodorus follows fragm. tom. IX. p. 359.) are 770,000 men: πεζῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἐβδομήκοντα μυριάδας ἰππέων δὲ εἰς ἑπτὰ μυριάδες—according to Fabius, 800,000: Eutrop. III. 5. <i>Traditum est a Fabio historico, qui ei bello interfuit, DCCC millia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse.</i> Oros. IV. 13. <i>In utriusque consulis exercitu octingenta millia armorum fuisse referuntur, sicut Fabius historicus, qui eidem bello interfuit, scripsit.</i> Orosius has mistaken the number of men who were liable to serve for the number of soldiers actually employed. Pliny H. N. III. 20. gives 780,000 as the numbers.</p>
224.	<p>Ol. 139. U.C. Varr. 530. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus II. Q. Fulvius Flaccus II.</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 31. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 13. Τορκουάτου καὶ Πάππου [l. Φλάκ-</p>	<p><i>L. Aemilius Papus cos. de Galleis IIII. Idus Mart. an. DXXIIIX.</i> [529 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Zonaram p. 403. D.</p> <p>Polybius II. 31. Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς μετὰ ταῦτα κατασταθέντας ὑπάτους Κόιντον Φουλούσιον καὶ Τίτον Μάλλιον ἀμφοτέρους καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις μετὰ παρασκευῆς μεγάλης ἐξαπέστειλαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς. οὗτοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν Βοίους ἐξ ἰσόδου καταπληξάμενοι συνηγάγκασαν εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐαυτοὺς δοῦναι πίστιν.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ὁ Περιπατητικὸς Athen. XIII. p. 563. f. <i>Critolaus</i> —Κριτόλαος ὁ Περιπατητικὸς Plutarchi. Mor. p. 811. C.—lived to past eighty-two: Lucian. Macrob. c. 20. ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα (ἔτη). and was succeeded by <i>Diodorus</i>: Cicero Fin. V. 5. <i>Primum Theophrasti Strato physicum se voluit</i>:—<i>Hujus Lysias [Lyco] et oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejuniior. Concinnus deinde et elegans hujus Aristot.</i>—<i>Critolaus imitari antiquos voluit.</i>—<i>Diodorus ejus auditor adjungit ad honestatem vacuitatem doloris.</i> Conf. a. 111. For the embassy to Rome conf. a. 155 Clemens Strom. I. p. 301. B., enumerating the Peripatetic school, omits <i>Aristo</i>: (Αριστοτέλη) διαδέχεται Θεόφραστος· ἐν Στράτων, ὃν Λύκων· εἶτα Κριτόλαος· εἶτα Διόδωρος.</p>	
<p><i>Antigonus Carystius</i> lived near the times of <i>Pyrrho</i> and <i>Timon Phliasius</i>: Aristocles apud Euseb. Priep. XIV. p. 763. A. Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς γενόμενος χρόνους καὶ ἀναγράφας αὐτῶν τὸν βίον [sc. <i>Pyrrhonis et Timonis</i>]. Hence Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 130. and Menagius ad Laërt. II. 136. place him <i>extremis Philadelphi temporibus</i>. But, as he composed the Life of <i>Lyco</i>, (Laërt. V. 67. Athen. XII. p. 547. d.) who died in B. C. 226, he must have still written after that year. He also wrote after <i>Callicmachus</i>, whom he quotes de Mirabil. c. 51. Καλλιμάχος ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Αἰγύπτου, περίτρενος εἶναι βουλόμενος ἔφησεν—“Αἰγίῳ ἀμειγυῖς.” c. 144. πεποιήται εἶ τινα καὶ ὁ Κυρηναῖος Καλλιμάχος ἐκλογὴν τῶν παραδόξων, ἧς ἀναγράφομεν ἃ ποτε ἡμῖν ἐφαίνετο εἶναι ἀκοῆς ἄξια. He quotes largely from this, c. 144—176. which again would bring down <i>Antigonus</i> to the third <i>Ptolemy</i>. The expression therefore in Aristocles must be understood with some latitude. <i>Pyrrho</i> probably died sixty years before this date: see Append. c. 12. N°. 9. <i>Timon</i> might live to the end of the reign of <i>Philadelphus</i>: conf. a. 279. and might survive <i>Pyrrho</i> forty years. For <i>Antig. Carystius</i> see Append. c. 12. N°. 81.</p>	<p><i>Q. Fabius Pictor</i> the historian served in the Gallic war: Eutrop. III. 5. Oros. IV. 13. see col. 2. He was a senator: Polyb. III. 9. κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς ὁ γράφων γέγονε [in the second Punic war] καὶ τοῦ συνεδρίου μετέχων τῶν Ῥωμαίων. and ambassador to Delphi in B. C. 216: conf. an. Polybius I. 14. charges <i>Fabius</i> with partiality in his account of the first Punic war; and of the second: III. 9.</p> <p>Contemporary with <i>Fabius</i> was <i>L. Cincius Alimentus</i>: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 18. Ῥωμαίων ὅσοι τὰ παλαιὰ ἔργα τῆς πόλεως Ἑλληνικῇ διαλέκτῳ συνέγραψαν· ὧν εἰσι πρεσβύτατοι Κόιντος Φάβιος καὶ Λεύκιος Κίγκιος, ἀμφοτέρω κατὰ τοὺς Φοινικοὺς ἀκμάσαντες πολέμους. τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἑκάτερος, οἷς μὲν αὐτοὶ ἔργοις παργίνετο, διὰ τὴν ἔμπειρίαν ἀκριβῶς ἀνέγραψε, τὰ δὲ ἀρχαῖα τὰ μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῆς πόλεως γινόμενα κεφαλαιωδῶς ἐπέδραμε. From hence it appears that their histories were written in the Greek language. But that <i>Fabius</i> wrote also in Latin appears from Cic. de Or. II. 12. Gell. X. 15. Latin works of <i>Cincius</i> are quoted <i>inter historico-rum vet. fragmenta ad calcem Sallustii</i>. <i>Pictor</i> wrote before <i>Cincius</i>: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 201. περὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἰλίας γενομένων Κόιντος μὲν Φάβιος ὁ Πίκτηρ λεγόμενος, ὃς Λεύκιός τε Κίγκιος καὶ Κάτων Πόρκιος καὶ Πίσων Καλπούρσιος—ἠκολούθησαν, τῇδε γράφει, κ. τ. λ.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>κον] τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato III. et Flacco III.</i> Fast. apud Noris. Conf. a. 226.</p>	
223.	<p>531. <i>C. Flaminius P. Furius Philus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 32. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 4. Zonar. VIII. p. 404. B. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Polyb. II. 32. μετὰ δὲ τούτους κατασταθέντες Πόπλιος Φούριος καὶ Γάιος Φλαμίνιος αὐτῆς ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Κελτικήν. He describes c. 33. the victory of <i>Flaminius</i> over the Insubres. Oros. IV. 13. <i>Flaminius consul contemptis auspiciis—adversum Gallos conflixit et vicit.</i> Zonar. VIII. p. 404. A. B. C. (οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ), ὅτι τινὲς παρανόμως ἔλεγον τοὺς ὑπάτους αἰρεθῆναι, μετεπέμψαντο αὐτούς. δεξάμενοι δὲ τὰ γράμματα οἱ ὑπάτοι οὐκ εὐθὺς αὐτὰ ἀνέγνωσαν, ἀρτί πρὸς πόλεμον καθιστάμενοι, ἀλλὰ προσυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἀναγνωσθείσης τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ὁ μὲν Φούριος ἐτοίμως ἐπείθετο ὁ δὲ γὰρ Φλαμίνιος ἐπαυρόμενος τῇ νίκῃ—οὐτ' οὖν ἀπαναστῆναι πρὶν τὸ πᾶν καταστήσασθαι ἤθελε.—ὅψῃ δ' οἴκαδε ἐπαυελθόντες ὑπὸ μὲν τῆς γερούσιας τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀπειθείας ἔσχον· διὰ γὰρ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Φλαμίνιον ὀργὴν ἠτίμασαν καὶ τὸν Φούριον. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἀντιφιλονεικῆσαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φλαμίνιου ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ νικητήρια. καὶ ἀγαγόντες αὐτὰ ἐξίστησαν τῆς ἀρχῆς. Conf. a. 222.</p>
222.	<p>532. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 34. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 6. Eutrop. III. 6. Zonar. VIII. p. 404. D. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Calbo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Marcello</i> Oros. IV. 13. Liv. XXIX. 11.</p>	<p><i>C. Flaminius</i> cos. de <i>Galleis VI. Idus Mart. an. DXXX.</i> [531 Varr.] <i>P. Furius Philus</i> cos. de <i>Galleis et Liguribus IIII. Idus Mart. ann. DXXX.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Polybius II. 34. τῷ δ' ἐξῆς εἴτι διαπρεσβευσταμένων τῶν Κελτῶν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης—ἴσπευσαν οἱ κατασταθέντες ὑπάτοι Μάρκος Κλαύδιος καὶ Γναίος Κορνήλιος τοῦ μὴ συγχωρηθῆναι τὴν εἰρήνην αὐτοῖς. Victory of <i>Marcellus</i>: Polyb. II. 34. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 7. Livii Epit. 20. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus consul, occiso Insubrium Gallorum duce Viridomaro, opima spolia retulit.</i> Conf. Eutrop. III. 6. Zonar. p. 404. D.</p> <p>Battle of <i>Sellasia</i>: Polyb. II. 65. τοῦ θέρους ἐπισταμένου—ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιάν Ἀιτίγονος προῆγεν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν. The action is described by Polybius II. 65—69. <i>Aratus</i> had been thirty-three years at this time in public affairs: Plutarch. Arat. c. 41. <i>Philopemen</i> was <i>μειράκιον</i>—thirty years of age: Plutarch. Philop. c. 5. 6. The thirty-three years of <i>Aratus</i> must be computed from the first prætor <i>Marcus</i>, B. C. 255.</p>
221.	<p>533. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Asina M. Minucius Rufus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 7. Zonar. VIII. p. 405. A. Oros. IV. 13. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Ρούφου Chron. Alex. <i>Asina et Rufo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> cos. de <i>Galleis Insubribus et German. isque spolia opima rettulit duce hostium Viridomaro ad Clastidium interfecto.</i> an. <i>DXXXI.</i> [532 Varr.] <i>K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 8.</p> <p>Eutrop. III. 7. <i>M. Minucio Rufo P. Cornelio</i> coss. <i>Histris bellum illatum est,—perdomitique sunt omnes.</i> Cf. Oros. IV. 13. Zonar. p. 405. A. εἰτα Πόπλιος τε Κορνήλιος καὶ Μάρκος Μινούκιος ἐπ' Ἰστρὺς ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἐκτὸς ἔθνων τὰ μὲν πολέμῳ τὰ δὲ ὁμολογίαις ὑπέταξαν.</p> <p><i>Hannibal</i> succeeds <i>Hasdrubal</i> in Spain: Polyb. II. 36. ἔτη χειρίσας δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐτελεύτησε—τὴν δὲ στρατηγίαν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν Ἀντίβα περιέθεσαν. Conf. a. 229. Diodorus, who had given 4<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>m</sup> to the African war, gives nine years to <i>Hasdrubal</i>: Fragm. tom. IX. p. 358. ὑπὸ οἰκίτου ἐπιβουλευτῆς ἐσφάγη στρατηγίας ἔτη ἑννία. But the distribution of this period in Polybius is more accurate, and consistent with the actual space. For from the peace between Rome and Carthage in the middle of B. C. 241 to the command</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Eratosthenes</i> is mentioned at this date by the Alexandrine Chronicle p. 254. <i>Olymp.</i> 138. 3. Πτολ. Εύεργ. κγ'. υπ. Φλαμινίου καὶ Φίλου. 'Ερατοσθένης ἔγνωρίζετο. This date, when rectified, is equivalent to B. C. 223. <i>Ol.</i> 139. 2. <i>Ptol. Everg.</i> 24. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Eratosthenes</i> was librarian at Alexandria in the reign of <i>Evergetes</i>: conf. a. 275. and as <i>Zenodotus</i> held that office till about B. C. 240 (conf. a. 271), he probably succeeded <i>Zenodotus</i>. For the works of <i>Eratosthenes</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 82. He is now about fifty-two years of age: conf. a. 275.</p>	
<p><i>Rhianus</i> is contemporary with <i>Eratosthenes</i>: Suidas: 'Ριανὸς ὁ καὶ Κρής ὢν, Βηναῖος (Βήνη δὲ πόλις Κρήτης)· τινὲς δὲ Κεραίτην· ἄλλοι δὲ Ἰθώμης τῆς Μεσσηνίας αὐτὸν ἱστόρησαν. οὗτος δὲ ἦν τῆς παλαιστρας πρότερον φύλαξ, καὶ δοῦλος· ὕστερον δὲ παιδευθεὶς ἐγένετο γραμματικὸς, σύγχρονος 'Ερατοσθένους. ἔγραψεν ἑμμετρα ποιήματα. 'Ηρακλειάδα ἐν βιβλίοις τέσσαρσι. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 80.</p>	
<p><i>Euphorion</i> was in the service of <i>Antiochus</i> as librarian, and died in Syria: conf. a. 274. At the accession of <i>Antiochus</i> in B. C. 223 <i>Euphorion</i> would be fifty-one years of age.</p> <p><i>Archimedes</i> flourished: Chron. Alex. p. 254. <i>Olymp.</i> 139. 1. Πτολ. Εύεργ. κδ'. υπ. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρούφου. 'Αρχιμήδης μηχανικὸς ἔγνωρίζετο. The consuls of B. C. 221. = <i>Ol.</i> 139. 4. <i>Ptolem. Philopat.</i> 20. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Archimedes</i> had completed his seventy-fifth year at his death in the autumn of B. C. 212: conf. a. 212. 2. 3. He was consequently born in B. C. 287, and was now sixty-six years of age. He was contemporary with <i>Eratosthenes</i>: conf. a. 214. and had constructed engines for the defence of Syracuse in the reign of <i>Hiero</i>, many years before the siege:</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>of <i>Hannibal</i> in the spring or towards the summer of B. C. 221 are less than twenty years: which Polybius thus distributes: the African war 3<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. the command of <i>Hamilcar</i> 9<sup>y</sup>. of <i>Hasdrubal</i> 8<sup>y</sup>. = 20<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. whence it appears that the seventeen years were only current years: <i>Hasdrubal</i> had eight complete years, <i>Hamilcar</i> less than nine; and the African war is fixed to B. C. 241, the command of <i>Hamilcar</i> in Spain to B. C. 238, and of <i>Hasdrubal</i> to B. C. 229. Confer annos.</p> <p>Polyb. III. 13. Ἀνίβας παραλαβὼν τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ἄρμῃσεν ὡς καταστρεφόμενος τὸ τῶν Ὀλκιδῶν ἔθνος. After the campaign, ἦκε παραχειμάσων εἰς Καίνην πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Timo Xenus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. IV. 6. 7. From May B. C. 221. <i>Ariston</i> prætor of the Ætolians: Idem IV. 9. 17. From the autumn of B. C. 221: Polyb. IV. 37. τὰς ἀρχαιρείας Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἐποίησαν μετὰ τὴν φθινοπωρινὴν ἰσημερίαν εὐθὺς, Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ τότε περὶ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν. conf. V. 1. τὸ ἔτος ἐτύγχανε διελθελὺς περὶ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν οὕτω γὰρ ἦγε τοὺς χρόνους τότε τὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος. The rising of the <i>Pleiades</i> was in the middle of May: Ovid. Fast. V. 599. 600. Hence called by Polybius V. 30. τῆς θερείας ἐναρχομένης. when the nights were short: Idem IX. 18. περὶ τὴν τῆς πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν τελείως ἤδη βραχείας εἶναι συμβαίνει τὰς νύκτας. From the expression τότε it seems implied that the time was afterwards altered for the commencement of the Achæan prætorship: conf. a. 146. and yet in B. C. 169 it appears that the middle of May was still the season: conf. a. 169. 3.</p>
220.	<p>Ol. 140. U. C. Varr. 534. <i>L. Veturius Philo C. Lutatius Catulus</i> Casiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 405. A. Κατούλλου καὶ Φίλωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Lævino et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris. Scil. coss. suffectis. ut bene de <i>Lævino</i> coniecit <i>Sigonius</i> ad ann. Capitolin. 533.</p>	<p>Zonaras VIII. p. 405. A. Λούκιος δὲ Οὐτέουριος καὶ Γάϊος Λουτάτιος ἦλθον μέχρι τῶν Ἀλπειῶν ἀνευ δὲ μάχης πολλοὺς ὤκειώσαντο.</p> <p>Polyb. III. 14. τῷ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένῳ θέρει [spring B. C. 220] πάλιν ὁρμήσας (Ἀνίβας) ἐπὶ τοὺς Οὐακκαίους κ. τ. λ. c. 15. παρὴν αὐτῷ μετὰ τῶν ἐνέμεων παραχειμάζων εἰς Καίνην πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> Achæan prætor: παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ Τιμοξένου τὴν δημοσίαν σφραγίδα Polyb. IV. 7, 10. He is defeated at Caphyæ: Polyb. IV. 12. within Olymp. 139. 4. Idem IV. 14. therefore before midsummer B. C. 220. Commencement of the Social war, κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ἑμ' Ὀλυμπιάδος [before the close of B. C. 220] Polyb. IV. 26. About the same time the Ætolians, συνάψαντος τοῦ τῶν ἀρχαιρείων χρόνου, στρατηγὸν εἵλοντο Σκόπαν Polyb. IV. 27. Idem c. 28. ταῦτα δὲ ἐπράττετο κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς καθ' οὓς Ἀνίβας—ἐποίητο τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Ζακανθαίαν πόλιν. The Ætolian prætor <i>Scopas</i> is mentioned again in the following May: Polyb. IV. 37. Ἀράτω συνέβαινε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἤδη λήγειν τὴν ἀρχὴν, Ἀράτων δὲ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ—παραλαμβάνειν τὴν στρατηγίαν [May B. C. 219. conf. an.]. Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἐστρατήγει Σκόπας· ὁ δὲ χρόνος αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς μάλιστα τότε πως διήρητο. If more than half his prætorship had expired in May B. C. 219, he entered office at the autumnal equinox [conf. a. 221] B. C. 220; when he succeeded <i>Ariston</i>.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Plutarch. Marcell. c. 14. φιλοτιμηθέντος Ἰέρωνος τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ πείσαντος Ἀρχιμήδη τρέφαι τι τῆς τέχνης ἀπὸ τῶν νοητῶν ἐπὶ τὰ σωματικά.—Ἀρχιμήδης Ἰέρωνι τῷ βασιλεῖ συγγενὴς ὢν καὶ φίλος ἔγραψεν ὡς τῇ δοθείσῃ δυνάμει δοθὲν βάρος κινήσαι δυνατόν ἐστι κ. τ. λ.—ἐκπλαγεῖς ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ συννόησας τῆς τέχνης τὴν δύναμιν, ἔπεισε τὸν Ἀρχιμήδην ὅπως αὐτῷ—μηχανήματα κατασκευάσῃ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἰδίαν πολιορκίαν· οἷς αὐτὸς μὲν οὐκ ἐχρήσατο, τοῦ βίου τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπόλεμον καὶ πανηγυρικὸν βιώσας· τότε δ' ὑπῆρχε τοῖς Συρακουσίοις (B. C. 214) εἰς δέον ἢ παρασκευὴ καὶ μετὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ὁ δημιουργός. conf. a. 212. The ship which *Archimedes* constructed for *Hiero*—τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰέρωνος τοῦ Συρακουσίου κατασκευασθείσης νεῶς, ἧς καὶ Ἀρχιμήδης ἦν ὁ γεωμέτρης ἐκότης—is described by Moschion apud Athen. V. p. 206. d.—209. c. *Archimelus* of *Athens*, a contemporary poet, celebrated this ship in an epigram: Athen. V. p. 209. b. ὁ δ' Ἰέρων καὶ Ἀρχιμήδην τὸν τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων ποιητὴν γράψαντα εἰς τὴν ναὺν ἐπίγραμμα Χιλίοις πυρῶν μεδίμνοις, οὓς καὶ παρέπεμψεν ἰδίοις δαπανήμασιν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἐτίμησεν.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

The history of *Aratus* ended: Polyb. IV. 2. τὴν Ἀράτου σύνταξιν ἐπὶ τούτους καταττρέπει τοὺς καιροὺς [Ol. 139. 4.]· οἷς συνάπτοντες τὴν διήγησιν τὸν ἀκόλουθον ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποδιδόναι προηρήμεθα λόγον. Polybius II. 40. calls them λίαν ἀληθινούς καὶ σαφεῖς ὑπομνηματισμούς. The history of *Polybius* begins: Polyb. I. 3. ἄρξει τῆς πραγματείας ἡμῖν τῶν μὲν χρόνων ὀλυμπιάς ρμ'· τῶν δὲ πράξεων παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Συμμαχικὸς πόλεμος, ὃν πρῶτον ἐξήνεγκε μετ' Ἀχαιῶν πρὸς Αἰτωλοῦς Φίλιππος,—παρὰ δὲ τοῖς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦσιν ὁ περὶ Κοιλῆς Συρίας, ὃν Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ἐν δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Λιβύην τόποις ὁ συστὰς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις.—ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ συνεχῇ τοῖς τελευταίοις τῆς Ἀράτου τοῦ Σικυωνίου συντάξεως. conf. IV. 1. Polybius mentions *Fragm. Vatican.* p. 460. (e libro XXXIX.) the events of the preceding Olympiad: Ol. 139.—τοὺς χρόνους ἐν οἷς Ἀννίβας μὲν παρέλαβε τὰς Καρχηδόνας δυνάμεις [B. C. 221], ὁ δὲ Δημητρίου Φίλιππος τὴν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλείαν [B. C. 220. see part II. p. 243.], Κλισομένης δ' ὁ Σπαρτιάτης ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος [B. C. 222], ἅμα δὲ τούτοις Ἀντίοχος μὲν τὴν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ βασιλείαν διεδέδεκτο [B. C. 223], Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὴν κατ' Αἴγυπτον ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ [B. C. 222].—ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἀρξάμενοι καθ' οὓς ἦν ὀλυμπιάς θ' καὶ λ πρὸς ταῖς ρ διέξιμεν τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις. Cf. Polyb. II. 71. IV. 2. Cf. ann. 168. 146.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
219.	535. <i>M. Livius Salinator</i> <i>L. Æmilius Paulus</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 405. A. Plin. H. N. XXIX.1. Chron. Alex.	<p>Polyb. III. 16. 17. 'Ρωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπὸ τὴν ὥραίαν Λεύκιον τὸν Αἰμίλιον ἐξαπέ-  στειλαν μετὰ δυνάμειος ἐπὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα πράξεις κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος  τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος [spring B. C. 219] (conf. Zonaram VIII. p. 405. A.).  'Αντίβας δὲ—προῆγε ποιούμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ τὴν Ζάκανθαν.—τέλος ἐν ὀκτώ  μησὶ κατὰ κράτος εἴλε τὴν πόλιν. After this, he wintered again at Car-  thago Nova: Polyb. III. 33, 5. Liv. XXI. 15. <i>Octavo mense quam</i>  <i>captum oppugnari captum Saguntum quidam scripsere: inde Car-</i>  <i>thaginem Novam in hiberna Hannibalem concessisse: quinto deinde</i>  <i>mense quam ab Carthagine profectus sit in Italiam pervenisse. Quæ</i>  <i>si ita sunt, fieri non potuit ut P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules</i>  <i>fuerint, ad quos et principio oppugnationis legati Saguntini missi</i>  <i>sint.—Aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio</i>  <i>anni quo P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerunt—captum est.</i>  But the testimony of Polybius is sufficient, and other authorities con-  cur with him: Cassiodorus: <i>M. Æmilius et L. Æmilius. His cons.</i>  <i>Hannibal—in Hispania bellum molitur.</i> It is probable that Livy fol-  lowed an inaccurate author, and that the embassy was sent, not in  B. C. 218, but in the year of the preceding consuls.</p> <p><i>Demetrius Pharius</i> is conquered by the consul <i>Æmilius</i> κατὰ τοὺς  αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Polyb. III. 18. 19. <i>Æmilius</i> μετὰ ταῦτα, ληγούσης ἤδη τῆς  θερείας, εἰς τὴν 'Ρώμην ἐπανῆλθε καὶ τὴν εἰσόδον ἐποιήσατο μετὰ θριάμβου καὶ  τῆς ἀπάσης εὐδοξίας Polyb. III. 19.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> the younger is Achæan prætor: Polyb. IV. 37. ἤδη τῆς θε-  ρείας ἐνισταμένης καὶ μετεληφότος: 'Αράτου τοῦ νεωτέρου τὴν στρατηγίαν [May  B. C. 219],—'Αντίβας ἐνεχρεῖ Ζάκανθαν πολιορκεῖν, 'Ρωμαῖοι δὲ Λεύκιον Αἰ-  μίλιον εἰς τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα—ἐξαπέστελλον,—'Αντίοχος δὲ—τοῖς κατὰ Κοίλην Συ-  ρίαν ἐγχειρεῖν ἐπιβάλετο. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ περὶ παρασκευῶν ἐγίγνετο τοῦ πρὸς  'Αντίοχον πολέμου. Λυκούργος δὲ—τὸ τῶν Μεγαλοπολιτῶν 'Αθήναιον ἐπολιόρκει  —Φίλιππος δ' ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐκίνει μετὰ τῆς δυνάμειος.—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἅπαντ'  ἦν ἐν τοιαύταις ἐπιβολαῖς καὶ παρασκευαῖς κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς ἐξή-  γχαν 'Ρόδιοι Βυζαντίους πόλεμον.</p> <p>In the autumn B. C. 219 <i>Dorimachus</i> the Ætolian prætor succeeds  <i>Scopas</i>. Conf. a. 218.</p>
218.	536. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio</i> <i>Ti. Sempronius Longus</i> Cassiod. Oros. IV. 14. Liv. XXI. 6. 15. XXX. 44. Polyb. III. 40. Eutrop. III. 8. Vell. II. 90. Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 4. Σκι- πίανος τὸ γ' καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Alex. <i>Scipio et Longo</i> Fast. apud No- ris.	<p><i>Hannibal</i> began his march ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας. Polyb. V. 1. He  reaches Italy in five months: Idem III. 56. τὴν πᾶσαν πορείαν ἐκ Καίνης  πόλεως ἐν πέντε μῆσιν ποιησάμενος. <i>Ticinus</i>: Polyb. III. 65. Liv. XXI.  46. <i>Trebia</i>: Polyb. III. 72. Liv. XXI. 55. towards the end of the  year: Polyb. III. 72, 3. οὕσης τῆς ὥρας περὶ χειμερινὰς τρόπας [December  B. C. 218].</p> <p><i>Eperatus</i> Achæan prætor: στρατηγὸν 'Επῆρατον Φαραῖα Polyb. IV.  82, 8. conf. V. 30, 7. Idem V. 1. 'Επῆρατος παρελάμβανε τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν  ἡγεμονίαν. Αἰτωλῶν δὲ Δορίμαχος ἐστρατήγει. Ibid. c. 3, 1. Δορίμαχος ὁ  τῶν Αἰτωλῶν στρατηγός. <i>Eperatus</i> entered office in May B. C. 218. but  <i>Dorimachus</i> in the preceding autumn: conf. a. 221. <i>Philip's</i> inroad  into Ætolia: Polyb. V. 6—9.</p> <p><i>Agetas</i>, Ætolian prætor, succeeds <i>Dorimachus</i>: conf. a. 217.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Phylarchus* was contemporary with *Aratus*: Polyb. II. 56. τῶν κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Ἀράτω γεγραφότων. He favoured *Cleomenes*, and was unjust to *Aratus*: Polyb. Ibid. παρ' ἐνίοις ἀποδοχῆς ἀξιοῦται Φύλαρχος ἐν πολλοῖς ἀντιδοχῶν καὶ τάναντια γράφων (Ἀράτῳ). Plutarch. Arat. c. 38. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Φύλαρχος ἱστορήκει περὶ τούτων, ὧς, μὴ τοῦ Πολυβίου μαρτυροῦντος [conf. Polyb. II. 56—63], οὐ πάνυ τι πιστεύειν ἄξιον ἦν. ἐνθουσιᾷ γὰρ ὅταν ἀφῇται τοῦ Κλεομένους ὑπ' εὐνοίας, καὶ καθάπερ ἐν δίκῃ, τῇ ἱστορίᾳ, τῷ μὲν ἀντιδικῶν διατελεῖ τῷ δὲ συναγορεύων. His history is thus described by Suidas: Φύλαρχος Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης [Φύλαρχος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης Athen. II. p. 58. c.]· οἱ δὲ Σικυώνιοι, ἄλλοι δὲ Αἰγύπτιον ἔγραψαν ἱστορικός. τὴν ἐπὶ Πελοπόννησον Πύρρου τοῦ Ἡπειρώτου στρατεῖαν ἐν βιβλίῳ κή· κατὰ γὰρ καὶ μέχρι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος καὶ τῆς Βερνίκης τελευτῆς [cir. B. C. 246: see Append. c. 3. N°. 3.]· καὶ ἕως τοῦ θανάτου Κλεωνύμου [I. Κλεομένους] τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου, ἐπιστρατεύσαντος αὐτῷ Ἀντιγόνου. The expedition of *Pyrrhus* into Peloponnesus was in B. C. 272: see part II. p. 238. The death of *Cleomenes* was in B. C. 220: Ibid. p. 217. col. 1. *Phylarchus* mentioned the death of *Antigonus Doson*: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 30. Ἀντίγονος ἀντήρκεισεν—ὅσον ἐπὶ νύκτῃ μεγίστῃ καὶ φόνῳ πλείστῳ τῶν βαρβάρων εὐκλείστερον ἀποθανεῖν. ὧς μὲν εἰκὸς ἔστι καὶ λέγουσιν οἱ περὶ Φύλαρχον αὐτῇ τῇ περὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα κραυγῇ τὸ σῶμα προσαναβρῆξας—ἐτελευτήσας. But this happened also in B. C. 220: see Appendix c. 2. and part II. p. 242. which agrees with the date of Suidas. The twenty-eight books therefore of *Phylarchus* began in Ol. 126. 4. [spring B. C. 272] and ended in Ol. 139. 4. embracing a period of fifty-two or fifty-three years. For *Phylarchus* see Append. c. 12. N°. 88.

*Samius* the poet began to be distinguished: Polyb. V. 9. ἤδη τότε τῆς ἐπιδεξιότητος τῆς Σάμου φερόμενης· ὃς ἦν υἱὸς μὲν Χρυστογόνου σύντροφος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως. He was put to death by *Philip* towards the end of his reign B. C. 184: Polyb. XXIV. 8, 9. alluded to by Plut. Mor. p. 53. Ε. ὑποπτοὶ οἱ τὰ βελτίω ζητοῦντες—ὃ δὲ καὶ Διονυσίῳ Δίῳ καὶ Σάμιον Φιλίππῳ καὶ Κλεομένῃ Πτολεμαίῳ διέβαλε. Of two epigrams in *Analect. Brunck. tom. I. p. 485.* (*Anthol. t. I. p. 236.*) ascribed by Brunck to *Samius*, the author of the first is doubtful; being in the copies Φιλίππου Θισσαλ. ἢ Σιμμίον. The second bears the title Σάμου.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

The birth of *Pacutius* may be referred to this date; since he was fifty years older than *Attius*: conf. a. 154. and *Attius* was born B. C. 170: conf. a. 139.

*L. Cincius Alimentus* described the passage of *Hannibal* into Italy: Liv. XXI. 38. *L. Cincius Alimentus, qui captum se ab Hannibale scribit, maxime auctor me moveret, nisi confunderet numerum Gallis Liguribusque additis: cum his LXXX millia peditum, X equitum, adducta in Italiam;—ex ipso autem audisse Hannibale, postquam Rhodunum transierit, XXXVI millia hominum ingentemque numerum equorum et aliorum jumentorum amisisse in Taurinis.* Vossius de Hist. Latin. p. 17. supposes that *L. Cincius Alimentus*, who was prætor in B. C. 210 (Liv. XXVI. 23.) and proprætor in Sicily in B. C. 209 (Liv. XXVII. 7.), was *Cincius* the historian. But of this we have no proof: and it is rendered

B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
217.	<p>537. <i>Cn. Servilius Geminus C. Flaminius II.</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXI. 15. 57. XXXIII. 44. Polyb. III. 77. <i>Cn. Servilius Idibus Martiis magistratum iniit</i> Liv. XXII. 1. conf. a. 215. 2. Γεμίνου καὶ Φλαμινίου Chron. Alex. <i>Gemino et Flamínio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Post <i>Flaminii</i> mortem suffectus est <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i>: conf. Polyb. III. 106.</p> <p>De <i>Flaminio</i> Oros. IV. 15. Val. Max. I. 6, 6. Cic. Div. I. 35.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 77. ἐνισταμένης τῆς ἱερνῆς ὥρας, Γάιος μὲν Φλαμίνιος ἀναλαβὼν τὰς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεις προῆγε διὰ Τυβήρηνίας. <i>Hannibal</i> ἅμα τῷ τὴν ὥραν μεταβάλλειν passes through the marshes into Etruria: Polyb. III. 78. 79. <i>Thrasymene</i>: Polyb. III. 83. 84. Liv. XXII. 4—7. Oros. IV. 15. <i>IX Kal. Jul.</i>: Ovid. Fast. VI. 765—768. <i>Hannibal</i> winters in Daunia: Polyb. V. 108.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> prætor of the Achæans: Polyb. V. 30, 7. οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τῆς θερίας ἐναρχομένης στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν Ἀρατον κατέστησαν τὸν πρεσβύτερον.—στρατηγούντος Ἀγῆτα τῶν Αἰτωλῶν [sc. from autumn B. C. 218] V. 91, 1. Third campaign of the <i>Social war</i>: Polyb. V. 92—96. Peace concluded: c. 103—105. ταῦτα δὲ συνέβη γενέσθαι [the battle of <i>Thrasymene</i> and the peace with the <i>Ætoli</i>ans] κατὰ τὸν τρίτον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος V. 105 [before July B. C. 217].</p> <p><i>Agelaüs</i> <i>Ætolian</i> prætor, after the peace: conf. a. 216.</p>
216.	<p>Ol. 141. U. C. Varr. 538. <i>C. Terentius Varro L. Æmilius Paullus II.</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Liv. XXII. 34. 35. Polyb. III. 106. V. 108. Zonar. VIII. p. 412. B. Eutrop. III. 10. Cic. de Offic. III. 32. Plut. Fab. Max. c. 14. Oros. IV. 16. Val. Max. III. 4, 4. Nepos Hannib. c. 4. <i>Paulo et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 107. τὸν μὲν οὖν χειμῶνα καὶ τὴν ἱερνὴν ὥραν διέμειναν ἀντιστρατοπεδεύοντες ἀλλήλοις. ἦδη δὲ παραδιδόντος τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἐπετειῶν καρπῶν χρηγίαν, ἐκίνει τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τοῦ περὶ τὸ Γερούνιον χάρακος Ἀννίβας. <i>Cannæ</i>: Polyb. III. 107—117. Liv. XXII. 48—50. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 16. Oros. IV. 16. Before the end of Ol. 140. 4. according to Polybius III. 118, 10. On the 2nd of August, according to the Roman accounts: Macrobi. Saturn. I. 16. <i>Q. Claudius Annalium quinto cladem illam vastissimam pugnae Cannensis factam refert ante diem quartum Nonas Sextiles</i>. As this date, strictly speaking, would fall within the commencement of another Olympiad, we may infer that the Roman Calendar in this year was behind the true time. <i>Hannibal</i> winters at Capua. The consul elect, <i>L. Postumius</i>, is slain in Gaul: Polyb. III. 118. Liv. XXIII. 24. <i>L. Postumium, consulem designatum, in Gallia ipsum atque exercitum deletos</i>. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 422. B.</p> <p><i>Timoxenus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. V. 106. Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν οὖν ὡς θᾶτον ἀπέθιντο τὸν πόλεμον, στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν ἐλόμενοι Τιμόξενον—Idem V. 107. Αἰτωλοὶ παραυτὰ μὲν εὐδοκοῦντες τῇ γενομένῃ διαλύσει πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς—εἰδὲ καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἀγέλαον εἰλοντο τὸν Ναυπάκτιον, δοκοῦντα πλεῖστα συμβεβλησθαι πρὸς τὰς διαλύσεις. The prætorship of <i>Agelaüs</i> commenced in autumn B. C. 217, and of <i>Timoxenus</i> in May B. C. 216.</p> <p>Death of <i>Hiero</i>: see part II. p. 267. u.</p>
215.	539. <i>C. Postumius Al-</i>	Livius XXIII. 30. <i>Circumacto tertio anno Punici belli Tib. Sem-</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Mnesiptolemus</i> is in favour with <i>Antiochus</i>: Athen. XV. p. 697. d. (Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος) ἐν τῷ ἰννεακαιδεκάτῳ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας [sc. τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου] Μησιπτολέμου, φησὶ, ποτὲ τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου, τοῦ παρὰ Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ πρισαγορευθέντι μεγάλῳ πλείστον ἰσχύσαντος, υἱὸν γενέσθαι Σέλευκον τὸν τῶν ἰλαρῶν ᾠμάτων ποιητὴν. <i>Mnesiptolemus</i> may be placed in the beginning of the reign of <i>Antiochus</i>, if his son <i>Seleucus</i> was already known as a poet in the time of <i>Demetrius of Scepsis</i>.</p> <p><i>Epinicus</i> the comic poet is contemporary with <i>Mnesiptolemus</i>: Athen. X. p. 432. b. Ἐπίνικος, Μησιπτολέμου ἀνάγνωσιν ποιησαμένου τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν αἷς ἐγγράφτο ὡς "Σέλευκος ἀπηλφίτισε," δρᾶμα γράψας Μησιπτόλεμον, καὶ κωμῶδῶν αὐτὸν,—ἐποίησε λέγοντα κ. τ. λ. Ἐπίνικος ἐν Ὑποβαλλομέναις is quoted Athen. XI. p. 469. a. 497. a. 500. f. Hence <i>Suidas</i>: Ἐπίνικος—κωμικός. τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἴστιν Ὑποβαλλόμεναι, ὡς Ἀθηναῖος.</p>	<p>doubtful by the silence of <i>Dionysius Ant.</i> I. p. 187. who describes him as only a senator—Λύκιος δὲ Κίγκιος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ συνεδρίου.</p> <p><i>Cato</i> æt. seventeen after <i>Hannibal</i> had entered Italy: <i>Plutarch</i>. Cat. Maj. c. 1. φησὶν αὐτὸς ἑπτακαίδεκα γεγονῶς ἔτη τὴν πρώτην στρατεύσασθαι στρατείαν περὶ ὃν Ἀννίβας χρόνον εὐτυχῶν ἐπέβλεψε τὴν Ἰταλίαν. This account of <i>Cato</i> himself agrees with the dates of <i>Cicero</i>; according to whom <i>Cato</i> was born B.C. 234, was sixty-five in B.C. 169, eighty-four in B.C. 150, and eighty-five in B.C. 149, when he prosecuted <i>Galba</i> (confer annos): but refutes the date of <i>Livy</i>, who makes him ninety when he prosecuted <i>Galba</i> (conf. a. 149); which would place his birth at B.C. 238, and his seventeenth year in B.C. 222, when <i>Hannibal</i> was yet in Spain. <i>Nepos</i> Vit. Cat. c. 1. appears to agree with <i>Livy</i>: <i>Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque. Q. Fabio Maximo M. Claudio Marcello consulibus</i> [B.C. 214] <i>tribunus militum in Sicilia fuit</i> [where <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus</i> the prætor commanded: <i>Liv.</i> XXIV. 10.]. But, if he had been a military tribune in B.C. 214 (as <i>Nepos</i> supposes), he would have been twenty-five years of age in that year rather than twenty.</p>
	<p><i>Fabius Pictor</i> the historian, after the battle of <i>Cannæ</i>, is sent ambassador to <i>Delphi</i>: <i>Liv.</i> XXII. 57. <i>Q. Fabius Pictor Delphos ad oraculum missus est.</i> <i>Appian.</i> Hannib. c. 27. ἡ βουλὴ Κοῖντον μὲν Φάβιον τὸν συγγραφεῖα τῶνδε τῶν ἔργων ἐς Δελτοὺς ἱεμπε χρησόμενον περὶ τῶν παρόντων. <i>Liv.</i> XXIII. 11. <i>Dum hæc geruntur</i> [after the battle of <i>Cannæ</i>, and before the <i>Comitia</i> c. 24.], <i>Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit.</i></p>
<p><i>Lacydes</i> is succeeded by <i>Evander</i>; since he</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>binus III. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus</i> Zonar. IX. p. 422. B. <i>Graccho et Albino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Post <i>Postumii</i> mortem [conf. a. 216. 2.] <i>creatur ingenti consensu Marcellus: ubi is (vitio creatus) se magistratu abdicavit, subfectus Fabius Maximus III.</i> Liv. XXIII. 31. conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 12. Φαβίου Μαξίμου καὶ Γράκχου Chron. Alex. εἰ ὕπατοι Γράκχος καὶ Φάβιος Zonar. IX. p. 422. C. <i>Gracchus et Q. Fabius Maximus III.</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXIII. 32. XXXIV. 1. <i>in medio ardore Punici belli</i> Idem Ibid. De his coss. Oros. IV. 16.</p>	<p><i>pronius consul Idibus Martiis magistratum iniit.</i> About B. C. 326 the consuls entered office <i>Kal. Quintil.</i> See Introd. p. xviii. note. In B. C. 252, about May or June: Dodwell ad Dionys. tom. IV. p. 2732. <i>Hoc circiter tempore</i> [B. C. 253] <i>Kal. vel Id. forte Maiis. Hinc etiam paulo seriores legimus triumphos: mense plerosque Martio vel Aprili.</i> Sic ergo anno Capitolino 502 [B. C. 251] Sigonius "<i>Hoc, inquit, tempore consules iniisse arbitror aut Maio aut Junio mense.</i>" Sed Cn. Fulvius pro cos. triumphavit [B. C. 228] <i>X. Kal. Quintil.</i> Proinde elapso consulatus anno a. d. Junii 21. Porro ἀρχομένης τῆς θητιάς <i>Lutatius emissus est</i> [conf. a. 242]. At the present period they enter upon office in March. The consul <i>Æmilius</i> set forth ὑπὸ τὴν ὥραιαν [conf. a. 219], and <i>Id. Mart.</i> are named by Livy in B. C. 217 [conf. a. 217. 1.]. This seems to have remained the date till B. C. 153, when they entered office on the Calends of January.</p> <p>Treaty of <i>Philip</i> with <i>Hannibal</i>: Liv. XXIII. 33. <i>Postquam tertia jam pugna tertia victoria cum Pœnis erat,—legatos ad Hannibalem misit, qui—per Apuliam petentes Capuam media in præsidia Romana inlati sunt, deductique ad M. Valerium Lævinum prætorem</i> [conf. cap. 30.]. Therefore after the Ides of March B. C. 215. See the treaty in Polybius VII. 9.</p>
214.	<p>540. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus IV. M. Claudius Marcellus III.</i> Liv. XXIV. 9. 43. <i>Nepos</i> Vit. Caton. c. 1. Zonar. IX. p. 424. B. ὁ Μάρκελλος τὸ τρίτον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 13. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus IV. et M. Marcellus II.</i> Cassiod. who omits the election of <i>Marcellus</i> in B. C. 215. conf. a. 215. 1. et Liv. XXVII. 22. Φαβίου Μαξίμου τὸ β' καὶ Μαρκελλίου τὸ β' Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XXIV. 9. <i>Quinto anno secundi Punici belli</i> [four years being completed] <i>Q. Fabius Maximus quartum M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum ineunt.</i> <i>Marcellus</i> is sent into Sicily: Liv. XXIV. 21. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 13. ἀποδευχθεὶς ὕπατος τὸ τρίτον, εἰς Σικελίαν ἐπλευσεν. For the deaths of <i>Hiero</i> and <i>Hieronimus</i> see part II. p. 267. u. Syracuse besieged: Polyb. VIII. 5—9. Liv. XXIV. 39. The Romans turned the siege into a blockade, ἑκτὼ μηνῶν προσκαθιζόμενοι Polyb. VIII. 9, 6. conf. Livium XXIV. 34. Zonaram IX. p. 424. 425.</p>
213.	<p>541. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Tib. Sempronius Gracchus II.</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXIV. 43. Chron. Alex. <i>Quadrigar.</i> apud Gell. II. 2. <i>Maximo II. et Graccho II.</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Fabio</i> Plutarch.</p>	<p><i>Marcellus</i> remains in Sicily: Liv. XXIV. 44. <i>Prorogata imperia provinciæque, M. Claudio Sicilia finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset.</i> Idem XXV. 1. <i>Hannibal in agro Tarentino æstatem consumsit, spe per prodicionem urbis Tarentinorum potiundæ.</i> Eadem æstate [B. C. 213] et cum <i>Philippo</i>—motum bellum est. Liv. XXIV. 40.</p> <p>Death of <i>Aratus</i>: Polyb. VIII. 14. Φίλιππος τὸν πρεσβύτερον Ἀράτον —ἱκανήλατο φαρμάκῳ. Conf. Plutarch. Arat. c. 52. At the age of about fifty-eight: conf. a. 251.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>succeeded <i>Arccsilais</i> in B. C. 241, and presided in the academy twenty-six years: conf. a. 299. Laërt. IV. 60. μένος τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος ζῶν παρέδωκε τὴν σχολὴν Τηλεκλεῖ καὶ Εὐάνδρῳ τοῖς Φωκεῦσι· παρὰ δὲ Εὐάνδρου διετέξατο Ἱγνησίῳ Περγαμηνῶς, ἀφ' οὗ Καρνεάδης. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 7. p. 736. D. ἐκ πάντων ὁ αὐτοῦ [<i>Lacydis</i>] τῶν γνωρίμων τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ διετέξατο Εὐάνδρος καὶ οἱ μετὰ τοῦτον. μεθ' οὗ Καρνεάδης ὑπεδέξαμενος τὴν διατριβὴν τρίτην συνέστησεν Ἀκαδημίαν. Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 301. C. Κράντορος μετέσχεν Ἀρκεσίλαος· ἀφ' οὗ μέχρι Ἱγνησίου [sic] ἔκθησεν Ἀκαδημία ἡ μίση. εἴτα Καρνεάδης διαδέχεται Ἱγνησίαν καὶ οἱ ἑξῆς. Cic. Acad. IV. 6. <i>Carnade, qui est quartus ab Arcesila; audivit enim Eggesinum, qui Evandrum audierat Lacydis discipulum, cum Arcesilæ Lacydes fuisset.</i></p>	
<p><i>Eratosthenes</i> flourished: Euseb. Chron. lib. II. Olymp. 141. 3. <i>Eratosthenes cognoscebatur.</i> He was now more than sixty years of age, and librarian at Alexandria: to which office he had been appointed by <i>Ptolemy Evergetes</i>. conf. ann. 275. 228. He was contemporary with <i>Archimedes</i>: Proclus in Euclidis Elem. II. p. 20. quoted by Bernardy fragm. Eratosth. p. xi. Ἐρατοσθένης καὶ Ἀρχιμήδης· οὗτοι γὰρ σύγχρονοι ἀλλήλοις, ὥς περ εἰσιν Ἐρατοσθένης.—who addressed an epistle to <i>Eratosthenes</i>: Ἀρχιμήδης—ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην τὸν Κυρηναῖον ἐπιστολῇ. Lessing tom. XIV. p. 235. apud Bernardy ibid. <i>Archimedes</i> was about twelve years older: conf. ann. 221. 212.</p>	
<p>Birth of <i>Carnades</i>, according to Apollodorus: since he died Ol. 162. 4. B. C. 129. at the age of eighty-five. He was therefore about fifty-eight at the time of the embassy to Rome in B. C. 155, and survived that embassy about twenty-seven years. Conf. a. 129. He was of Cyrenë: Strab. XVII. p. 838. ἀλλὰ μὲν (Κυρηναῖός ἐστι) καὶ Καρνεάδης· οὗτος δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας ἀριστος φιλοσόφων ὁμολογεῖται.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Fab. Max. c. 24. Val. Max. II. 2, 4.	
212.	Ol. 142. U. C. Varr. 542. Q. Fulvius Flaccus III. Ap. Claudius Pulcher Liv. XXV. 2. 3. XXVI. 1. Cassiod. Plutarch. Comp. Fab. et Periclis p. 734. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου Chron. Alex. Pulcro et Flacco II. Fast. apud Noris.	Syracuse taken: Liv. XXV. 23—31. <i>tempore autumnii</i> c. 26: see part II. p. 268. w. P. and Cn. Scipio are slain in Spain: Zonar. IX. p. 425. B. Liv. XXV. 32. <i>Eadem æstate</i> . Ibid. 36. <i>Anno octavo postquam in Hispaniam venerat Cn. Scipio, undetrigesimo die post fratris mortem</i> .
211.	543. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus P. Sulpicius Galba Cassiod. Polyb. IX. 6, 6. Eutrop. III. 14. Liv. XXV. 41. Oros. IV. 17. Chron. Alex. <i>Idibus Martiis inissent</i> Liv. XXVI. 1. <i>Maximo et Centumalo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXVI. 1. Q. Fulvio Ap. Claudio prioris anni consulibus <i>prorogatum imperium est. — prorogatum et M. Marcello, ut pro consule in Sicilia reliqua belli perficeret</i> . Capua is recovered by the Romans: Liv. XXVI. 14. Cicero Or. II. in Rullum c. 33. places the recovery of Capua in B.C. 209: Q. Fulvium Q. Fabium consules, quibus <i>consulibus Capua devicta atque capta est</i> . Scipio sent into Spain, <i>quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus</i> Liv. XXVI. 18. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 428. C. D. Val. Max. III. 7, 1. IV. 3, 1. towards the end of summer: Conf. Liv. ibid. c. 20. <i>hiberna exercitus adiit. — in hiberna diversi concesserant</i> . Triumph of Marcellus: Liv. XXVI. 21. <i>Ejusdem ætatis exitu M. Marcellus — in monte Albano triumphavit: inde orans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit</i> . Conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 22. A treaty with the Ætolians: Liv. XXVI. 24. After the surrender of Capua: Ibid. <i>Scopas tum prætor gentis erat</i> Ibid. <i>Philippo Ætolorum defectio Pellæ hibernanti adlata est</i> c. 25. The prætorship of Scopas therefore commenced in the autumn of B. C. 211. Conf. a. 221.
210.	544. M. Valerius Lævinus M. Claudius Marcellus IV. Liv. XXVI. 22. XXVII. 34. Val. Max. IV. 1, 7. Zonar. IX. p. 426. A. Oros. IV. 17. M. Marcellus III. Cassiod. conf. a. 214. 1. Μαρκέλλου τὸ τέταρτον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 23. Λεβιόνου καὶ Μαρκέλλου τὸ γ'. Chron. Alex. Lævino II. et Marcello IV. Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXVI. 26. M. Marcellus <i>Idibus Martiis consulatum iniit</i> . Agrigentum delivered to Lævinus towards the close of the year: Liv. XXVI. 40. <i>Lævinus consul jam magna parte anni circumacta in Siciliam quum venisset, &amp;c.</i> Carthago Nova taken by Scipio: Liv. XXVI. 41—48. towards the end of the year: Conf. XXVII. 7. Scopas the Ætolian prætor is mentioned Liv. XXVI. 26. in the spring of this year: <i>Lævinus veris principio a Corcyra profectus navibus — edixit ut præsto Scopas Ætolique essent</i> . His prætorship had begun in the autumn preceding: conf. a. 211.
209.	545. Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus V. Q. Fulvius Flaccus IV. Liv. XXVII. 6. 7. 15. Cass. Cic. in Rull. II.	Liv. XXVII. 7. Q. Fabio Maximo quintum Q. Fulvio Flacco <i>quartum consulibus, Idibus Martiis, quo die magistratum inierunt, Italia ambobus provincia decreta. — Triginta tum colonie populi Romani erant: c. 9. conf. c. 10.</i> Fabius recovers Tarentum: Liv. XXVII. 15. Zonar. IX. p. 429. D.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Archimedes</i>: Liv. XXV. 31. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 19. Zonar. p. 425. D. Val. Max. VIII. 7, 7. extern. at the age of seventy-five: Tzetz. Chil. II. 105. χρόνους τε ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε παρελαύνων. His tomb was discovered 137 years after his death by <i>Cicero</i>: conf. Cic. Tusc. V. 23.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	33. Φαβίου καὶ Φλάκου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. De Fabio Orosius IV. 18.	Oros. IV. 18. <i>Pyrrhias</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 208.
208.	Ol. 143. U. C. Varr. 546. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus V. T. Quinctius Crispinus</i> Liv. XXVII. 21. 22. XXX. 27. Oros. IV. 18. Zonar. IX. p. 431. D. <i>Marcellus IV.</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 214. 1. Μάρκελλον τὸ πέμπτον ὕπατον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 27. Μαρκίλου τὸ δ' καὶ Κρισπίνου Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello II. et Crispino</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Undecimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVII. 22. <i>Marcellus</i> slain: Liv. XXVII. 27. 28. Polyb. X. 32. Zonar. IX. p. 431. D. Val. Max. I. 6, 9. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 29. Idem Ib. c. 28. ὑπὲρ ἑξήκοντα γενοῖσσι ἐν τῷ πέμπτῳ ὑπάτῳ. <i>Cycliadas</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXVII. 31. [From May B. C. 208] Idem Ib. c. 29. <i>Eadem æstate et Philippus inplorantibus Achæis auxilium tulit: quos et Machanidas tyrannus Lacedæmoniorum finitimo bello urebat, et Ætoli—depopulati erant. Ob hæc Philippo in Græciam descendenti ad Lamiam urbem Ætoli duce Pyrrhia, qui prætor in eum annum cum absente Attalo creatus erat</i> [from autumn B. C. 209], <i>obcurrerunt. Habebant et ab Attalo auxilia secum, et mille ferme ex Romana classe a P. Sulpicio missos.</i> Conf. Polyb. X. 41. After the campaign, <i>Attalus rex et P. Sulpicius Æginæ hibernarunt</i> Liv. XXVII. 33.
207.	547. <i>C. Claudius Nero M. Livius Salinator II.</i> Liv. XXVII. 34. 36. XXXVI. 36. Eutrop. III. 18. Zonar. IX. p. 432. C. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 18. Val. Max. IV. 1, 9. 2, 2. VII. 2, 6. Νέρωνος καὶ Σαλινάτωρος Chron. Alex. <i>Nerone et Salinatore</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Defeat of <i>Hasdrubal</i> : Liv. XXVII. 39. 40. 43—51. Polyb. XI. 1—3. Zonar. IX. p. 432. 433. Oros. IV. 18. Val. Max. VII. 4, 4. Livius XXVIII. 5. <i>Principio æstatis—P. Sulpicius et Attalus rex, quum Æginæ hibernassent, Lemnum—transmiserunt.</i> They take Oreum: Ibid. which Philip learns by fire-signals: Polyb. X. 43—47. According to Livy XXVII. 35. this was an Olympic year: <i>Olympicæ ludicrum ea æstate futurum erat</i> [sc. Claudio et Livio coss.]: XXVIII. 7. <i>Quum de finiendo Ætolico bello ageretur, (adfuerant enim legati (Ptolemæi Rhodiorumque) [conf. Polyb. XI. 5—7.]) nuntius adfertur Machanidam solemnè Olympiorum ludicrum parantes Eleos adgredi statuisse.</i> An error of Livy remarked by Dodwell and Petavius: Conf. Duker. ad Liv. XXVII. 30. Triumph of the consuls <i>extremo æstatis</i> Liv. XXVIII. 9. <i>Nicias</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXVIII. 8. [from May B. C. 207].
206.	548. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus L. Veturius Philo</i> Fast. Capitol. Liv. XXVIII. 10. 11. Eutrop. III. 19. Cic. Brut. c. 14. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Pilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Tertio decimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVIII. 10. <i>Consules principio veris ad bellum profecti sunt</i> Ibid. c. 11. <i>Scipio</i> , passing over into Africa, makes a league with <i>Syphax</i> : Liv. XXVIII. 17. 18. Zonar. IX. p. 433. D.
205.	549. <i>P. Cornelius Sci-</i>	<i>Quarto decimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVIII. 38. The seventeenth



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Chrysippus</i>: see part II. B. C. 280. 3. He lived to past eighty, according to Val. Max. VIII. 7, 10. extern. <i>Octagesimo anno captum undequadragesimum λογικῶν exactissimæ subtilitatis volumen reliquit.</i> He was succeeded by <i>Zeno of Tarsus</i>: Suidas: Ζήνων Διοσκουρίδου Ταρσεύς, ὃς δέ τινες, Σιδώνιος, φιλόσοφος, μαθητὴς Χρυσίππου [τοῦ Ταρσεύς] φιλοσόφου Στωϊκοῦ καὶ διάδοχος. Laërt. VII. 35. Ζήνωνες ὀκτώ—πέμπτος, Χρυσίππου μαθητὴς, βιβλία μὲν ὀλίγα γεγραμῶς μαθητὰς δὲ πλείστους καταλειποῦς. Eusebius <i>Præp.</i> XV. 13. p. 816. B. C. thus describes the succession down to <i>Zeno</i>: Σωκράτους ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο Ἀντισθένης· τούτου δὲ ἀκουστὴς γέγονε Διογένης ὁ κύων.—τούτον Κράτης διεδέξατο· Κράτης δὲ ἐγένετο Ζήνων ὁ Κιττιεύς—Ζήωνα δὲ Κλεάνθης διεδέξατο, Κλεάνθη δὲ Χρύσιππος, τούτον δὲ Ζήνων ἕτερος. Numenius apud Euseb. <i>Præp.</i> XV. 18. p. 820. τοῦτο τὸ δόγμα [the ἐκπύρωσις] προσήκοντο Ζήνωνι τε καὶ Κλεάνθῃ καὶ Χρύσιππῳ· τὸν μὲν γὰρ τούτου μαθητὴν καὶ διάδοχον τῆς σχολῆς Ζήωνα φασὶν ἐπισχεῖν περὶ τῆς ἐκπύρωσεως τῶν ὅλων.</p>	
<p><i>Sotion of Alexandria</i>—Σωτίων ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>pio P. Licinius Crassus Dives</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXVIII. 38. XXXVI. 36. Zonar. IX. p. 436. D. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 25. Cassiod. Oros. IV. 18. Chron. Alex. <i>Africano et Divite</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>year after the first consulship of <i>Marcellus</i> B.C. 222: Liv. XXIX. 11.</p> <p><i>Scipio profectus in Siciliam est</i> Liv. XXVIII. 46. Zonaras IX. p. 437. A. Σκιπίων ὁ ὕπατος ἐξ Ἰταλίας ἀπάρας παρεσκευάζετο μὲν ὡς εἰς Σικελίαν πλεύσων [leg. videtur εἰς Λιβύην], οὐκ ἠδυνήθη δὲ, μήτε δύναμιν ἐντελῇ καὶ αὐτὴν ἀσυγκρότητον ἔχων. διὸ πάντα τὸν χειμῶνα ἐκείσε [sc. in Sicily] διήγαγε, τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξασκῶν καὶ ἄλλους προσκαταλέγων· μέλλοντι δὲ περαιώσασθαι [being about to pass into Africa], κ. τ. λ.</p>
204.	<p>Ol. 144. U. C. Varr. 550. <i>M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXIX. 11. 13. 36. XXXVI. 36. Zonar. IX. p. 437. C. Cic. Brut. c. 15. de Senect. c. 4. Cassiod. Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>De Sempronio Orosius</i> IV. 18.</p>	<p><i>Quintus decimus annus Punici belli</i> Liv. XXIX. 13. <i>Scipio</i>, having wintered in Sicily [conf. a. 205. Liv. XXIX. 1. 13. 22.], passes into Africa: Liv. XXIX. 24—27.—<i>Post M. Atilium Regulum et L. Manlium consules</i> [B.C. 256] <i>annis prope quinquaginta</i> Ibid. c. 28. At the close of the campaign, <i>castra hiberna in promontorio—communit</i> Ibid. c. 35.</p>
203.	<p>551. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Servilius</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Servilius Geminus</i> Liv. XXIX. 38. XXX. 1. Cassiod. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Cepio et Servillo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Sextus decimus annus</i> Liv. XXX. 1. <i>P. Scipioni—donec debellatum in Africa foret prorogatum imperium est</i> Ibid. <i>Syphax</i> defeated and taken by <i>Lælius</i> and <i>Masinissa</i>: Liv. XXX. 9. 11—15. Zonar. IX. p. 439. VIII. Kal. Julias: Ovid. Fast. VI. 769. <i>Hannibal</i> leaves Italy: Liv. XXX. 20. Zonar. p. 441. <i>post sextum decimum annum</i> Liv. XXX. 28.</p> <p><i>Q. Fabius Maximus moritur, exactæ ætatis; siquidem verum est, augurem duos et sexaginta annos fuisse, quod quidam auctores sunt</i> Liv. XXX. 26. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus sexaginta tribus annis augur fuit.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Athen. IV. p. 162. c.—wrote τὰς διαδοχὰς τῶν φιλοσόφων after the death of <i>Chrysippus</i>, whom he mentioned: Laërt. VII. 183. (Χρυσίππος) Ἀρκεσιν-λάῳ καὶ Λακύνῃ, καθά φησι Σωτίων ἐν τῷ ὁγδόῳ, παραγενομένοις ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ συνεφιλοσόφησε. and before the death of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i>, in whose reign <i>Heraclides Lembus</i> flourished, by whom his work was abridged: Suidas: Ἡρακλείδης Ὁξυρυγχίτης, φιλόσοφος, ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Λέμβος· γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἑκτοῦ. Laërt. VIII. 7. φησὶν Ἡρακλείδης ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἐν τῇ Σωτίωνος ἐπιτομῇ. Idem V. 79. Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν Σωτίωνος διαδοχῶν. We may therefore with <i>Jon-sius</i> p. 165. place <i>Sotion</i> in the reign of <i>Epiphanes</i>. For <i>Sotion</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 117.</p>	
	<p><i>Cato</i> quæstor: <i>His consulibus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 15. <i>Nepos</i> Vit. Caton. c. 1. <i>Quæstor obtigit P. Cornelio Scipioni Africano consuli</i>. But the date of Cicero agrees with the narrative of <i>Livy</i> XXIX. 25. according to whom <i>Scipio</i>, sailing to Africa [in B. C. 204], <i>edixit militibus</i>, &amp;c.—<i>C. Lælius præfectum classis cum M. Porcio Catone, quæstor is tum erat, onerariis futurum præsidio</i>. <i>Consuli</i> therefore is an error of <i>Nepos</i> himself, (in <i>priore consulatu</i> occurs c. 2.) for <i>proconsuli</i>.  <i>Ennius</i> is brought to Rome by the quæstor <i>Cato</i> from <i>Sardinia</i>: <i>Nep. Vit. Caton. c. 1. Ex qua (Sardinia) quæstor decedens Q. Ennium poetam deduxerat</i>. He was a native of <i>Rudiae</i>: <i>Strabo</i> VI. p. 282. Ῥωδαίων πόλεως Ἑλληνίδος [near <i>Brun-dusium</i>], ἐξ ἧς ἦν ὁ ποιητὴς Ἐννιος. <i>Rudium homi-nem</i> Cic. pro <i>Archia</i> c. 9.</p>
<p><i>Hermippus</i> still wrote after B. C. 203, since he noticed <i>Apamea</i> in <i>Bithynia</i>: <i>Etymol. v. Ἀπάμεια</i>: πόλις Βιθυνίας, πρότερον Μυρλέα καλουμένη· ἦν λαβῶν δῶρα παρὰ Φιλίππου τοῦ Δημητρίου ὁ Ζήϊλας [leg. ὁ Ζήϊλα Προυσίας] μετωνόμασεν Ἀπάμειαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὸς Ἀπάμας. Ἡρμιππος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ λαμψάντων λόγῳ. This city was oc-cupied by <i>Philip</i> and <i>Prusias</i> in B. C. 203. For this correction and date see Appendix, <i>Kings of Bithynia</i> N<sup>o</sup>. 7. <i>Hermippus</i> apud Laërt. VII. 184. mentions the death of <i>Chrysippus</i> B. C. 207, which also brings him down nearly to this time. He was the disciple of <i>Callimachus</i>: Ἡρμιππος ὁ Καλλιμάχιος Athen. II. p. 58. f. V. p. 213. f. XV. p. 696. f. whom he might have heard thirty years before the present date. For <i>Her-mippus</i> see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 86.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
202.	552. <i>Ti. Claudius Nero</i> <i>M. Servilius Geminus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXX. 26. 27. Zonar. IX. p. 441. B. Cassiod. Népwvov τὸ β' καὶ Σεργί- λίου τὸ β' Chron. Alex.	<i>Zama</i> : Polyb. XV. 5—16: Liv. XXX. 29—35. Zonar. p. 442. <i>His consulibus</i> : Conf. Livium XXX. 26. 27. Zonaram p. 441. B. <i>Hannibal</i> had now completed his forty-fifth year: πλείω τῶν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἐτῶν Polyb. XV. 19. <i>Novem annorum profectus</i> [conf. Liv. XXI. 1. Val. Max. IX. 3, 8. extern. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 2.], <i>post sextum et tricesimum annum rediit</i> Liv. XXX. 37. conf. c. 35. <i>Lysippus</i> is Achaean prætor at the time of the attempt of <i>Nabis</i> upon Messenia: Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 12. Νάβιδος τοῦ μετὰ Μαχανί- δαν τυραννοῦντος Λακεδαιμονίων Μισσηνὴν ἄφνω καταλαβόντος, ἐτύγχανι μὲν ἰδιώτης ὢν τότε ὁ Φιλοποίμην, καὶ δυνάμεως οὐδεμιᾶς κύριος· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸν στρατη- γούντα τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Λύσιππον οὐκ ἐπειθε βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μισσηνίοις,—αὐτὸς ἐβοή- θει. This attempt of <i>Nabis</i> was not before B. C. 202, because it was related by Polybius in the sixteenth book: conf. Polyb. XVI. 14. 16. and not later than May B. C. 201, because in B. C. 201 <i>Philopœmen</i> was prætor: conf. a. 201. The year, therefore, of <i>Lysippus</i> , within which the expedition of <i>Nabis</i> occurred, commenced in May B. C. 202.
201.	553. <i>Cn. Cornelius Len- tulus P. Ælius Pætus</i> Liv. XXX. 40. 44. Cas- siodor. Oros. IV. 19. Chron. Alex.	Peace granted to the Carthaginians: Liv. XXX. 43. Idem Ib. c. 44. <i>Annis ante quadraginta pax cum Carthaginensibus postremo facta erat, Q. Lutatius A. Manlio consulibus: Bellum initum annis post tribus et viginti</i> [B. C. 241—218], <i>P. Cornelio Ti. Sempronio consu- libus. Finitum est septimo decimo anno, Cn. Cornelio P. Ælio Pæto consulibus. Idem XXXI. 1. Tres et sexaginta annos</i> [B. C. 264— 201]— <i>a primo Punico ad secundum bellum finitum. Orosius IV. 19. Cn. Cornelio Lentulo P. Ælio Pæto coss. Carthaginensibus pax— concessa est. Triumph of Scipio: Liv. XXX. 45.</i> <i>Philopœmen</i> Achaean prætor: Liv. XXXI. 25. <i>Philippus</i> [in B. C. 200] <i>quum Argis Achæorum concilium esse audisset—concioni ipsi supervenit. Consultabant de bello adversus Nabin—qui, translato imperio a Philo- pœmene ad Cycliadem, nequaquam parcm illi ducem, redintegraverat bellum.</i> The year of <i>Philopœmen</i> therefore commenced in May B. C. 201; the year of <i>Cycliadas</i> in B. C. 200. <i>Philip</i> winters in Caria, in the winter before the consulship of <i>Galba</i> : Polyb. XVI. 24. Φίλιππος ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ χειμῶνος ἤδη καταρχομένου κατ' ὃν Πόπλιος Σολπίκιος ὕπατος κατεστάθη ἐν Ῥώμῃ ποιούμενος τὴν διατριβὴν ἐν τοῖς Βαργυλίοις, θεωρῶν καὶ τοὺς Ῥοδίους καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλὸν οὐχ ὅλον διαλύοντας τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσπλη- ροῦντας ναῦς [after the sea-fight near Chios: Polyb. XVI. 2—9.],— δυσχρήστως διεκείτο.—οὐδαμῶς ἐβούλετο παραχειμάζειν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν,— ἠναγκάζετο δὲ, κατὰ το παρὸν ἐπιμένων αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον, λύκου βίον ζῆν κ. τ. λ. The winter of B. C. 201. And the naval action at Chios, which preceded his invasion of Caria (conf. Polyb. XVI. 11.), is fixed to B. C. 201.
200.	Ol. 145. U. C. Varr. 554. <i>P. Sulp. Galba Maxi- mus II. C. Aurel. Cotta</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXXI. 4. 5. XLII. 34. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 7. Cassiod. Chron. Al. <i>Maximo II. et Cotta</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXXI. 5. <i>P. Sulpicio Galba C. Aurelio coss. bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, paucis mensibus post pacem Carthaginien- sibus datam. Omnium primum eam rem Idibus Martiis, quo die tum consulatus inibatur, P. Sulpicius consul retulit. Idem Ib. c. 22. Sul- picius quum autumno ferme exacto in provinciam venisset, circa Apol- loniam hibernabat.</i> conf. c. 18. <i>Attalus</i> comes to Athens: Polyb. XVI. 25. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐῆμος ἐξέπεμπε πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς Ἀτταλὸν τὸν βασιλέα τοὺς ἅμα μὲν εὐχαριστήσοντας ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενομέναις [his success in the sea-fight at Chios] ἅμα δὲ παρακα-



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Silenus, Sosilus, and Menodotus, the historians, flourished: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 13. Hujus bella gesta multi memoriae prodiderunt; sed ex his duo qui cum eo in castris fuerunt simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortunæ passa est, Silenus et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Diod. tom. IX. p. 365. Μενόδοτος δὲ ὁ Περίνθιος τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πραγματείας ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίοις πεντηκαίδεκα, Σώσιλος δὲ ὁ Ἴλιος τὰ περὶ Ἀννίβαν ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίοις ἑπτὰ. Menodotus therefore was contemporary with Sosilus, and their histories probably began about B. C. 220, where the fragments of Diodorus appear to place them. Polybius III. 20. speaks lightly of Sosilus: πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν συγγραμμάτων οὐα γράζει Χαιρίας καὶ Σώσιλος, οὐδὲν ἂν δέοι πλέον λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ ἱστορίας ἀλλὰ κουριακῆς καὶ πανδήμου λαλιᾶς ἱμοίγει δοκοῦσι τάξιν ἔχειν καὶ δύναμιν. Silenus is noticed by Cicero de Div. I. 24. Hoc in Sileni, quem Cælius sequitur, Græca historia est: is autem diligentissime res Hannibalis persecutus est: Hannibalem cum cepisset Saguntum &amp;c., and by Livy XXVI. 49. for the affairs of Spain in B. C. 210. See Append. c. 12. N°. 114.</i></p>	<p>The death of <i>Nævius</i> is placed here by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 144. 3. <i>Nævius comicus Uticæ moritur, pulsus Roma factione nobilium ac præcipue Metelli.</i> Some accounts placed his death two years earlier: Cic. Brut. c. 15. <i>Illius ætatis qui sermo fuerit ex Nævianis scriptis intelligi potest. His enim consulibus [sc. Cethego et Tuditano=Ol. 144. 1.], ut in veteribus commentariis scriptum est, Nævius est mortuus: quanquam Varro noster diligentissimus investigator antiquitatis putat in hoc erratum, vitamque Nævii producit longius.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristophanes flourished; Suidas: Ἀριστοφάνης Βυζάντιος, γραμματικὸς, υἱὸς Ἀπελλοῦ ἡγουμένου στρατιωτῶν, μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου [conf. a. 256].—πρὸς δὲ τούτοις καὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἰάμβου καὶ Εὐζρονίδου τοῦ Κορινθίου ἢ Σικωνίου· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ρμὲ ὀλυμπιάδα. Eudocia p. 64. mentions the same teachers. He was also taught by Macho the comic poet: conf. a. 230. Macho was in reputation at Alexandria, and Apollodorus Carystius at</i></p>	<p>[Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 145. 1. <i>Plautus ex Umbria Sarsinas Romæ moritur; qui propter annonæ difficultatem ad molas manuaris pistorem se locaverat, ibi quoties opere vacasset scribere fabulas solitus ac vendere.</i> But his death is placed by Cicero at B. C. 184: conf. an. Either therefore the word <i>moritur</i> is corrupted, or Hieronymus has committed a <i>prochronism</i> of sixteen years.]</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>λίσοντας αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν Ἀθήνας. The Athenians name the tribe Ἀττάλις in honour of <i>Attalus</i>: φυλὴν ἐπώνυμον ἐποίησαν Ἀττάλας Polyb. <i>ibid.</i> For the honours of <i>Attalus</i> at Athens see Liv. XXXI. 14. 15. <i>Sulpicius</i>—in <i>Macedoniam</i> trajecit.—eo maxime tempore rex <i>Abydum</i> obpugnabat, jam cum <i>Rhodiis</i> et <i>Attalo</i> navalibus certaminibus [at <i>Lade</i> and <i>Chios</i>], neutro feliciter praelio, vires expertus.—<i>Attalus</i> rex <i>Rhodiique</i>, persecuti cedentem in <i>Macedoniam</i> <i>Philippum</i> quum <i>Aeginam</i> venissent, rex <i>Piræum</i> trajecit &amp;c. These notes of time in <i>Livy</i> coincide with the testimonies quoted from <i>Polybius</i> in the preceding year. <i>Attalus</i> and the <i>Rhodians</i> engaged <i>Philip</i> in a naval action off <i>Chios</i> in the summer of B.C. 201. After that action <i>Philip</i> wintered in <i>Caria</i>. In the spring of B.C. 200 he retired into <i>Macedonia</i>, and <i>Attalus</i> proceeded into <i>Greece</i>.</p> <p><i>Cycliadas</i> Achæan prætor: conf. a. 201 [from May]. <i>Damocritus</i> prætor of the <i>Ætolians</i> [from the autumn]: conf. a. 199.</p>
199.	<p>555. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus</i> <i>P. Villius Tappulus</i> Fast. Capitulin. Cassiod. Liv. XXXI. 49. XXXII. 1. <i>Idibus Martiis</i> inierunt Idem Ib. Λεντούλου τὸ β' καὶ Παππούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo</i> et <i>Tribulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Villio Zonar. IX. p. 445. A.</p>	<p><i>Sulpicius</i>, after his winter quarters, per <i>Dassaretiorum</i> fines exercitum ducebat Liv. XXXI. 39. The campaign of B.C. 199 is described by Livy XXXI. 34—43. <i>Hæc ea æstate ab Romanis Philippoque gesta erant</i> c. 43. After the naval operations c. 44. jam autumnale æquinoctium instabat c. 47. <i>P. Villius</i> succeeds <i>Sulpicius</i> in the command: Liv. XXXII. 1. towards the end of the campaign: <i>Ibid.</i> c. 4. and winters at <i>Corcyra</i>: c. 6.</p> <p>During the campaign of <i>Sulpicius</i> (ea æstate Liv. XXXI. 43.) <i>Damocritus</i> is prætor of the <i>Ætolians</i>: Liv. XXXI. 40. 41. <i>Ætolos</i> <i>Damocritus</i> prætor, qui moræ ad decernendum bellum ad <i>Naupactum</i> auctor fuerat, idem proximo concilio ad arma conciverat, post famam equestris ad <i>Octolophum</i> pugnae [conf. c. 36.] <i>Dardanorumque</i> et <i>Pleurati</i> cum <i>Illyriis</i> transitum in <i>Macedoniam</i>—<i>Hæ causæ</i> <i>Damocritum</i> <i>Ætolosque</i> restituerant <i>Romanis</i>. <i>Damocritus</i> therefore entered office in the preceding autumn: conf. a. 221.</p>
198.	<p>556. <i>T. Quinctius Flamininus</i> <i>Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus</i> Fast. Capitulin. Liv. XXXII. 7. 8. Plutarch. <i>Flaminin.</i> c. 2. Cassiod. Φλαμινίνου καὶ Πέτρου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Flaminio</i> et <i>Cato</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Flaminio</i> Zonaras IX. p. 445. B. Oros. IV. 20.</p>	<p>Livius XXXII. 6. Consul [sc. <i>P. Villius</i>: conf. a. 199]—quum <i>Corcyrae</i> hibernasset, vere primq in continentem trajectus.—hoc consilium—agitanti nuntius venit <i>T. Quinctium</i> consulem factum sortitumque provinciam <i>Macedoniam</i> maturato itinere jam <i>Corcyram</i> trajecisse. <i>Flamininus</i> passed over maturius quam priores soliti erant consules c. 9. conf. Plutarch. <i>Flamin.</i> c. 3. His first operations are described by Livy XXXII. 9—18. While engaged in the siege of <i>Elatea</i> (c. 18—20.), he forms an alliance with the <i>Achæans</i>: c. 19—21. <i>Hæc ea æstate gesta</i> c. 25. He winters in <i>Phocis</i>: c. 32. <i>T. Quinctius</i> capta <i>Elatia</i> in <i>Phocide</i> ac <i>Locride</i> hiberna disposita habuit. During these winter quarters, a conference is held with <i>Philip</i>, and a truce granted for two months: Liv. XXXII. 32—36. Polyb. XVII. 1—10. [improperly referred by Schweigh. to Olymp. 145. 2.] instante hieme Liv. XXXII. 36. <i>Philip</i> makes an alliance with <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXII. 38. while <i>Quinctius</i> was still in winter quarters at <i>Elatea</i>, and <i>Attalus</i> at <i>Ægina</i>: <i>Ibid.</i> c. 39.</p> <p><i>Aristæus</i> is Achæan prætor during the siege of <i>Elatea</i>: Liv. XXXII. 19. <i>Cycliadam</i> principem factionis ad <i>Philippum</i> trahentium res expulerant; <i>Aristæus</i>, qui <i>Romanis</i> gentem jungi volebat, prætor erat. [Polyb. XVII. 1. Ἀχαιοὺς Κυκλιάδας ἐκπιπτικῶς ἐκ Πιλιππον-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Athens: Athen. XIV. p. 664. a. Μάχων ὁ Σικυώνιος τῶν μὲν κατὰ Ἀπολλόδορον τὸν Καρύστιον κωμωδιοποιῶν εἰς ἴσιν καὶ αὐτὸς, οὐκ ἐδίδαξε δ' Ἀθήνησι τὰς κωμῳδίας τὰς ἑαυτοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ. ἦν δ' ἀγαθὸς ποιητὴς, εἴ τις ἄλλος, τῶν μετὰ τοὺς ἑπτὰ· διόπερ ὁ γραμματικὸς Ἀριστοφάνης ἐσπούδατε συσχελάσαι αὐτῷ νέος ὢν. As <i>Aristophanes</i> in his youth, νέος ὢν, also heard <i>Callimachus</i> [conf. a. 256], <i>Macho</i> might be known before the death of <i>Callimachus</i>: which places him at B. C. 230, or near that date. For <i>Macho</i> and <i>Apollodorus Carystius</i> see Append. c. 12. N°. 98. 99. For <i>Aristophanes</i> see c. 12. N°. 106. For the term συσχελάσαι conf. a. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Polemo</i> ὁ Περιγητὴς is contemporary with <i>Aristophanes</i>: Suidas: Πολέμων Εὐηγέτου Ἰλιεύς, κώμης Γλυκυίας ὄνομα, Ἀθήνησι δὲ πολιτογραφηθείς—ὁ κληθεὶς Περιγητὴς, ἱστορικὸς· γέγονε κατὰ τὸν Πτολιμαῖον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ κατὰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Μορλειανὸν συγχερίσειν Ἀριστοφάνει τῷ γραμματικῷ. Athen. VI. p. 234. d. Πολέμων—εἴτε Σάμιος ἢ Σικυώνιος, εἴτ' Ἀθηναῖος ὀνομαζόμενος χαίρει, ὡς ὁ Μοψιάτης Ἡρακλείδης λέγει, καταριθμούμενος αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπ' ἄλλων πόλεων ἐπεκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ Σηλακίπας, ὡς Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος εἴρηκε. For <i>Polemo</i> see Append. c. 12. N°. 109.</p>	
<p>The historians <i>Zeno</i> and <i>Antisthenes</i> flourished in these times: Polyb. XVI. 14. τινὲς τῶν τὰς κατὰ μέρος γραφόντων πράξεις γεγράφασι καὶ περὶ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἐν οἷς τὰ τε κατὰ Μισσηνίους [conf. a. 202. 2.] καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὰς προειρημένας ναυμαχίας [conf. a. 201. 2. 200. 2.] συνετελέσθη.—Ζήνων καὶ Ἀντισθένης οἱ Ῥόδιοι—κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς γεγένασιν, καὶ πατρίδι πεπολίτευται, καὶ καθόλου πεποιήνται τὴν πραγματείαν οὐκ ὀφειλείας χάριν ἀλλὰ δόξης καὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἀνδράσι πολιτικοῖς. They described a naval action at Ladë (which they compared with that of Chios); the expedition of <i>Nabis</i> in B. C. 202; and <i>Zeno</i> related the victory of <i>Antiochus</i> at Pannium, which occurred in B. C. 198: see col. 2. Polyb. XVI. 14—16. οὗτοι ἀμφοτέρω πρωτον μὲν τὴν περὶ Λαδὴν ναυμαχίαν εὖχ ἤττω τῆς περὶ Χίον—ἀποφαίνουσι.—δικῶντας ἀποφαίνουσι τοὺς Ῥετίους· καὶ ταῦτα, τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐπὶ μενούσης ἐν τῷ πρωτανείῳ τῆς ὑπ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς καιροὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου πεμφθείσης.—ἐξῆς δὲ τοῖς προειρημένους γράφουσι περὶ τοῦ κατὰ Μισσηνίους</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>νήσου. The policy of <i>Aristænus</i> is defended by Polybius XVII. 13.] and yet, in the winter following, <i>Nicostratus</i> is prætor: Liv. XXXII. 39. 40. Again, in the beginning of B. C. 197, <i>Aristænus</i> is prætor: Liv. XXXIII. 2. <i>Initio veris—Aristænus Achæorum prætor</i>. And yet, on the day of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i>,—<i>eodem die—Nicostratus prætor Achæorum</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 14. If Livy in all these passages has used the term <i>prætor</i> in its accurate sense, <i>Aristænus</i> and <i>Nicostratus</i> must have been in office together. Perhaps, however, one was στρατηγός, and the other ἱππαρχός (conf. a. 169. 3.).</p> <p><i>Antiochus</i> in B. C. 198 defeats <i>Scopas</i> at Panium, and conquers Coele-Syria: see Appendix <i>Kings of Syria</i> No. 6.</p> <p><i>Phæneas</i> Ætolian prætor: he is mentioned as prætor during the winter conference with <i>Philip</i> at the close of this year: Liv. XXXII. 33. Polyb. XVII. 1. 3. and he is still in office after the battle of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i> in the campaign of B. C. 197: Liv. XXXIII. 12. Polyb. XVIII. 20. 21. which determines the commencement of his year to the autumn of B. C. 198.</p>
197.	<p>557. <i>C. Cornelius Cethegus</i> <i>Q. Minucius Rufus</i> Liv. XXXII. 27. 28. Zonar. IX. p. 446. B. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Cic. Brut. c. 18. Κεθῆγου τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρούφου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Sex prætores primum creati</i> Liv. XXXII. 27. Idem Ib. c. 28. <i>T. Quinctio prorogavit imperium—consulibus binæ legiones decretæ et ut bellum cum Gallis Cisalpinis gererent</i>. Polyb. XVII. 12. ἡ σύγκλητος τοὺς ὑπάτους ἀμφοτέρους εἰς Γαλατίαν ἐξαρίστευσε. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 446. B. <i>Quartum jam annum esse ab decreto Macedonico bello</i> Liv. XXXII. 28.</p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 1. <i>Initio veris Quinctius—profectus per Phocidem quinque millia ab Thebis posuit castra</i>. c. 3. <i>Philippus—suppleto exercitu secundum vernum æquinoctium omnes copias Diu contraxit</i>. Battle of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 7—10. Polyb. XVIII. 1—10. After the battle, <i>induciæ XV dierum datæ hosti erant</i> Liv. XXXIII. 12. Then terms of peace are proposed, and a truce of four months granted: Idem Ib. 13. <i>Romam mitteret legatos: ad eam rem quatuor mensium induciæ essent</i>. It appears that a long interval must have passed between the battle and the communication of the event by <i>Quinctius</i> to the senate. According to Livy the news did not arrive at Rome till the close of the year: XXXIII. 24. <i>Exitu ejus anni litteræ a T. Quinctio venerunt se signis conlatis cum rege Philippo in Thessalia pugnasse</i>. Polyb. XVIII. 25. ἐπὶ Μαρκελλοῦ Κλαυδίου ὑπάτου παρεληφότος τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν [Id. Mart. B. C. 196] ἦγον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην οἱ τε παρὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου πρέσβεις οἱ τε παρὰ τοῦ Τίτου καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, ὑπὲρ τῶν πρὸς Φίλιππον συνθηκῶν. The peace, however, was already known when <i>Marcellus</i> entered upon office: Liv. XXXIII. 25. <i>Marcellus consulatu inito—provincia cupidior, pacem simulatam ac fallacem dicendo, ac rebellaturum regem, dubios sententiæ Patres fecerat</i>. According to Eusebius Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Philip</i> had already reigned twenty-three years and nine months, when he was defeated by <i>Titus</i>: <i>Philippus Demetrii regnavit annos XXIII cum mensibus novem. Tum prælio in Thessalia a Tito duce Romani exercitus debellatus est</i>. His accession was in the beginning of B. C. 220: see part II. p. 243. which would fix the battle of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i> to the autumn of B. C. 197, conformably with the account of Livy. After this campaign, <i>hibernabat Athenis Quinctius</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 27.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

παρασπονδήματος κ. τ. λ. Zeno's account of the battle of Panium is criticised by Polybius XVI. 18. 19. These narratives of Zeno were inserted in his history of Rhodes: Laërt. VII. 35. Ζήνων — Ρόδιος, τὴν ἐπὶ τόπιον γεγραμμένην ἱστορίαν ἐνιαίαν [ἐνιαίαν Casaub. ἐνιαυσιαίαν Vales.]. Diod. V. 56. περὶ τῶν ἀρχαιολογουμένων παρὰ Ῥοδίοις οὕτω τινὲς μυθολογοῦσιν· ἐν οἷς ἐστὶ καὶ Ζήνων ὁ τὰ περὶ ταύτης συντάξας. Polybius addressed a letter to Zeno: XVI. 20. περὶ τῆς τῶν τόπων ἀγνοίας τῶν κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν—οὐκ ὤκνησα γράψαι καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν Ζήωνα.—ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, καὶ γνούς ἀδύνατον οὔσαν τὴν μετάθεσιν, διὰ τὸ προεκτελεσθῆναι τὰς συντάξεις, ἐλύπηθη μὲν ὥς ἐνι μάλιστα, ποιῆν δ' οὐδὲν εἶχε. τὴν γὰρ μὲν ἡμετέραν αἴρεσιν ἀπεδέξατο φιλοφρόνως. We may infer that Zeno was dead before Polybius wrote this passage of his 16th book. See App. c. 12. N°. 115.

Alcæus of Messenia celebrated the victory of Titus at Cynosephalæ: Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 9. μάλιστα διὰ στόματος ἦν τοῦτ' ἐπὶ γράμμα.

Ἀλκαιοῦ καὶ Ἀθαρῆ, ποιεῖτε, τῶν ἐπὶ αὐτῷ  
Θεσσαλίας τριῖσι καί μεθ' αὐτῶν  
Αἰτωλῶν δημότιες ἐπ' Ἀρεῶν, ἥδ' Ἀττικῶν,  
ὅς τις εἰρήνης ἦγον' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας,  
Ἡμασίη μέγα πῆμα· τὸ δὲ θρασὺ κείνο Φιδίππου  
πνεῦμα θεῶν ἐλάφον ἔχει· ἐλαφρότερον.

τοῦτ' ἐποίησε μὲν Ἀλκαῖος, ἐρυβρίζων Φιλίππῳ καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἀποθανόντων ἐπιψευδόμενος. The liberation of Greece in B. C. 196 was also celebrated by Alcæus Epigr. 16. apud Jacobs Anthol. tom. I. p. 241.

ἄγαγε καὶ Ξέρξης Πέρσας στρατὸν Ἑλλάδος ἐς γαῖαν,  
καὶ τίς τις εἰρήνης ἄγον' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας  
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Εὐρώπῃ βούλον ζυγὸν αἰχένι θέσεν  
ἦλθεν, ὁ δ' ἀμπαίσων Ἑλλάδα δουλοσύνας.

These are in a collection of twenty epigrams extant in the Anthologia, with the title Ἀλκαίου Μεσσηνίου. See Append. c. 12. N°. 105.

Alcæus and Samius [conf. a. 218] are named together by Meleager Ep. I. 13. as included in his collection:

Ἀλκαίου τε λάληθρον ἐν ἑμπορίαις ἑκάσθην,  
καὶ Σαμίου δάφνης κλώνι μελαμπέταλον.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

[Livius Andronicus was erroneously placed by Attius at this date: Cic. Brut. c. 18. Attius autem Q. Maximo quintum consule [B. C. 209] captum Tarento scripsit Livium, annis XXX postquam cum fabulam docuisset et Atticus scribit et nos in antiquis commentariis invenimus; docuisse autem fabulam annis post XI. C. Cornelio Q. Minucio consulibus ludis Juventatis, quos Sallinator Senensi praelio [sc. B. C. 207. conf. Liv. XXVII. 46. ad Senam castra] voverat. In quo tantus error Attii fuit, ut his consulibus XL annos natus Ennius fuerit [potius XLII. conf. a. 239]: cui cum æqualis fuerit Livius, minor fuit aliquanto is qui primus fabulam dedit quam ii qui multas docuerunt ante hos consules, et Plautus et Nævius. Nævius was now probably dead: conf. a. 201. Plautus died thirteen years after this date: conf. a. 184. For Livius Andronicus conf. a. 187.]

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Triumphs of the consuls: Liv. XXXIII. 23. <i>C. Cornelius de Insubribus Cenomanisque in magistratu triumphavit.</i>—<i>Q. Minucius consul de Liguribus Boiisque Gallis in monte Albano triumphavit.</i> Near the time of the consular comitia: <i>Secundum triumphum consularia comitia habita</i> Ibid. c. 24.</p>
196.	<p>Ol. 146. U. C. Varr. 558. <i>L. Furius Purpureo M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XXXIII. 24. 25. Oros. IV. 20. Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 7. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. De Marcello Polyb. XVIII. 25.</p>	<p>The consuls are successful against the Insubres and the Boii: Liv. XXXIII. 36. 37. conf. Oros. IV. 20.</p> <p><i>Hannibal</i> joins <i>Antiochus</i>: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 7. <i>Prætor factus est</i> [B. C. 197]:—<i>deinde, anno post præturam, M. Claudio L. Furio coss. Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui expositi gratia missos ratus—in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit.</i> Livy XXXIII. 45—49. who mentions the prætorship of <i>Hannibal</i>, the Roman embassy, and his flight to <i>Antiochus</i>, places this event one year later: <i>coss. L. Valerio M. Porcio.</i> According to Livy <i>Hannibal</i> fled from Africa in the middle of summer—<i>media æstas erat</i>:—and followed <i>Antiochus</i> to Ephesus.</p> <p>Greece declared free by <i>T. Quinctius</i> at the Isthmian games: Liv. XXXIII. 32. Polyb. XVIII. 27. 29. Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 10. Val. Max. IV. 8, 5. From this period the Thessalians enjoy liberty, and are governed by their own annual magistrates till the death of Philip: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>A Romanis libertatem potestatemque utendi suis legibus acceperunt Thessali, itemque reliqui Græci, qui rectigal Philippo pendebant. Et primo quidem anno nulli principes in Thessalia fuerunt; deinceps vero principes annui suffragiis publicis legi caperunt.</i></p> <p>Livy XXXIII. 38. <i>Antiochus, quum hibernasset Ephesi,—initio veris</i> [B. C. 196]—<i>Hellespontum petit: inde Lysimachiam omnibus copiis venit.</i> Conference at Lysimachia: Liv. XXXIII. 39—41. Polyb. XVIII. 33—35.—<i>Antiochus in hiberna Antiochiam processit</i> Liv. XXXIII. 41.</p>
195.	<p>559. <i>M. Porcius Cato L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitol. Liv. XXXIII. 42. 43. XXXIV. 41. Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 20. Nepos Vit. Cat. c. 2. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 10. <i>Φίστου (sic) καὶ Φλάκκου</i> Chron. Alex. De Catone Zonar. IX. p. 447. B. Cic. Brut. c. 15.</p>	<p>Triumph of the consul <i>Marcellus</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 37. <i>Triumphavit in magistratu de Insubribus Comensibusque.</i>—<i>Comitia inde consularia habita a M. Marcello consule</i> Ibid. c. 42. .... <i>Marcellus</i>..... .... <i>ubribus a. DLVII.</i> [558 Varr.] IV. Non. M.... Fast. Capitolin. Sigonius supplies the lacuna in the date by IV. Non. Mart. [4th March B. C. 195] eleven days before the consulship ended: Marlianus, by IV. Non. Mai. [4th May B. C. 196] less than two months after the consul had entered on his office. The date of Sigonius is most probable. The <i>comitia</i> (which followed the triumph) might occur at the end of the year, before the Ides of March. The <i>comitia</i> of U. C. Varr. 582 were XII Kal. Mart. B. C. 171. conf. a. 171.</p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 43. <i>L. Valerius Flaccus et M. Porcius, quo die magistratum inierunt</i> [sc. Id. Mart.] <i>de provinciis retulerunt.</i>—<i>Cato Hispaniam Valerius Italiam est sortitus.</i>—<i>T. Quinctio prorogatum in annum imperium est.</i> Idem XXXIV. 22. <i>T. Quinctio in Græcia hibernis actis—senatusconsultum, quo bellum adversus Nabin decretum erat, adfertur.</i> <i>Conventu Corinthum edicto,—omnes bellum decreverunt</i> c. 24. He proceeds against <i>Nabis</i>, when the corn was partly green and partly ripe: c. 26. At length <i>pax data tyranno</i> c. 40. <i>Quinctius (Elatiam) in hiberna reduxit copias</i> c. 48. Liberation of</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Asclepiades of Myrlea</i>, the disciple of <i>Apollonius Rhodius</i>, was at Alexandria in his youth, in the time of the <i>fourth Ptolemy</i>; and flourished in the reigns of <i>Attalus I.</i> and <i>Eumenes II.</i> Suidas: Ἀσκληπιάδης Διοτίμου Μυρλειανὸς (πάλιν δὲ ἐστὶ Βιθυνίας ἢ νῦν Ἀπάμεια καλουμένη), τὸ δὲ ἄνωθεν γένος ἦν Νικαεὺς, γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς Ἀπολλωνίου· γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀττάλου καὶ Εὐμένους τῶν ἐν Περγᾶμιν βασιλέων. ἔγραψε φιλοσόφων βιβλίων διορθωτικά.—καὶ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ ἐπὶ τοῦ δ' Πτολεμαίου νέος διέτριψεν· καὶ ἔγραψε πολλά. These notices are consistent, and will place <i>Asclepiades</i> at this period. <i>Apollonius</i> taught first at Rhodes and then at Alexandria: conf. a. 194. and it may be doubted where <i>Asclepiades</i> heard him. If at Alexandria, then his coming thither in his youth may be referred to the close of the reign of <i>Philopator</i>, ten or twelve years before the death of <i>Attalus</i>, in whose time he lived. Suidas adds, ἐκιδεῖται δὲ καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου—confounding <i>Asclepiades</i> the disciple of <i>Apollonius</i> with a later <i>Asclepiades</i>. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 108. Eudocia p. 64. after the words Ἀσκληπιάδης—Ἀπολλωνίου, merely adds, γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀττάλου· ἔγραψε διορθωτικά βιβλίων φιλοσόφων.</p>	
<p><i>Ptolemy of Megalopolis</i> governs Cyprus during the minority of <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i>: Polyb. XXVII. 12. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ κατὰ Κύπρον οὐδαμῶς Αἰγυπτιακὸς γέγονεν, ἀλλὰ νουνεχὴς καὶ πρακτικὸς· παραλαβὼν γὰρ τὴν νῆσον, ἔτι νηπίου ὄντος τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐγίνετο μὲν ἐπιμελὴς περὶ συναγωγὴν χρημάτων.—τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως εἰς ἡλικίαν παραγεγονότος, συνθεὶς πλῆθος ἱκανὸν χρημάτων ἐξαπέστειλεν. Polybius XVIII. 38. having related the conferences at Lysimachia B. C. 196, describes the affairs of Egypt, and mentions <i>Ptolemy</i> as the successor of <i>Polycrates</i>: (Πολυκράτης)—πιστευθεὶς τῆς Κύπρου—ἐν καιροῖς ἐπισφαλέσι καὶ ποικίλοις, οὐ μόνον ἐπιστάλαξε τῷ παιδὶ [<i>Epiphanē</i>] τὴν νῆσον ἀλλὰ καὶ πλῆθος ἱκανὸν ἔθροισε χρημάτων, ᾧ τότε [cir. B. C. 196] παρεγγόνει κομίζων τῷ βασιλεῖ, παραδεδωκὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Κύπρου Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Μεγαλοπολίτῃ. <i>Ptolemy</i> wrote the <i>History of Ptolemy Philopator</i>: Athen. VI. p. 246. c. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου, Μεγαλοπολίτης γένος, ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν περὶ τὸν Φιλοπάτορα ἱστορίῳν.</p>	<p>Birth of <i>Terence</i>; since he was in his thirty-fifth year at the exhibition of his last comedy B. C. 160: conf. a. 159. Suetonius in Vita: <i>P. Terentius Afer</i> Carthaginæ natus servivit Romæ <i>Terentio Lucano senatori</i>, a quo ob ingenium et formam non institutus modo liberaliter, sed et mature manumissus est. Quidam captum esse existimant: quod fieri nullo modo potuisse <i>Fenestella</i> docet; quum inter finem secundi belli Punici et initium tertii natus sit et mortuus. According to this testimony also he was born after B. C. 201. Suetonius Ibid. Hic cum multis nobilibus familiariter vixit, sed maxime cum <i>Scipione Africano</i> et <i>C. Laelio</i>, quibus etiam corporis gratia conciliatus existimatur: quod et ipsum <i>Fenestella</i> arguit, contendens utroque majorem natu fuisse: quamvis et <i>Cornelius Nepos</i> aequales omnes fuisse tradat. The younger <i>Africanus</i> was born cir. B. C. 185: conf. a. 167. 3. and was therefore about ten years younger than <i>Terence</i>; conformably with the opin-</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Argos: Liv. XXXIV. 41. <i>Testata ipso Nemeorum die voce præconis libertas est Argivorum:—Restituti Argi in commune Achaiae concilium.</i></p> <p><i>Aristæus</i> Achæan prætor: he is mentioned in the war with <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXIV. 25. <i>Ipsæ (Quinctius) copias adductas ab Elatia ducere Argos pergit: atque ei circa Cleonas Aristæus prætor cum decem millibus Achæorum equitibus mille obcurrit.</i> Conf. c. 24. 30. His office therefore commenced in May B. C. 195.</p> <p>The first Thessalian prætor [conf. a. 196]: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Primus creatus est Pausanias Echecrati Pheræus.</i></p>
194.	<p>560. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus II. Ti. Sempronius Longus</i> Liv. XXXIV. 42. 43. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Val. Max. IV. 5, 1. Oros. IV. 20. Σκῆπτρος τὸ γ' καὶ Ἀόγγου Chron. Alex. <i>Africano et Longo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Scipione</i> Cic. Senect. c. 6. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 2.</p>	<p>Livius XXXIV. 46. <i>In Gallia L. Valerius Flaccus proconsul circa Mediolanum cum Gallis Insubribus et Boiis—depugnavit: decem milia hostium sunt cæsa. Per eos dies collega ejus M. Porcius Cato ex Hispania triumphavit:—Ti. Sempronius consul in provinciam profectus in Boiorum primum agrum legiones duxit.—c. 47. Gallorum ad undecim millia Romanorum quinque millia sunt occisa.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 20.</p> <p>Livius XXXIV. 48. <i>Veris initio (Quinctius) Corinthum conventu edicto venit. Quinctius quits Greece: Idem Ib. 48—52. His triumph, per triduum</i> Liv. XXXIV. 52.</p> <p>In this year the senators had separate seats at the Roman games: Liv. XXXIV. 54. <i>Megalesia, ludos scenicos, C. Atilius Serranus L. Scribonius Libo ædiles curules primi fecerunt. [i. e. primi scenicos f.] Horum ædiliū ludos Romanos primum senatus a populo secretus spectavit præbuitque sermones—“Ad quingentesimum quinquagesimum octavum annum in promiscuo spectatum esse. Quid repente “factum cur immisceri sibi in cavea Patres plebem nollent?”—Postremo ipsum quoque Africanum, quod consul auctor ejus rei fuisset, pœnituisse ferunt.</i> Val. Max. IV. 5, 1. <i>A condita urbe usque ad Africanum et Ti. Longum consules promiscuis senatui et populo spectandorum ludorum locus erat. Idem II. 4, 2. Per quingentos et quinquaginta octo annos senatus populo mixtus spectaculo ludorum interfuit. Sed hunc morem Atilius Serranus et L. Scribonius ædiles ludos Matri Deūm facientes superioris Africani sententiam secuti discretis senatus et populi locis solverunt.</i> Val. Max. confirms the restored date in the text of Livy, which had been mutilated (conf. Drakenborch. ad Liv. XXXIV. 54): U. C. Caton. 558=U. C. Varr. 560. See the Introd. p. xix. But Val. Max. inaccurately refers the fact to the <i>Megalesian</i> games (<i>prid. Non. April.</i> conf. a. 166. 4.), instead of the Roman (<i>XVI—XIII. Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. a. 240. 4. 161. 4.).</p> <p>The second Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Amyntas Cratis Pierius; quo imperante Titus Romam reversus est.</i></p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Idem X. p. 425. c. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Φιλοσ. ἱστ. Idem XIII. p. 577. f. Πτολ. ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου ἐν ταῖς περὶ τὸν Φιλοσ. ἱστο-  
ριαῖς.

Death of *Eratosthenes*: who lived to the age of eighty: Suid. or eighty-two: Lucian. Macroh. c. 27. γραμματικῶν ἐὶ Ἐρατοσθένης μὲν ὁ Ἀγλαοῦ Κυρηναῖος, ἐν οὐ μόνον γραμματικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ ποιητὴν ἂν τις ὀνομάσει καὶ φιλόσοφον καὶ γεωμέτρην, δὺς καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα εὗτος ἐξῆσιν ἔτη. or eighty-one: Censorin. c. 15. *Annum illum octogesimum et unum in quo Plato finem vitæ—habuit—Eratosthenes quoque, ille orbis terrarum mensor, et Xenocrates Platoniscus, ceteris Academicæ princeps, ad eundem annum vixerunt.* If *Eratosthenes* was born within the 126th Olympiad [conf. a. 275], and consequently not before B. C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , his death may be placed in B. C. 194, at the age of eighty-one complete. If he succeeded to the library at Alexandria upon the death of *Zenodotus*, he had probably presided about forty-six years. Conf. ann. 223. 271.

*Apollonius Rhodius* succeeds *Eratosthenes*: Suidas: Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, ἐπὶ ποιητὴς, δια-  
τρίψας ἐν Ῥόδῳ, υἱὸς Σιλλέως, μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου, σύγχρονος Ἐρατοσθένους καὶ Εὐφορίωνος καὶ Τιμάρχου, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου ἐπικληθέντος, καὶ διαδο-  
χος Ἐρατοσθένους γενόμενος ἐν τῇ προστασίᾳ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθήκης. Auctor Vitæ in Schol. Apollon. Cod. Paris. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τῶν Ἀργοναυτι-  
κῶν ποιητὴς τὸ μὲν γένος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς υἱὸς δὲ Σιλλέως, ὡς δὲ τινες, Ἰλλέως, φυλῆς Πτολεμαῖδος. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Πτολεμαίων, Καλλιμάχου μαθητὴς· τὸ μὲν πρῶ-  
τον συνὼν Καλλιμάχῳ τῷ ἰδίῳ διδασκάλῳ, ὃψὲ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ ποιεῖν ποιήματα ἐτράπετο. τοῦτον δὲ λέγεται ἔτι ἔφη-  
βον ὄντα ἐνδείξασθαι τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά καὶ κατεγνώσθαι μὴ φέροντα ἐὶ τὴν αἰσχύνην—καταλιπεῖν τὴν πατρίδα

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

ion of *Fenestella*. He was said to be assisted by *Scipio* and *Lælius*: Sueton. in Vita: *Non obscura fama est adjutum Terentium in scriptis a Lælio et Scipione, quibuscum familiariter vixit.*—*Nepos auctore certo comperisse se ait C. Lælium quondam in Puteolano Kal. Martiis admonitum ab uxore &c.—serius tandem ingressum triclinium—pronuntiasse versus qui sunt in Heautontim.* Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 3. *Terentium cujus fabellæ propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Lælio scribi.* *Furius Philus* is also named by Porcius apud Sueton. in Vita.

*Mortuus est in Stymphalo Arcadiæ oppido: nihil Publius*

*Scipio profuit, nihil ei Lælius, nihil Furius,*

*Tres per idem tempus qui agitabant nobiles facillime.*

And by Donat. ad prolog. *Adelph.* Others are mentioned: conf. a. 160.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
193.	561. <i>L. Cornelius Merula</i> <i>Q. Minucius Thermus</i> Liv. XXXIV. 54. 55. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 8. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex.	The third Thessalian prætor, <i>Æacides Callie Metropolitanus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. The Thessalians had recovered their liberty in B. C. 196 (conf. an.): Euseb. Ibid. p. 180. <i>Thessali et Epirotæ diu paruerunt iisdem qui Macedonibus præsidebant: a Romanis autem libertatem cum jure utendi suis legibus adepti sunt post Philippum in Thessalia armis Titi Romanorum ducis profligatum.</i> The subjection of Thessaly to the Macedonian kings, from the death of <i>Alexander</i> to that period [B. C. 323—197], had subsisted 136 years: conf. Euseb. Ibid. <i>Damocritus</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 192.
192.	Ol. 147. U. C. Varr. 562. <i>L. Quinctius Flamininus</i> <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> Liv. XXXV. 10. 40. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Φλαμινίου τὸ β' καὶ Αἰβαβάρβου Chron. Alex.	The prætor <i>Atilius</i> is sent into Greece; and then <i>T. Quinctius</i> with other ambassadors: Liv. XXXV. 22. 23. <i>Atilius prætor cum classe missus est in Græciam</i> [B. C. 192 cons. <i>L. Quinctio</i> <i>Cn. Domitio</i> : conf. c. 20.]:— <i>senatus, etsi prætorem Atilium cum classe miserat in Græciam, tamen, quia non copiis modo sed etiam auctoritate opus erat,—T. Quinctium et Cn. Octavium et Cn. Servilium et P. Villium legatos in Græciam misit.</i> <i>Quinctius</i> finds <i>Damocritus</i> prætor of the Ætolians: Liv. XXXV. 33. who had therefore entered office in autumn B. C. 193: and <i>Philopæmen</i> of the Achæans: Idem Ib. c. 25. (from May B. C. 192.) <i>Philopæmen</i> defeats <i>Nabis</i> : Liv. XXXV. 29. 30. Plutarch. Philop. c. 14. And, <i>Nabis</i> being slain by the Ætolians (Liv. Ibid. c. 35.), Lacedæmon is added by <i>Philopæmen</i> to the Achæan League: Liv. Ibid. c. 37. Plutarch. Philop. c. 15. Fourth Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Epidromus Andromachi Larissæus mensibus octo; reliqua autem ejus anni parte Eunomus Polycleti Larissæus mensibus quatuor.</i> <i>Antiochus</i> comes into Greece: Liv. XXXV. 43—46. when <i>Phæneas</i> was Ætolian prætor: Ibid. c. 44. therefore after the autumnal equinox [conf. a. 221]. <i>Phæneas</i> was in office during the campaign of B. C. 191: conf. an. and therefore succeeded <i>Damocritus</i> in autumn B. C. 192. <i>Antiochus</i> occupies Chalcis: Liv. XXXV. 51. where he winters: Idem XXXVI. 5. 11. 15. <i>Antiochus</i> at this time is fifty years of age: Polyb. XX. 8. παρελθὼν εἰς Χαλκίδα—συνετίλει γάμους πεντήκοντα μὲν ἔτη γεγονώς. Conf. Diod. XXIX. tom. IX. p. 391. He was therefore nineteen at his accession in B. C. 223.
191.	563. <i>M. Acilius Glabrio</i> <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Na-</i>	<i>Antiochus</i> moves from Chalcis into Acarnania <i>principio veris</i> Liv. XXXVI. 11. Ibid. c. 13. <i>M. Bæbius et Philippus rex—principio</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>καὶ ἀπεληλυθέναι εἰς Ῥόδον· καὶ ἐκεῖ αὐτὰ ἐπιξέσαντα καὶ οὕτως ἐνδείξασθαι, καὶ ὑπερευδοκιμῆσαι.—ἐπαίδευσέ τι λαμπρῶς ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ τῆς Ῥοδίων πολιτείας καὶ τιμῆς ἡξιώθη. This narrative of the biographer, according to which he might pass many years at Rhodes before his return to Alexandria, agrees with his succession to <i>Eratosthenes</i> in B. C. 194. His master <i>Callimachus</i> was probably still living in B. C. 230: conf. a. 256. and <i>Apollonius</i> might receive his instructions about forty years before the present period. See Append. c. 12. N°. 93.</p>	
	<p><i>Cato</i> military tribune: Cic. Senect. c. 10. <i>Quadriennio post</i> [post consulatum]—<i>tribunus</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>sica Liv. XXXV. 24. XXXVI. 1. 2. Eutrop. IV. 3. Zonar. IX. p. 452. B. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 20. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>veris conjunctis copiis in Thessaliam descenderunt. The consul <i>M. Acilius</i> enters Thessaly: c. 14. defeats <i>Antiochus</i> at Thermopylæ: c. 16—20. after which he enters Ætolia, where Heraclea is besieged and taken: Liv. Ibid. c. 22—27. while <i>Phæneas</i> was still prætor: Polyb. XX. 9. Φαινέαν τὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν στρατηγὸν, μετὰ τὸ γενέσθαι τὴν Ἡράκλειαν ἐποχείριον Ῥωμαίοις κ. τ. λ. <i>Antiochus</i>, after a sea-fight with <i>Eumenes</i> and the Romans (Liv. XXXVI. 43—45.), winters in Phrygia: Liv. XXXVII. 8.</p> <p>Livius XXXVI. 38. <i>P. Cornelius consul cum Boiorum exercitu signis conlatis egregie pugnavit.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 20. Livius XXXVI. 40. <i>P. Cornelius consul triumphavit de Boiis.</i></p> <p><i>Eunomus</i> is again Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Rursus Eunomus anno uno.</i> <i>Diophanes</i> Achaean prætor: Liv. XXXVI. 31. 32. Plutarch. Philop. c. 16. ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Διοφάνης—Ἀντίοχον τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι τηλικούτοις αἰωρουμένων στρατοπέδοις.—τοῦ Διοφάνους εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐμβαλόντος ἅμα τῷ Τίτῳ—ὁ Φιλοποίμην εἰς τὴν Λακιδαιμόνα παρῆλθε, καὶ τὸν τε στρατηγὸν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τὸν ὑπατον τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἰδιώτης ὢν ἀπέκλεισε. Idem Comp. Philop. et Flamin. p. 713. Φιλοποίμην ἰδιώτης Διοφάνην τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ Τίτον ἐπερχομένους ἀπέκλεισε τῆς Σπάρτης. <i>Titus</i> is inaccurately called by Plutarch ὑπατος. He was now only <i>legatus</i> to the consul <i>Acilius</i>: conf. Liv. XXXVI. 31. 32. 34. 35. Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 15. 16.</p>
190.	<p>564. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio C. Lælius</i> Liv. XXXVI. 45. XXXVII. 1. Eutrop. IV. 4. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Σκιπίωνος τὸ δ' καὶ Λαλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Asiatico et Lælio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Scipione</i> Polyb. XXI. 6.</p>	<p>Zonaras IX. p. 452. C. ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Σκιπίωνας ἱταξαν. Livius XXXVII. 4. <i>L. Cornelius consul—edixit ut milites—Idibus Quintilibus Brundisium convenirent.</i> An eclipse of the sun V. Id. Quintil. Ibid. <i>Scipio</i> finds <i>Acilius</i> engaged in the siege of Amphissa: Ib. c. 5. 6. Polyb. XXI. 2. and grants a six months' truce to the Ætolians: Polyb. XXI. 3. He passes into Asia: Liv. XXXVII. 7. 33. When he passed the Hellespont, <i>dies quibus Ancilia morentur forte inciderant</i> c. 33. conf. Polyb. XXI. 10. <i>Consilium erat ire ad hostem priusquam hiems obprimeret</i> Liv. XXXVII. 37. conf. c. 39. The battle therefore is fought towards the winter. Defeat of <i>Antiochus</i>: c. 38—44.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Acilius Glabrio</i>: Liv. XXXVII. 46. <i>Dum hæc in Asia geruntur—proconsul M. Acilius triumphans de rege Antiocho et Ætolis urbem est invecus.</i></p> <p><i>Æacides</i> is a second time Thessalian prætor [conf. a. 193]: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Æacides Calliæ Metropolitanus anno altero.</i></p> <p><i>Nicander</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 189.</p>
189.	<p>565. <i>Cn. Manlius Vulso M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> Liv. XXXVII. 47. 48. 50. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Manlio</i> Val. Max. VI. 1, 2. extern.</p>	<p>Livius XXXVII. 50. <i>Ætolia M. Fulvio Asia Cn. Manlio sorte evenit.</i> Ib. c. 60. <i>Cn. Manlius consul in Asiam venit.</i> <i>Fulvius</i> besieges Ambracia: Liv. XXXVIII. 4—9. and grants peace to the Ætolians: c. 10. 11. conf. Polyb. XXII. 8—15. Livius XXXVIII. 12. <i>Eadem non æstate solum sed etiam iisdem prope diebus, quibus hæc a M. Fulvio consule in Ætolia gesta sunt, consul alter Cn. Manlius in Gallo-Græcia bellum gressit.</i>—Vere primo [B. C. 189] <i>Ephesum consul venit, acceptisque copiis a L. Scipione, &amp;c.</i> The expedition is described Liv. XXXVIII. 12—27. Polyb. XXII. 16—22. conf.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M. Acilio Glabrione consule. Conf. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 12—14. Livius XXXVI. 17. M. Porcium Catonem et L. Valerium Flaccum, consulares legatos.</i></p>
<p><i>Demetrius of Scepsis is a boy—μειρακίον—at this time: Strabo XIII. p. 594. φησὶ γοῦν Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος μειρακίον ἐπιδημήσας εἰς τὴν πόλιν (τὸ Ἴλιον) κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς [sc. ὅτε πρῶτον Ῥωμαῖοι τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπέβησαν] οὕτως ὀλγωρουμένην ἰδεῖν τὴν κατοικίαν ὥστε μὴδὲ χειρῶν τὰς στέγας. He was contemporary with Crates and Aristarchus: Strab. XIII. p. 609. ἐκ τῆς Σκήψεως καὶ ὁ Δημήτριος ἐστίν—ὁ τὸν Τρωϊκὸν διακώσμον ἐξηγησάμενος γραμματικὸς, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον γεγονώς Κράτητι καὶ Ἀριστάρχῳ. In B. C. 156, when Aristarchus is said to have flourished (conf. an.), Demetrius might be near fifty years of age. As he patronized Metrodorus, who was about sixty years younger (conf. ann. 91. 70.), Demetrius probably lived to near eighty years of age. According to Laërtius V. 84. he was πλουσίος καὶ εὐγενὴς ἄνθρωπος, καὶ φιλολόγος ἄκρως. For Demetrius see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 120.</i></p>	<p><i>Cincius in libro tertio de Re militari—in libro de Re militari quinto—in libro sexto—is quoted by Gellius XVI. 4. Supposed by Vossius de Histor. Latin. p. 18. to be the early Roman historian L. Cincius Alimentus. This work appears to have been composed at least after B. C. 190: Gellius Ibid. In libro ejusdem Cincii de Re militari quinto ita scriptum est: "Cum dilectus antiquitus fieret, et milites scriberentur, iurjurandum eos tribunus militaris adigebat in verba hæc: "In magistratu C. Lælii C. filii consulis L. Corneli P. filii consulis, in exercitu," &amp;c. The consuls of this year are named as examples to illustrate the formula. If therefore L. Cincius Alimentus was the author, he was still writing after B. C. 190: which is not inconsistent with his time.</i></p>
	<p><i>Ennius accompanies the consul Fulvius into Ætolia: Cic. pro Archia c. 11. Jam vero ille, qui cum Ætolis, Ennio comite, bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Fulvius himself was the author of Fasti: Macrobian. Saturn. I. 12. Fulvius Nobilior in Fastis, quos in æde Herculis Musarum posuit, Romulum dicit, postquam populum in majores junioresque divisit, ut altera pars consilio altera armis remp.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Zonar. IX. p. 454. B. C. After the war, <i>jam enim medium autumnus erat, victorem exercitum in hiberna maritimæ oræ reduxit</i>: Liv. Ibid. c. 27.</p> <p>Nicander is Ætolian prætor <i>dum in Asia bellum geritur</i> Liv. XXXVIII. 1. and while the Scipios are in Asia, <i>Ephesi post magnum cum Antiocho prælium morantes</i> c. 3. Polyb. XXII. 8. ἀθροίσαντος Νικάνδρου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ πάνδημον στρατιάν ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀμφιλοχίαν κ.τ.λ.—ἀρτι δὲ τούτων συμβεβηκότων,—προσέειπε φήμη περὶ τῆς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν μάχης κ.τ.λ. The battle with Antiochus was towards the winter of B. C. 190: Nicander therefore was prætor from the autumn of B. C. 190. conf. Liv. XXXVIII. 4. 5.</p> <p>Philopæmen is Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXVIII. 30. 31. during the campaign of Fulvius. Plutarch Philop. c. 17. agrees with Livy in the year of this prætorship: Τίτου ταῦτα τῷ Μανίῳ περὶ τῶν φυγάδων ἀξιούντος, διεκώλυσεν ὁ Φιλοποίμην [conf. Liv. XXXVI. 35.]—καὶ στρατηγῶν εἰς τοῦτον [that is, the year after M. Acilius had quitted Greece] αὐτὸς κατήγαγε τοὺς φυγάδας.</p> <p>Prætilus Phaxiæ Scotussæus Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
188.	Ol. 148. U. C. Varr. 566. C. Livius Salinator M. Valerius Messalla Fast. Capitolin. Cass. Chron. Alex. Liv. XXXVIII. 35. Idibus Martiis consulatum inierunt Idem Ibid.	<p>Naval triumph of L. Æmilius Regillus: <i>Triumphavit Kalendis Februariis</i> Liv. XXXVII. 58. Triumph of Scipio Asiaticus: Idem Ib. c. 59. <i>Triumphavit mense Intercalario pridie Kalendas Martias:—anno fere postquam consulatu abiit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 11.</p> <p>Manlius remains in Asia: Liv. XXXVIII. 35. (M. Fulvio) <i>et collega Cn. Manlio imperium in annum prorogatum est.</i> c. 37. <i>Ad Cn. Manlium consulem primum deinde pro consule hibernantem in Asia legationes undique—conveniebant.</i> Polyb. XXII. 24. κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Γναίου τοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῦ παραχημαζόντος ἐν Ἐφέσῳ κατὰ τὸν τελευταῖον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ὑποκειμένης ὀλυμπιάδος [Ol. 147. 4.] παρεγένοντο πρεσβεῖαι κ.τ.λ. Eumenes and the ten legati [conf. Polyb. XXII. 7.] join Manlius, ἥδη τῆς θερσίας ἐναρχομένης, and the treaty with Antiochus is now completed: Polyb. XXII. 25. 26. Liv. XXXVIII. 38. Manlius at the close of B. C. 188 <i>per Macedoniam in Thessaliam exercitum traduxit:—Apolloniæ hibernavit</i>: Liv. Ibid. 41.</p> <p>During the winter of B. C. 188 disputes occur between the Lacedæmonians and Achæans: Liv. XXXVIII. 32. <i>ne bellum extemplo gereretur hiems impedit.</i> The consul Fulvius directs an embassy to Rome: Liv. Ibid. <i>Hic tumultus consulem in Peloponnesum adduxit, jussuque ejus Elin concilio indicto Lacedæmonii ad disceptandum ad-citi.</i> Magna ibi—altercatio fuit: cui consul—una denunciatione, ut bello abstinerent donec Romam legatos ad senatum misissent, finem inposuit. <i>Utrunque legatio missa Romam est.—Diophanes et Lycortas</i> [the father of Polybius]—<i>principes legationis Achæorum fuerunt.</i> This occurred towards the end of the year of Fulvius: Liv. Ibid. c. 35. <i>A concilio, ubi apud consulem—disceptatum est, M. Fulvius, quia jam in exitu annus erat, comitiorum causa profectus Romam.</i> Upon the return of the ambassadors [conf. c. 32.], Philopæmen is reelected Achæan prætor, and abrogates the laws of Lycurgus: Liv. XXXVIII. 33. <i>Philopæmeni continuatur magistratus</i> [from May B. C. 188 to May B. C. 187]: <i>qui veris initio, exercitu indicto, castra in finibus Lacedæmoniorum posuit.</i> c. 34. <i>Lacedæmonii imperatum—ut Lycurgi</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>tueretur, in honorem utriusque partis hunc (men- sem) Maium sequentem Junium vocasse. Idem I. 13. Fulvius autem id egisse [sc. intercalasse] Manium consulem dicit ab urbe condita anno quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo, inito mor- bello Ætolico [sc. B. C. 191]; sed hunc arguit Varro. The Fasti of Fulvius were mentioned by Cælius Antipater, who flourished B. C. 123. conf. an. Charisius Inst. Gramm. lib. I. p. 112. Nobi- liore — Cælius ait per i: "Publicatos quippe "Fastos omnes et libros a Fulvio Nobiliori scri- "pta retulisse." Conf. Vossium Hist. Latin. p. 23. Fulvius at Ambracia is noticed by Pliny H. N. XXXV. 10. Zeuxis—fecit et figlina opera, quæ sola in Ambracia relictæ sunt cum inde Mu- sas Fulvius Nobilior Romam transferret.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>leges moresque abrogarent.</i> See part II. p. 408. t. Plutarch. Philop. c. 16. χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον [after the prætorship of <i>Diophanes</i>: conf. a. 191] ἐγκαλέσας τι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις στρατηγῶν ὁ Φιλοποίμην τοὺς μὲν φυγάδας κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν [conf. a. 189] ὀγδοήκοντα δὲ Σπαρτιάτας ἀπέκτεινεν.—τὰ δὲ τείχη καθεῖλε, χώραν δὲ πολλὴν ἀποτερόμενος προσέειπε τοῖς Μεγαλοπολίταις.—ἀνείλε καὶ εἰσέθρισε τὴν Λυκούργειον ἀγωγὴν, ἀναγκάσας τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τοὺς ἐρήβους τὴν Ἀχαικὴν ἀντὶ τῆς πατρίου παιδείαν μεταλαβεῖν. Plutarch Philopæm. c. 16. 17. does not appear to distinguish between the two prætorships. "<i>Veris initio</i>," which here describes the middle of May, is used by Livy in a lax and general sense; as the consul <i>Manlius</i> is said XXXVIII. 12. to arrive at Ephesus <i>vere primo</i>, although he was still at Rome on the last day of March. [Sc. <i>Ludis Latinis</i>, prid. Kal. April.]</p> <p><i>Eunomus</i> is again Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Eunomus Polycleti Larissæus anno altero.</i> Conf. a. 191.</p>
187.	567. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Flaminius</i> Liv. XXXVIII. 42. Strab. V. p. 217. Zonar. IX. p. 455. B. Fast. Capit. Cassiodor. Valer. Max. VI. 6, 3. Chron. Alex. De <i>Lepido</i> Polyb. XXIII. 1. Liv. XXXIX. 5. 56.	<p>Livius XXXVIII. 42. <i>Comitia consulibus rogandis fuerunt ante diem XII Kalendas Martias:—solito serius.</i> Idem Ibid. <i>Consulibus ambobus Ligures provincia erat.</i> conf. XXXIX. 1. 2. Strabo V. p. 217. συνεκάτευσαν ἀλλήλοις Μάρκος Λέπιδος καὶ Γάιος Φλαμίνιος· καθελόντες δὲ Λίγυρας, ὁ μὲν τὴν Φλαμινίαν ἱστρώσεν ἐκ Ῥώμης διὰ Τυρρηνῶν καὶ τῆς Ὀμβρικής μέχρι τῶν περὶ Ἀρίμινον τόπων, ὁ δὲ τὴν ἐξῆς μέχρι Βονωνίας, κακέειπεν εἰς Ἀκυληίαν.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> the proconsul: Liv. XXXIX. 5. <i>Triumphavit ante diem X. Kalendas Januarias de Ætolis et de Cephallenia.</i></p> <p>Achaean embassies are sent to Rome and Egypt, while <i>Philopæmen</i> is in office, of which the following account is given by Polybius XXIII. 7. ἔτι Φιλοποίμηνος στρατηγούντος εἰς τε τὴν Ῥώμην ἐξαπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς τὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος ὑπὲρ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως, πρὸς τε τὸν βασιλεῖα Πτολεμαῖον τοὺς ἀνανεωσομένους τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν. Idem Ib. c. 1. δυσαρεστήσαντές τινες τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι τοῖς γεγανόσιν—ἐλθόντες εἰς Ῥώμην κατηγορίαν ἐποιήσαντο τῶν διωκημένων καὶ τοῦ Φιλοποίμηνος· καὶ τέλος ἐξεπορίσαντο γράμματα πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς παρὰ Μάρκου Λεπίδου τοῦ—τότε τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν εἰληφότος, ὃς ἔγραψε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς φάσκων οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτοὺς κεχειρικέναι τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους· ὧν πρεσβευόντων, εὐθέως ὁ Φιλοποίμην πρεσβευτὰς καταστήσας τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικόδημον τὸν Ἡλείον ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. κατὰ δὲ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἦκε καὶ παρὰ Πτολεμαίου πρεσβευτὴς Δημήτριος Ἀθηναῖος, ἀνανεωσόμενος τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν τῷ βασιλεῖ πρὸς τὸ ἔθνος τῶν Ἀχαιῶν· ὧν προθύμως ἀναδεξαμένων τὴν ἀνανέωσιν, κατεστάθησαν πρεσβευταὶ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον Λυκόρτας, καὶ Θεωδορίδας καὶ Ῥωσιτέλης Σικυωνιοί, χάριν τοῦ εἶναι τοὺς ὄρκους ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ λαβεῖν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως. The prætorship of <i>Philopæmen</i>, mentioned by Livy XXXVIII. 33. terminated in May B. C. 187 (conf. a. 188), two months after the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i> began. We may therefore place these embassies between the Ides of March and the middle of May B. C. 187; towards the close of the prætorship of <i>Philopæmen</i>, as the expression of Polybius—ἔτι στρατηγούντος—implies. <i>Nicodemus</i> returned from Rome and the other ambassadors from Egypt in the year of <i>Aristænus</i>: Polyb. XXIII. 7. Ἀρισταίνου στρατηγούντος οἱ παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πρέσβεις ἦλθον—πρῶτοι δὲ παρῆλθον οἱ περὶ Νικόδημον τὸν Ἡλείον κ. τ. λ. whose office commenced in May B. C. 185: conf. an. upwards of two years therefore</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>[<i>Livius</i> is erroneously placed here by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 148. 2. <i>T. Livius</i> [leg. <i>M. Livius</i>] <i>tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur, qui ob ingenii meritum a Lævio Salinatore, cujus liberos erudiebat, libertate donatus est.</i> But <i>Livius</i> exhibited in B. C. 240, conf. an. and his patron <i>Salinator</i> was consul in B. C. 219. a <i>metachronism</i> therefore of more than fifty years: which Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 140. ascribes to <i>properantia, quæ est mater hallucinationum.</i> But, as <i>Attius</i>, who was born B. C. 170, erred in the time of <i>Livius</i> (conf. a. 197), Hieronymus may have erred on this occasion, because he followed the account of <i>Attius</i>.]</p>

B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>after their mission. On this account, Schweigh. ad Polyb. XXIII. 1, 4. supposes that the embassies <i>prætores Philopæmene ab Achæis missæ</i> are to be referred to U. C. 568, because they returned in U. C. 569; and that the message of <i>Lepidus</i> is to be referred to the close of his consulship. But, if this prætorship of <i>Philopæmen</i> had coincided with U. C. 568, and consequently had commenced in May B. C. 186, no part of his prætorship could have fallen within the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i>. The opinion therefore of Mr. Schweighæuser cannot be admitted. Unless, then, we suppose what is not very probable, a third successive prætorship of <i>Philopæmen</i>, coinciding with U. C. 567, and commencing May B. C. 187, which might place these embassies in the winter of B. C. 187, we must admit the interval of two years.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Androstenes Idalii Gyrtionius</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
186.	<p>568. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Q. Marcius Philippus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 6. 8. XL. 36. Cassiod. Eutrop. IV. 5. Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. VI. 3, 7. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 10.</p> <p>De <i>Marcio</i> Liv. XXXIX. 20. Oros. IV. 20.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Cn. Manlius</i>: Liv. XXXIX. 6. <i>Extremo anni, magistratibus jam creatis, ante diem III. Nonas Martias Cn. Manlius Vulso de Gallis qui Asiam incolunt triumphavit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 3.</p> <p>In the consulship of <i>Sp. Postumius</i>, <i>senatusconsulto cautum est ne qua Bacchanalia Romæ neve in Italia essent</i>: Liv. XXXIX. 18. The particulars of this transaction are related Liv. Ibid. 8—19. Conf. Val. Max. VI. 3, 7.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus et C. Marcius Philippus. His coss. athletarum certamina primum a Fulvio edita.</i> Confirmed by Liv. XXXIX. 22.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Thrasymachus Alexandri Atracius</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
185.	<p>569. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher M. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 23. 52. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Aristæus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. XXIII. 7. 9. 10. During the mission of <i>Q. Cæcilius</i> into Greece: Ib. c. 10. τῆς πατηγούσεως ἀκμαζούσης, ἦλθε Κόιντος Καίκιλος ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἀνακάμπτων ἀπὸ τῆς πρὸς βίβας ἡς ἐπέστρεψε πρὸς Φίλιππον. And <i>Cæcilius</i> was sent in the consulship of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Sempronius</i>: Liv. XXXIX. 22. 24.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Laontomenes Damothonis Pheræus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
184.	<p>Ol. 149. U. C. Varr. 570. <i>P. Claudius Pulcher L. Porcius Licinus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 32. 33. 52. Cic. Brut. c. 15. Fast. Capitolin. Cass. Πούλ- χρου τὸ β' καὶ Λικινίου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Pulcro et Licino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Liv. XXXIX. 52. <i>Idus Martias—quibus P. Claudius et L. Porcius consulatum inierunt.</i> Ibid. c. 38. <i>Principio anni, quum de provinciis—actum esset, consulibus Ligures, quia bellum nusquam alibi erat, decreti.</i> Ibid. c. 42. <i>Veteres prætores, C. Calpurnius Piso et L. Quinctius, Romam redierunt. Utrique magno Patrum consensu triumphus est decretus. Prior C. Calpurnius de Lusitanis et Celtiberis triumphavit.—Pauca post dies L. Quinctius Crispinus ex iisdem Lusitanis Celtiberisque triumphavit.</i></p> <p><i>Lycortas</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXIX. 35. 36. [from May B. C. 184]</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Pausanias Damothonis</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
183.	<p>571. <i>Q. Fabius Labeo M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 45. Nep. Hannib. c. 13. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros.</p>	<p>Livius XXXIX. 45. <i>M. Claudius Q. Fabius Idibus Martiis consulatum inierunt.—Consulibus Ligures—provincia decreta est.</i></p> <p><i>Philopæmen</i> prætor <i>Achæorum</i> capitur Liv. XXXIX. 49. ἡδὲ γιγανὼς ἔτος ἐβδομηκοστὴν ὄντων δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν στρατηγῶν Plutarch. Philopæm. c. 18. Referred to this year—<i>hujus anni</i> [sc. <i>Q. Fabio M.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cato</i> censor: <i>his</i> <i>coss.</i> Cic. Brut. c. 15. Liv. XXXIX. 40. Plutarchus Cat. Maj. c. 16. τῆς ὑπατείας κατόπιν ἔτεσι δέκα τιμησίαν ὁ Κάτων παρήγαγε. His colleague was <i>L. Valerius Flaccus</i>: Plutarch. Ibid. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 2. <i>Cato censor cum eodem Flacco factus.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Plautus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 15. <i>Plautus, P. Claudio L. Porcio consulibus—mortuus est, Catone censore.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristonymus</i> succeeded <i>Apollonius Rhodius</i> as librarian at Alexandria. <i>Apollonius</i> was the successor of <i>Eratosthenes</i> in B. C. 194: <i>conf. an.</i> and might have been followed by <i>Aristonymus</i> towards the close of the reign of <i>Epiphanes</i>. The account</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	IV. 20. Obseq. c. 59. Λαβέλλου καὶ Μαρκέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Libone et Marcello</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>Claudio coss.</i>]—by Livy XXXIX. 50. The circumstances of his death are related by Livy XXXIX. 50. Plutarch. Philop. c. 19—21. <i>Philopæmen</i> had been forty years in public affairs: τετταράκοντα ἔτη συνεχῶς Polyb. XXIV. 9 [from the battle of Sellasia B. C. 222]. This last prætorship, in which he opposed the measures of <i>T. Quinctius</i>, is noticed in the fragments of Polybius XXIV. 5. <i>T. Quinctius</i> visited Greece on his mission to <i>Prusias</i>, which is fixed to this year by Liv. XXXIX. 51. The last prætorship, therefore, of <i>Philopæmen</i> commenced in May B. C. 183, and perhaps his death occurred in the beginning of B. C. 182. conf. a. 182.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Theodorus Alexandri Argivus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Atticus apud Nep. Hannib. c. 13. and Valerius Antias apud Liv. XXXIX. 56. and Cassiodorus. Livius XXXIX. 50. <i>A quibusdam—memorie mandatum est, tres claros imperatores eo anno decessisse, Philopæmenem, Hannibalem, P. Scipionem.</i> Idem Ib. c. 52. <i>Scipionem et Polybius et Rutilius hoc anno mortuum scribunt. Ego neque his neque Valerio adsentior</i> [who fixed the death of <i>Scipio</i> at B. C. 187]. Livy himself Ibid. places the death of <i>Scipio</i> between IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 185 and Id. Mart. B. C. 184. Consequently, <i>Ap. Claudio M. Sempronio consulibus.</i> Cicero Senect. c. 6. agrees with this date: <i>Anno ante me (Catonem) censorem mortuus est</i> [sc. B. C. 185]; <i>novem annis post meum consulatum, cum consul iterum, me consule, creatus esset.</i> Orosius IV. 20. places the deaths of <i>Scipio, Hannibal, and Philopæmen</i>, in B. C. 183, <i>M. Claudio Marcello, Q. Fabio Labæone coss.</i> The death of <i>Hannibal</i> is placed in this year by Obsequens c. 59. On the death of <i>Scipio</i> conf. Val. Max. V. 3, 2.]</p>
182.	<p>572. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 56. Nep. Hannib. c. 13. Fast. Capitulin. Obseq. c. 60. Cassiodor. Παμφίλου καὶ Πούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Paulo et Amphilo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>quintus annus ab Æmilio consule</i> [B. C. 187] Liv. XXXIX. 56.</p> <p>De <i>Æmilio</i> Plutarch. Æmil. c. 6.</p>	<p>Livius XL. 1. <i>Principio anni consules prætoresque sortiti provincias sunt; consulibus nulla præter Ligures quæ decerneretur erat.</i>—Spain was allotted to the prætors: Idem Ibid. <i>Hispaniarum Q. Fulvio Flacco citerior P. Manlio ulterior.</i> c. 2. <i>Ex literis—cognitum P. Sempronium in ulteriore provincia—mortuum esse: eo maturius in Hispaniam prætores jussi proficisci.</i></p> <p><i>Lycortas</i> Achaean prætor: he was elected immediately after the death of <i>Philopæmen</i>: Plutarch. Philop. c. 21. ὡς ὁ περὶ τῆς τελευταίας λόγος ἦεν εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, τὰς μὲν πόλεις αὐτῶν κοινῇ κατέκρηκα καὶ πένθος εἶχεν· οἱ δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ μετὰ τῶν προβούλων συνελθόντες εἰς Μεγάλην πόλιν οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν ἀναβολὴν ἐποίησαντο τῆς τιμωρίας, ἀλλ' ἐλόμενοι στρατηγὸν Λυκόρταν εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ἐνέβαλον. Conf. Polyb. XXIV. 12. Either therefore the death of <i>Philopæmen</i> happened towards the close of his year, in the beginning of B. C. 182, or <i>Lycortas</i> was appointed prætor before the end of B. C. 183.</p> <p><i>Polybius</i> the historian, ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν παῖς, carried the urn at the funeral of <i>Philopæmen</i>: Plutarch. Philop. c. 21.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Nicocrates Phaxini Scotussæus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Polybius: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 13. <i>Quibus consulibus interierit non convenit. Nam Atticus M. Claudio Marcello Q. Fabio Labæone coss.</i> [conf. a. 183] <i>mortuum in Annali suo scriptum reliquit: at Polybius, L. Æmilio Paullo et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego M. Bæbio Tamphilo.</i>]</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

of Suidas is as follows: 'Αριστάνυμος κωμικός τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ἡλῖος βιγῶν, ὡς Ἀθηναῖος ἐν Δειπνοσοφισταῖς· βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν τοῦ Φιλοπάτορος· καὶ προέστη τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως βιβλιοθήκης μετὰ Ἀπολλώνιον, ἔτος ἄγων ξδ'. διασκευασθεὶς δὲ ὡς βουλόμενος πρὸς Εὐμένη φεύγειν ἐφυλάχθη ἐν εἰρητῇ χρόνον τινα, ἤξειθ' δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ στραγγουρίας τελευτᾷ, ἐτη βεβιωκώς ος'. συγγράμματα δὲ αὐτοῦ πάνυ πολλά. This account is followed without suspicion by Schweigh. in *Indice Auctorum Athenæi* v. *Aristonymus*: by Jonsius script. Hist. Phil. p. 101. and, as it seems, by Casaubon. ad Athen. conf. Schweigh. Athen. tom. VII. p. 88. And yet its accuracy may be doubted, for the reasons assigned in the Appendix c. 12. N°. 84. It is probable that two distinct persons have been confounded by Suidas; and that *Aristonymus* the librarian of Alexandria (if that was really his name) was a different person from *Aristonymus* the comic poet, author of the Ἡλῖος βιγῶν. If *Aristonymus* became librarian about B. C. 185, his death at the age of seventy-seven may be placed at B. C. 171.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Nicander* flourished in the reign of the fifth *Ptolemy*, and dedicated to *Attalus*: Auctor Vit. Arati tom. II. p. 432. οὐ συνήκμασε τῷ Ἀράτῳ Νικάνδρος, ἀλλ' ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ πολὺ νεώτερος. Ἀντίγονος γάρ, ὃ συνεγένετο Ἀρατος, κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον καὶ δεύτερον γέγονε Πτολεμαῖον, Νικάνδρος δὲ κατὰ τὸν πέμπτον. Vita Arat. tom. I. ὁ Νικάνδρος δώδεκα ὅλαις ὀλυμπιάσιν (Ἀράτου) νεώτερος φαίνεται. Suidas: Νικάνδρος Ξενοφάνους Κολοφώνιος, κατὰ ἐξ τινος Αἰτωλός· ἅμα γραμματικός τε καὶ ποιητὴς καὶ ἰατρός, γεγονώς κατὰ τὸν νέον Ἀτταλον ἤγουν τὸν τελευταῖον [sc. *Attalum III.*], τὸν Γαλατονίην [sc. *Attalum I.*], ὃν Ῥωμαῖοι κατέλυσαν. Auctor Vitæ Nicandri: Νικάνδρον τὸν ποιητὴν Διονύσιος ὁ Φασηλίτης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀντιμάχου ποιήσεως Αἰτωλὸν εἶναι φησὶ τὸ γένος, ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἱερέα φησὶν αὐτὸν τοῦ Κλαρίου Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐκ προγόνων διξάμενον τὴν ἱερωσύνην.—οὐδὲν δὲ φησὶν αὐτὸν Δαμναίου οὕτω λέγων·

αἰδέσσεις ὡς πολυμήστου Δαμναίου.

χρόνον δὲ ἐγένετο κατὰ Ἀτταλον τὸν τελευταῖον ἄρξαντα Περγάμου [*Attal. III.*], ὃς κατελύθη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων· ὃ προσφανεῖ που λέγων οὕτως·

Τευθρανίδης, ὃς κλῆρον ἀεὶ πατρώϊον ἴσχεις.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
181.	573. <i>P. Cornelius Cethegus</i> <i>M. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Liv. XL. 18. Nep. Hannib. c. 13. Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. I. 1, 12. II. 5, 1. Cassius Hemina apud Plin. H.N. XIII. 13. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus</i> et <i>M. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Cassiodor. Κεθήγου καὶ Παμφίλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Cethego</i> et <i>Amphilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XL. 18. <i>Inito magistratu, provinciæ ita sorte evenerunt. Ligures consulibus. c. 25. L. Æmilius Paullus prorogato ex consularu imperio principio veris in Ligures Ingaunos exercitum introduxit.</i> This war is described c. 25—29. Idem Ib. c. 34. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus proconsul ex Liguribus Ingaunis triumphavit. c. 35. Otiosam provinciam consules habuerunt. Idem Ib. c. 30. Magnum bellum ea æstate coortum in Hispania citeriore.</i> Liv. XL. 20. <i>Legationes in senatum introduxerunt—Eumenis et Ariaruthis Cappadocis et Pharnacis Pontici.—Lacedæmoniorum deinde exulum et Achæorum legati introducti sunt.—Achæi de Messene recepta [after the death of Philopæmen] caposuerunt.</i> Conf. Polyb. XXV. 2. Thessalian prætor <i>Hippolochus Alexippi Larissæus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. [Death of <i>Hannibal</i> , according to Sulpicius: conf. a. 182.]
180.	Ol. 150. U.C. Varr. 574. <i>A. Postumius Albinus</i> <i>C. Calpurnius Piso</i> Liv. XL. 35. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Piso</i> in m. m. c. in c. l. f. c. <i>Q. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. conf. Liv. XL. 37.	Livius XL. 35. <i>(Consules prætoreque) magistratum Idibus Martiis inierunt.—Consulibus ambobus provinciam Ligures esse senatus jussit.</i> Livy XL. 36. mentions a pestilence, <i>quæ jam tertium annum urbem Romanam atque Italiam vastabat.</i> Idem Ib. c. 37. <i>Veris principio hujus—P. Cornelius et M. Bæbius, qui in consularu nihil memorabile gesserant, in Apuanos Ligures exercitum induxerunt.</i> The Ligurians, ad quadraginta millia liberorum capitum cum fœminis puerisque, are transferred to Samnium.— <i>Transacta re, quum veterem exercitum Romam deduxissent, triumphus a senatu est decretus. Hi omnium primi [sc. Cornelius and M. Bæbius] nullo bello gesto triumpharunt c. 38.</i> After these events, however, consules ambo in Ligures exercitus induxerunt diversis partibus: and about 7000 of the Ligurians are conveyed to Samnium; <i>agerque his inter populares datus est</i> : Ibid. c. 41. Thessalian prætor <i>Cleomachides Enci Larissæus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.
179.	575. <i>L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus</i> <i>Q. Ful-</i>	Livius XL. 44. <i>Q. Fulvio et L. Manlio consulibus eadem provincia quæ superioribus decreta.</i> The Ligurian war of <i>Fulvius</i> is related

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>κέκλιθι, μὴδ' ἀμνηστὴν ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ ἐμῶν ἱρέσῃ, "Ἀτταλ'—</p> <p><i>Nicander</i> did not dedicate to <i>Attalus I.</i> Γαλατο- νία, whose father never reigned. If he dedicated to <i>Attalus III.</i> who began to reign B. C. 138, he might be in reputation for fifty years, cir. B. C. 185—135. As <i>Aratus</i> visited Macedonia at least before B. C. 270 (conf. a. 272), twelve Olympiads from that date=B. C. 222, if understood of the birth of <i>Nicander</i>, would suppose him to be eighty- four at the accession of <i>Attalus III.</i> These num- bers therefore are scarcely consistent with the other accounts. The expression of <i>Nicander</i>— κλῆρον αἰὲ πατρώϊον ἴσχεις—describes <i>Attalus III.</i> rather than <i>Attalus II.</i> and confirms the accounts of <i>Suidas</i> and the biographer.</p>	
<p><i>Polybius</i> is appointed ambassador to Egypt: Polyb. XXV. 7. οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ—προεχειρίσαντο πρεσβευ- τὰς Λυκόρταν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ σὺν τούτοις Ἀράτον υἱὸν Ἀράτου τοῦ Σικυωνίου,—τὸν δὲ Πολύβιον νεώτερον ὄντα τῆς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ἡλικίας—οὐ μὲν συνέβη γε τὴν πρεσβείαν ταύτην ἐξελεῖν, διὰ τὸ μεταλλάξαι τὸν Πτολεμαῖον περὶ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους. <i>Ptolemy Epi-</i> <i>phanes</i> died towards the end of B. C. 181, which fixes that intended embassy to that year. It ap- pears that <i>Polybius</i> was under the age of thirty (see part II. p. 386. t.) in B. C. 181; but his pre- cise age is not determined by this passage.</p>	
	<p><i>Cæcilius</i> flourished: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 150. 2. <i>Statius Cæcilius Comæ-</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>vius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XL. 48. 44. XLII. 22. XLV. 9. Plin. H. N. XXXV. 3. Obseq. c. 61.</p> <p>Decesse videntur Cassiodoro. Ἀκινδόνου καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Alex. <i>Hei fratres germani fuerunt</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p>c. 53. Idem Ibid. c. 59. <i>Alter consulum Q. Fulvius ex Liguribus triumphavit.</i></p> <p>Death of Philip king of Macedonia: see part II. p. 243. Liv. XLV. 9. <i>Perseus Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus regnum accepit.</i> Eusebius Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Ab Olymp. 114. 2., quo tempore rebus præpositus est Philippus (Aridæus), usque ad Philipppum Demetrii extinctum, cujus obitus incidit in Olymp. 150. 2. cum quinque mensibus, conflantur anni 144 mensesque quinque [B. C. 32½—17½].</i> This account places the death of Philip at the close of B. C. 179.</p> <p>Seventeenth Thessalian prætor, and eighteenth year of the independence of the Thessalians: conf. ann. 196. 194. 193. Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Phyrinus Aristomenis Gomphensis. Eo anno Philippus rex obiit in Macedonia.</i></p>
178.	<p>576. <i>M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso</i> Liv. XLI. 59. XLI. 1. 10. XLIII. 2. XLV. 9. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 62.</p>	<p><i>Manlius</i> the consul carries on war in Istria: Liv. XLI. 1. Towards the winter he joins his colleague: <i>Consules Aquileiam in hiberna legiones reduxerunt</i> c. 5. Conf. Obseq. c. 62.</p> <p>Liv. XLI. 7. <i>Triumphus ex Hispania duo continui acti. Prior Sempronius de Celtiberis sociisque eorum, postero die L. Postumius de Lusitanis aliisque ejusdem regionis Hispanis triumphavit.</i> A little before the comitia: <i>Comitia deinde habita</i> c. 8.</p> <p>An eighteenth Thessalian prætor, <i>Philippus</i>, is in the list of Eusebius Chron. I. 39. p. 183, though not in his former list at p. 181. Probably <i>Perseus</i> then acquired authority in Thessaly (see Liv. XLI. 22. 23.) and the annual prætors ceased.</p>
177.	<p>577. <i>C. Claudius Pulcher Ti. Sempronius Gracchus</i> Liv. XLI. 8. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Polyb. XXVI. 7. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 8. 9. <i>Idibus Martiis—Sempronius Claudiusque consulatum inierunt.—Claudio Istria Sempronio Sardinia obvenit.</i> Meanwhile, <i>M. Junius et A. Manlius</i> qui priore anno consules fuerunt, quum Aquileie hibernassent, principio veris in fines Istrorum exercitum introduxerunt c. 10. Polybius XXVI. 7. mentions τὴν ἀποστολὴν τῶν ἐπ' αὐτῶν Τιβερίου καὶ Κλαυδίου τὴν πρὸς Ἰστρὸν καὶ Ἀγρίον. The war is finished by <i>Claudius</i>; Liv. XLI. 11. Idem c. 12. <i>Ab altero consule Ti. Sempronio in Sardinia prospere res gestæ:—victorem exercitum in hiberna reduxit.</i> Idem c. 13. <i>Lucam colonia eodem anno deducta.</i> Conf. Vell. I. 15. et Drakenb. ad Liv. l. c. <i>Triumph of Claudius</i>: Liv. XLI. 13. <i>Triumphavit in magistratu de duobus simul gentibus [Istria and Liguria].</i></p>
176.	<p>Ol. 151. U.C. Varr. 578. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus Q. Petillius Spurius</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 64. Liv. XLI. 14. 15. Σκίπιωνος καὶ Πετίλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Spado et Levino</i> Fasti apud Noris.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 15. <i>Pisæ Cn. Cornelio Ligures Petillio obvenierunt.</i> Death of <i>Cornelius</i>: Liv. XLI. 16. <i>Petillius</i> slain by the Ligurians: c. 18. After <i>Non. Sextil.</i> conf. c. 17. The deaths of the consuls are marked in the Fasti Capitolini: <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus in mag. mortuus est: in ejus l. f. e. C. Valerius Lævinus. Q. Petillius Spurius in mag. postea quam sibi conleg. subrog. occis. e.</i> conf. Val. Max. I. 5, 9. II. 7, 15. Obsequentem c. 64.</p>
175.	<p>579. <i>P. Mucius Scævola M. Emilius Lepidus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 19. <i>Inter Audenam amnem P. Mucius cum iis qui Lunam Pisasque depopulati erant bellum gessit; omnibusque in ditio-nem redactis arma ademit, &amp;c.</i> His triumph is recorded in a fragment</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>diarum scriptor clarus habetur, natione Insuber Gallus, et Ennii primum contubernalis. Quidam Mediolanensem ferunt. Mortuus est anno post mortem Ennii, et juxta Janiculum sepultus. Gellius IV. 20, 13. Cæcilius—comædiarum poëta inclitus, servus fuit; et propterea nomen habuit Staius. Sed postea versum est quasi in cognomentum, appellatusque Cæcilius Staius.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Capitolin. Obseq. c. 65. Oros. IV. 20. <i>Λεπίδου καὶ Σκαίβου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Scævola et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Mucio</i> Liv. XLI. 19.	of the Capitoline Marbles, which is thus supplied by Sigonius: [P. Muci]us Q. F. P. N. [Scævola cos de Lig]uribus. [an.] <i>DLXXVIII</i> [379 Varr.].
174.	580. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Paullus</i> Q. <i>Mucius Scævola</i> Cass. Plin. II. N. II. 31. Fast. Capit. <i>Paulo et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris. Triennio ante Q. <i>Licinium et C. Cassium</i> consules Liv. XLIII. 2. Omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.	Livius XLI. 22. <i>Legati Nonis Juniis ex Africa redierunt, qui, convento prius Masinissa rege, Carthaginem ierant.—Compertum adfirmaverunt legatos ab rege Persco venisse.—In Macedonium mittendos legatos senatus censuit.</i> <i>Xenarchus</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XLI. 23. 24. per id tempus: conf. c. 22. that is, about the time of the return of the embassy from Carthage.
173.	581. <i>L. Postumius Albinus M. Popillius Lænas</i> Fast. Capit. Cassiod. Liv. XLI. 28. XLII. 1. Biennio ante Q. <i>Licinium et C. Cassium</i> consules XLIII. 2. De <i>Popillio</i> XLII. 33. <i>Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βινάτου</i> Chron. Alex.	Livius XLI. 28. <i>Exitu prope anni—quum Ap. Claudius ex Hispania Romam redisset, decrevit senatus ut ovans urbem iniret. Jam consularia comitia adpetebant.—Comitiis perfectis, Ap. Claudius Centhio ex Celtiberis ovans in urbem iniit.</i> Fast. Capitolin. ... <i>audius</i> ..... pro p...ovans..... <i>tiberia a. DLXXIX.</i> [580 Varr.] This ovation occurred in the beginning of B. C. 173. Livius XLII. 1. <i>L. Postumius Albinus M. Popillius Lænas quum omnium primum de provinciis exercitibusque ad senatum retulissent, Ligures utrique decreti sunt.—Legiones binæ singulis decretæ et socium Latini nominis dena millia peditum et sexcenti equites.</i> The ambassadors to Macedonia returned principio hujus anni: c. 2. <i>Popillius</i> , after a victory over the Ligurians, sends his forces into winter quarters: c. 8. 9.
172.	Ol. 152. U. C. Varr. 582. <i>C. Popillius Lænas P. Ælius Ligus</i> Fast. Capit. Cassiod. Liv. XLII. 9. XLIII. 14. De <i>Popillio</i> XLII. 28. <i>Ambo primi de plebe</i> Fast. Capit. <i>Βινάτου καὶ Αἰμιλίου</i> [l. Αἰλίου] Chron. Alex. <i>Lænas et Ligo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur:</i> Liv. XLII. 10. As a mark of the displeasure of the senate. <i>Eumenes, or Attalus</i> his brother, comes to Rome: Liv. XLII. 11. Idem Ib. c. 21. <i>Caio Cicereio prætori prioris anni—senatus datus est;—postulatoque frustra triumpho, in monte Albano triumphavit.</i> Fast. Capitolin. ....pro pr. ex Corsica in monte Albano an. <i>DLXXCI.</i> [582 Varr.] K. Oc. ... At the close of this year preparations are made for the approaching war with <i>Perseus</i> : <i>belli administratio ad novos consules rejecta est</i> Liv. XLII. 18. <i>Archon</i> Achæan prætor from May B. C. 172: Polyb. XXVII. 2. οἱ περὶ τὸν Αὐλὸν καὶ Μάρκιον—παρεκάλεσαν Ἀρχωνα τὸν στρατηγὸν χιλίων ἐκπέμψαι στρατιώτας εἰς Χαλκίδα παραυλάζοντας τὴν πόλιν μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων διαβάσεως. τοῦ δὲ Ἀρχωνος ἐτοίμως συνεπακούσας, οὗτοι μὲν, ταῦτα διαπράξαντες ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι, κατὰ χειμῶνα—ἀπέπλεον εἰς Ῥώμην. Q. <i>Marcus</i> and A. <i>Atilius</i> were sent into Greece in the autumn, and returned in the beginning of winter: Liv. XLII. 37. Q. <i>Marcus A. Atilius et P. et Ser. Cornelii Lentuli et L. Decimius, legati in Græciam missi,—inter se regiones quas obirent—diviserunt.</i> <i>Decimius missus est ad</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Gellius XVII. 21, 43. <i>M. Varro in primo de Poëtis libro scripsit Ennium cum septimum et sexagesimum annum haberet duodecimum Annalem scripsisse, idque ipsum Ennium in eodem libro dicere. Ennius is now in his sixty-seventh year: conf. a. 239.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>Gentium—Lentuli in Cephalleniam missi, ut in Peloponnesum trajicerent oramque maris in occidentem versi ante hiemem circumirent. Marcio et Atilio Epirus Ætolia et Thessalia—assignantur, &amp;c. Idem c. 44. Marcus et Atilius, peractis quæ agenda in Græcia erant, principio hiemis Romam redierunt. The winter which preceded the consulship of Licinius: conf. c. 47. 49. During their progress, Lyciscus is appointed Ætolian prætor: Liv. XLII. 38. Marcus et Atilius—in Ætoliam progressi, ac paucos ibi morati dies, dum in prætoris mortui locum alius subficeretur, et Lycisco prætoris facto,—transierunt in Thessaliam. His appointment would occur about the ordinary time, the autumnal equinox. While Atilius and Marcus are in Greece, the Bæotian confederacy is dissolved: Liv. XLII. 43. 44. See part II. p. 398. This event therefore occurred in autumn B. C. 172.</i>
171.	583. P. Licinius Crassus C. Cassius Longinus Fast. Capitol. Cass. Gell. IX. 4, 15. ex Plin. H. N. VII. 4. Oros. IV. 20. Liv. XLII. 28. 29. De Cassio XLIII. 5. Κράσσου καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Al.	Livius XLII. 28. <i>Comitia consularia ante diem XII. Kal. Martias sunt habita. The new consuls enter office on the Ides of March: c. 22. Idem c. 32. P. Licinio Macedonia C. Cassio Italia obvenit. They go to their provinces post Kal. Junias: c. 35. This was the 26th year from the peace B. C. 197: c. 52. Sextus et vicesimus annus agebatur ex quo petenti Philippo data pax erat. Licinius, after various operations (which occurred æstate; XLIII. 1.), winters in Bæotia and Thessaly: XLII. 67.</i>
170.	584. A. Hostilius Mancinus A. Atilius Serranus Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 160. 2. Μακρίνου καὶ Σερράνου Chron. Alex. De Hostilio Liv. XLIII. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. Polyb. XXVII. 14.	The consul A. Hostilius commands in Macedonia: Liv. XLIII. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. He returns to hold the comitia: Idem XLIII. 11. <i>Ut A. Hostilius consul comitia consulibus subrogandis ita ediceret uti mense Januario comitia haberi possent, et ut primo quoque tempore in urbem rediret.—Comitia consularia ante diem quintum Kalendas Februarias fuere. Conf. Drakenborch. ad locum. [Jan. B. C. 169.]</i> At the close of this campaign, consul (Atilius), sociorum nominis <i>Latini exercitu mature in hiberna Lunam et Pisas deducto, ipse cum equitibus Gallie provincie pleraque oppida adiit. Nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia bellum erat: Liv. XLIII. 9.</i>
169.	585. Q. Marcus Philippus II. Cn. Servilius Cæpio Liv. XLIII. 11. 12. 15. Cic. Brut. c. 20. de Senect. c. 5. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Φιλίππου καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Alex. De Marcio Polyb. XXVIII. 1. 11. 14. 15. XXIX. 8. 10.	Livius XLIII. 11. <i>Legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt. Illi quas res ea æstate [B. C. 170] prospere gessisset rex Persus referebant. Idem c. 15. Consul Cn. Servilio Italia Q. Marcio Macedonia obvenit: Latinisque actis, Marcus ex templo est profectus. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 456. D. Hostilius proconsul is mentioned Liv. XLIII. 17. Polybius XXVIII. 3. Ἀύλας—ἀντιστρατηγὸς ὦν [and therefore after the Ides of March B. C. 169], καὶ παραχειμάζων ἐν Θετταλία μετὰ τῶν δυνάμειων, ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τόπους Γάϊον Ποπίλλιον καὶ Γνάϊον Ὀκταούριον. The ambassadors, after their progress, ἀπῆραν ἐπὶ Λαρίσσης πρὸς τὸν ἀνθύπατον c. 5. Hostilius therefore remained at Larissa after the expiration of his year. Perseus in the preceding winter [B. C. 170] had made an expedition into Illyricum: Liv. XLIII. 18—20. Idem XLIV. 1. <i>Principio veris quod hiemem eam—insecutum est ab Roma profectus Q. Marcus consul Brundisium pervenit. A. Hostilius delivers up the command in Thessaly: Ibid. This was now the third year of the war: tertium annum Liv. XLIV. 14. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 77. rightly gives four years as the whole duration of the war to the defeat of Per-</i></i>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Attius</i> born: conf. a. 139. Said by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. to be one of the colonists to Pisaurum. But Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 146. has shewn that this is an error, because that colony was established fifteen years before the birth of <i>Attius</i>.</p>
<p><i>Polybius ἱππαρχος</i>: Polyb. XXVIII. 6. τὸν μὲν Ἀρχωνα πρὸς τὴν στρατηγίαν ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς εὐθέως προπερεύσθαι [immediately after the embassy of <i>Popillius</i> Ibid. c. 3—5. see col. 2.] τὸν δὲ Πολύβιον πρὸς τὴν ἱππαρχίαν. As the mission of <i>Popillius</i> by the proconsul was before the arrival of <i>Marcus</i>, we may conclude that <i>Archon</i> entered upon his prætorship in May, and that this still continued to be the commencement of the Achaean official year. <i>Polybius</i> after his appointment is sent during this campaign as ambassador to the consul <i>Marcus</i> in Perrhaëbia Polyb. XXVIII. 10. 11.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Ennius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 20. <i>C. Sulpicio Gallo prætore ludos Apollini faciente, cum Thyestem fabulam docuisset, Q. Marcio Cn. Servilio consulibus, mortem obiit Ennius.</i> Idem Senect. c. 5. <i>Cæpione et Philippo iterum consulibus mortuus est,—annos septuaginta natus.</i> Cato was then sixty-five: Ibid. <i>cum ego quidem quinque et sexaginta annos natus legem Voconiam—suavissem.</i> The oration of <i>Cato qua Voconiam legem suavit</i> is quoted by Gellius VII. 13. XVII. 6. Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of <i>Ennius</i> one year too low: <i>Olymp. 153. 1. Ennius poeta septuagenario major articulari morbo perit; sepultusque in Scipionis monumento via Appia intra primum ab urbe miliarium. Quidam ossa ejus Rudiam [conf. a. 204] ex Janiculo translata affirmant.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>seus</i>: τετραετή χρόνον ἀντίσχοι. And Polybius XXXII. 15, 4. τῶν τετάρων ἔτων. Idem fragm. Vatican. p. 429. κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος. Liv. XLV. 9. <i>Quadriennium continuum bellatum esset</i>. Conf. c. 41. Towards the end of this campaign, consul—<i>hiberna jam præparans vias com meatibus subvehendis ex Thessalia muniri jubet</i>. Liv. XLIV. 9. <i>Archon Achæan prætor</i>: from May B. C. 169. See col. 3.</p>
168.	<p>Ol. 153. U. C. Varr. 586. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus II. C. Licinius Crassus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Sulpic. Sev. II. 27. Liv. XLIV. 17. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus ite- rum septimo decimo anno postquam primo cos. fuerat</i> Idem Ib. Αἰμιλίω τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντι Zonar. IX. p. 457. C. De Æmilio Plut. Paul. Æm. c. 10. Val. Max. I. 5, 3.  <i>Παύλου καὶ Κράσσου</i> Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XLIV. 17. <i>Æmilio Macedonia Licinio Italia evenit</i>. They entered office <i>Idibus Martiis</i> c. 19. Idem XLIV. 22. <i>Latinis, quæ pridie Kal. Apriles fuerunt, sacrificio rite perpetrato, protinus inde et consul et prætor Cn. Octavius in Macedoniam profecti sunt</i>. <i>Traditum est memoriæ, majore quam solita frequentia prosequentium consulem celebratum</i>. Fragmentum Actorum senatus apud Grævium: conf. Fast. Verrian. p. 77. <i>Kal. April. L. Æmilio Paulo II. C. Licinio Crasso cos. Paulus cos. et Cn. Octavius prætor paludati egressi sunt urbe in provinciam Macedoniam profecti ingenti atque inusitata frequentia prosequente</i>. Livius XLIV. 30. <i>Jam veris principium erat</i>,—<i>Consul Æmilius in Macedoniam, Octavius Orcum ad classem, Anicius in Illyricum venerat</i>. c. 34. <i>Adventu consulis veris principio. Æmilius apud Liv. XLV. 41. Diodorum fragm. Vatican. p. 82. Plutarchum Æmil. c. 36. asserts, A Coreyra quinto die Delphis—a Delphis quinto die in castra perveni</i>.—<i>bellum quindecim diebus perfici</i>. The eclipse which preceded the battle of Pydna fell upon June 21. which would fix the battle to June 22nd, and the preceding notes of time agree with this date. But Livy XLIV. 37. observes: <i>Nocte, quam pridie Nonas Septembres insecuta est dies, luna defecit</i>. Dodwell, to reconcile the difficulty, alters this date to <i>prid. Nonas Sextiles</i>. See Drakenborch ad Liv. XLIV. 37. who defends the text of Livy from Eutropius. But the text of Livy may be defended from Livy himself; for he calls <i>XV. Kal. Octob.</i> the 13th day after the battle: XLV. 1. and again Ib. c. 2. <i>a. d. VI. Kal. Octobres legati (ab Æmilio) urbem ingressi sunt</i>. But, as the space from the <i>Calends</i> of April to the <i>Nones</i> of September (five months) does not agree with the account of Æmilius, we may suspect that <i>prid. Non. Septemb.</i> was in reality the date of the capture of <i>Perseus</i> in Samothrace, and that Livy by an error has made this the date of the battle of Pydna. Porphyrius apud Eusebium Chron. I. 38. p. 177. rightly places the battle within Olymp. 152. 4. that is, before July B. C. 168. After the capture of <i>Perseus</i>, Liv. XLV. 5—8. <i>exercitus in hiberna dimissus est</i> c. 9. For the battle of Pydna conf. Plutarch. Æmil. c. 18—22. for the capture of <i>Perseus</i>, c. 26. 27.  The Illyrian war was ended by <i>Anicius</i> in thirty days: Liv. XLIV. 32.</p>
167.	<p>587. <i>Q. Ælius Pætus M. Junius Pennus</i> Liv. XLV. 16. Fast. Capitol. Chron. Al. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 70. Cic. Brut. c. 28. <i>Q. Ælius Tubero Catus</i> Val. Max. IV. 3, 7. <i>Catus Ælius</i> Plin. XXXIII. 11.</p>	<p>Livius XLV. 16. <i>Q. Ælio M. Junio coss.—censuere Patres Macedoniam Illyricumque L. Paulum et L. Anicium obtinere donec res bello turbatus—composuissent</i>. <i>Consulibus Pisæ et Gallia decretae</i>. Æmilius makes a progress through Greece towards autumn: XLV. 27. settles the affairs of Macedonia with the ten commissioners: c. 28—33. and (after the destruction of seventy towns in Epirus) transports his army into Italy: c. 34. Conf. Plutarch. Æmil. c. 28—30.  <i>L. Aimilius Paulus II. pro cos. ex Macedon. et rege Perse per tri-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> and his father <i>Lycortas</i> advocate the cause of the <i>Ptolemies</i> in the Achaean assembly: Polyb. XXIX. 8. ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα πρεσβείας παραγενομένης παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀμφοτέρων [<i>Ptol. Philometor</i> and <i>Ptol. Physcon</i>] —μάλιστα ἦν τότε προσδόκιμος ὁ περὶ τῶν ὅλων κίνδυνος [in the war with <i>Perseus</i>], ἅτι τοῦ Κοίντου τοῦ Φιλίππου τὴν παραχειμασίαν ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ ποιούμενον. He mentions the former year: c. 9. τῷ πρότερον ἔτι ψηφισαμένων τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πανδημεὶ συστρατεύειν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ πεμψάντων πρεσβυτὴν τὸν Πολύβιον [conf. a. 169]. <i>Archon</i> had entered upon office in May B. C. 169 after the mission of <i>Popillius</i> by the proconsul <i>A. Hostilius</i>: conf. a. 169. And, as these transactions occurred before the close of winter, and before the arrival of <i>Æmilius</i>, they occurred before May B. C. 168, consequently within the prætorship of <i>Archon</i>. The expression, therefore, τῷ πρότερον ἔτι ψηφισαμένων—refers to the deliberations Polyb. XXVIII. 6. which preceded the election of <i>Archon</i>: πεμψάντων πρεσβυτὴν—was a subsequent measure, after his appointment: conf. a. 169.</p> <p>The fifty-three years of <i>Polybius</i> [B. C. 220 Ol. 140. 1.—B. C. 168. Ol. 153. 1.] terminate at this period with the defeat of <i>Perseus</i>: Polyb. III. 4. ὁ χρόνος ὁ πεντηκοντακαιτριετής εἰς ταῦτα ἐληγεν, ἥ τε αὐξήσις καὶ προκοπὴ τῆς Ῥωμαίων δυναστείας ἐτετελείωτο. Conf. Polyb. I. 1. οὐχ ὅλοις πεντήκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἔτισιν. III. 1. ἀρχὰς μὲν εἶναι συμβαίνει τοὺς προειρημένους πολέμους [conf. a. 220], καταστροφὴν δὲ καὶ συντέλειαν τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλείας, χρόνον δὲ τὸν μεταξὺ τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τοῦ τέλους ἔτη πεντήκοντα τρία.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Cæcilius</i> the comic poet, the year after the death of <i>Ennius</i>: conf. a. 179.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> is among the Achaean exiles: Polyb. XXXII. 7. ἦκον παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις—ὑπὲρ τῶν κατηγιαμένων, καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ Πολυβίου καὶ τοῦ Στρατίου χάριν. conf. a. 155. <i>Polybius</i> at this time forms a friendship with <i>Scipio</i>: Polyb. XXXII. 8—16. who was now eighteen years of age: οὐκ εἶχε πλέον ἢ τῶν ὀκτακαίδεκα τότε c. 10. He was seventeen at the battle of Pydna: Diod. fragm.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>duum IIII. III. pridie K. Decem. a. DXXXVI. [587 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. conf. Liv. XLV. 35. Zonar. IX. p. 460. Dexipp. apud Syncell. p. 268. Plutarch. Æmil. c. 32. 33. Eutrop. IV. 8.—Cn. Octavius pro pr. c. Macedon. et rege Perse naval. egit an. DXXXVI. K. Dec. Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XLV. 42. Cn. Octavius Kalendis Decembribus de rege Perseo navalem triumphum egit. Cf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 3.</i></p> <p>More than 1000 of the principal Achæans are sent to Rome: Pausan. VII. 10. ἄνδρες τῆς Ῥωμαίων βουλῆς δέκα ἐπέμψθησαν καταστησόμενοι—τὰ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ [sc. in B. C. 167: conf. Liv. XLV. 17. 27—29.]. ἤκοντας ἐς ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑπέρχετο ὁ Καλλικράτης, οὔτε ἔργον τῶν ἐς τὴν κολακείαν οὔτε λόγον οὐδὲνα ἐς αὐτοὺς παρίεις. ἵνα ἐξ ἑνὸς ἀνδρῶν οὐδαμῶς ἐς δικαιοσύνην πρόθυμον—προσεποιήσατο—ᾧστε αὐτὸν καὶ ἐς τὸ συνέδριον ἐσελθεῖν τὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἐπισιν.—ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαῖος—ὁπόσοις Καλλικράτης ἐπῆγεν αἰτίαν Περσεὶ σφᾶς φρονῆσαι τὰ αὐτὰ ἀνέπεμπεν ἐν δικαστηρίῳ κρίσιν τῶ Ῥωμαίων ὑρέζοντας.—καὶ ἐγένοντο ὑπὲρ χιλίους οἱ ἀναχθέντες. τούτους—οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι—ἐς τε Τυρσηνίαν καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐκεῖ διέπεμψαν πόλεις. Conf. Polyb. XXXI. 8. They remain sixteen years: conf. a. 151.</p> <p>Embassy of the Rhodians to Rome in the consulship of <i>M. Junius</i>: Liv. XLV. 20. In the beginning of the year; for their second embassy was sent <i>θερείας ἀρχομένης</i> Polyb. XXX. 5. An account of this embassy is in Polyb. XXX. 4. 5. Liv. XLV. 20—25. At this period the Rhodians had been in friendly intercourse with the Romans almost 140 years: Polyb. XXX. 5. οὕτω ἦν πραγματικὸν τὸ καλίτευμα τῶν Ῥοδίων, ὥς σχεδὸν ἑτη τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατὸν κεκοινωνηκῶς ὁ ἔθνος Ῥωμαίοις τῶν ἐπιφανιστάτων καὶ καλλίστων ἔργων οὐκ ἐπιποιήτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς συμμάχων. The Rhodian connexion with Rome must have therefore commenced before the year B. C. 300: more than twenty years before the war of <i>Pyrrhus</i> in Italy.</p>
166.	<p>588. <i>C. Sulpicius Gallus</i> <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XLV. 44. Epit. Liv. 46. Titulus <i>Terentii Andriæ</i>. Chron. Alex. Fast. Capitolin. Plin. H. N. II. 12. Obseq. c. 71.</p> <p><i>L. Mamercus et C. Sulpicius</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>.... <i>cus Gallus pro pr. de rege G. . . tio et Illuricis a. DXXXVI. [587 Varr.] Quirinalibus [XIII. Kal. Martias Ovid. Fast. II. 475]. Fast. Capitolin. Livius XLV. 43. L. Anicius Quirinalibus triumphavit de rege Gentio Illyrisque.</i> On the triumph of <i>Anicius</i> see Polyb. apud Athen. XIV. p. 615. Syncellus p. 268. C. has mistaken the order of the three triumphs: πρῶτος μὲν Ἀνίκιος καὶ Ὀκτάβιος ὁ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνάμεως ἡγιστάμενος ἀνὰ μίαν ἡμέραν ἑκάτερος ἐθριάμβυσεν, ὁ δὲ σοφώτατος Αἰμίλιος ἐπὶ τρεῖς.</p> <p>Livii Epit. 46. <i>Claudius Marcellus consul Alpinos Gallos C. Sulpicius Gallus consul Ligures subegit.</i> Obsequens c. 71. <i>M. Marcello P. Sulpitio</i> cons.—<i>Galli Ligures</i> deleti.</p>
165.	589. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus</i> Cn. Octavius	<p><i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> cos. de <i>Galleis Contrubeis et Liguribus</i> .... <i>tibusque</i> an. DXXXVII. [588 Varr.] ... <i>Interk. .... cus .... cos.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>tom. IX. p. 421. κομίδῃ νίος, ὡς ἂν περὶ τὸ ἑπτακαίδεκα- τον γεγονώς ἔτος. <i>Polybius</i> appears to mark an inter- val of seven years between this period and the death of <i>P. Æmilius</i>: XXXII. 11. ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν [from the acquaintance of <i>Scipio</i> with <i>Polybius</i>] —ἐν ἴσως πέντε τοῖς πρώτοις ἔτεσι πάνδημον ἐποίησατο τὴν ἐπ' εὐταξίᾳ καὶ σωφροσύνῃ δόξαν. Then followed the death of <i>Æmilia</i>: c. 12. and two years after- wards—μετὰ ἑτὶ δύο—the death of <i>Æmilius</i> the father of <i>Scipio</i>: c. 14. These seven years place the death of <i>Æmilius</i> in B. C. 160, <i>L. Anicio M.</i> <i>Cornelio consulibus</i>, conformably with the date of the <i>Adelphi</i> of Terence. Conf. a. 160. 4.</p>	<p><i>Terentii Andria</i>: Acta ludis Megalensibus [pridie Nonas April. Fasti Verriani in April. Ovid. Fast. IV. 179—184. Conf. interpretes ad Livium XXIX. 14. ed. Drakenb.] <i>M. Fulvio et</i> <i>M. Glabrione ædilibus curulibus</i>. — et est tota Græca. Edita <i>M. Marcello Cn. Sulpitio</i> coss. Ti- tulus fabulæ. The <i>Andria</i> was written before the death of <i>Cæcilius</i> B. C. 168: Sueton. in Vita Terentii: Scripsit comædias sex: ex quibus pri- mam <i>Andriam</i> cum ædilibus daret, jussus ante <i>Cæcilio</i> recitare. Ad cœnantem cum venisset, dictus est initium quidem fabulæ, quod erat con- temptiore vestitu, subsellio juxta lectulum residens legisse: post paucos vero versus invitatus ut ac- cumberet, cœnasse una, deinde cætera percurrisse non sine magna <i>Cæcili</i>i admiratione [conf. Hie- ronym. ad annum 159. 4.]. Et hanc autem et quinque reliquas æqualiter populo probavit: quam- vis <i>Volcatius</i> de enumeratione omnium ita scri- bat: "Sumetur <i>Hecyra</i> sexta ex his fabula."</p> <p><i>Terentii Hecyra</i>: Titulus fabulæ: Acta ludis Megalensibus Sex. Julio Cæsare Cn. Cornelio</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Cassiod. Titulus Terentii Heryræ. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Fin. I. 7. Obseq. c. 72.	..... ribus Ta...rncis an. DXXCVII. X. K. Mart. Fast. Capitolin.
164.	Ol. 154. U. C. Varr. 590. A. Manlius Torquatus Q. Cassius Longinus Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. See col. 2.	These consuls are in Chron. Alex. Τορκουάτου τὸ β' καὶ Λογγίνου. In Fast. apud Noris. Torquato et Longo. Fast. Capitolin. Q. Cassius Longinus in m. m. c.
163.	591. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus II. M. Juventius Thalna Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 73. Val. Max. IX. 12, 3. Titulus Terent. Heautontim. Γράκχου καὶ Ταλίνου Chron. Alex. Graccho et Haina Fast. apud Noris. De Graccho Cic. Nat. D. II. 4.	War in Corsica: Val. Max. IX. 12, 3. M. Juventius Thalna consul, collega Ti. Gracchi consulis iterum, cum in Corsica, quam nuper subegerat, sacrificaret, receptis literis decretus ei a senatu supplicationes nuntiantibus,—mortuus humi jacuit. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 53. (obiit) M. Juventius Thalna cos. cum sacrificaret. Liv. Epit. 46. Res adversus Ligures et Corsos—gestas continet.
162.	592. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica C. Marcius Figulus Cassiod. Cic. Nat. D. II. 4. Div. II. 35. Val. Max. I. 1, 3. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 74.	In the Capitoline Marbles it is recorded of these consuls: Vitio facti abdicarunt. In eorum loc. facti sunt P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Confirmed by Cicero Nat. D. II. 4.—senatus ut abdicarent consules: Abdicaverunt. Idem Div. II. 35. Ti. Gracchi literis Scipio et Figulus, quod tum augures judicassent eos vitio creatos esse, magistratu se abdicaverunt. Val. Max. I. 1, 3. C. Figulus e Gallia Scipio Nasica e Corsica Romam redierunt et se consulatu abdicaverunt.
161.	593. M. Valerius Messalla C. Fannius Strabo Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Gell. II. 24. XV. 11. Tituli Phormionis et	Gellius XV. 11. C. Fannio Strabone M. Valerio Messala coss. senatusconsultum de philosophis et de rhetoribus Latinis factum est. "M. Pomponius prætor senatum consuluit, quod verba facta sunt de philosophis et de rhetoribus; de ea re ita censuerunt: uti M. Pomponius prætor animadverteret, curaretque uti ei e republica fideque

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Dolabella ædilibus curulibus. Non est peracta. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii tibiis paribus. Tota Græca Apollodori est. Acta primo sine prologo. Data secundo Cn. Octavio T. Manlio coss. Relata est Lucio Æmilio Paulo ludis funebribus. Non est placita. tertio relata Q. Fulvio L. Marcio ædilibus curulibus. Egit L. Ambivius Turpio. Placuit. Donati præfatio: Acta l. M. Sex. Julio C. Rabirio ædil. cur. Egitque L. Ambivius. Modulatus est eam Flaccus Claudius t. par. Tota Græca est, factaque et edita quinto loco Cn. Octavio T. Manlio coss. Idem Ibid. Hæc fabula Apollodori esse dicitur Græca. Nam et ipsa et Phormio ab eodem dicuntur esse translatae; quum reliquæ quatuor sint Menandri.</i></p>
	<p><i>Terentii Heautontimorumenos: Acta ludis Megalensibus, L. Cornelio Lentulo L. Valerio Flacco ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Attilius Prænестinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii. Græca est Menandri. Acta primum tibiis imparibus deinde duabus dextris. Acta tertio M. Juventio M. Sempronio coss. Titulus fabulae.</i></p>
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox on the 30th of <i>Mesorē</i> in the seventeenth year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period: Ptol. <i>μγ. συρταξ.</i> III. p. 60. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 134.</p> <p>The first <i>Calippic</i> period of seventy-six years began Ol. 112.3. B. C. 330: see part II. p. 340. consequently the second began Ol. 131.3. B. C. 254; and the third, within which the observations of <i>Hipparchus</i> were made, began Ol. 150.3. B. C. 178. The thirtieth of <i>Mesorē</i> in the seventeenth year = the 360th day of N. E. 586 corresponded to Sept. 27. B. C. 162.</p>	
	<p><i>Terentii Eunuchus: Acta ludis Megalensibus L. Postumio Albino L. Cornelio Merula ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Attilius Prænестinus tibiis duabus dextris. Græca Menandri. Acta II. modos fecit Flaccus Claudii,</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Eunuchi</i> Terent. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 1. Μεσάλα καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Alex.</p> <p>C. Fannii consulis XI. annis ante tertium Punicum bellum Plin. H. N. X. 50.</p>	<p>"sua videretur, uti Romæ ne essent." Suetonius de clar. Rhet. c. 1. <i>Rhetorica apud nos—sero recepta est:—quam constat nonnunquam etiam prohibitam exerceri. Quod ne cui dubium sit, vetus senatusconsultum, item censorium edictum subjiciam: "C. Fannio Strabone M. Valerio Messala consulibus M. Pomponius prætor senatum consului"</i> &amp;c. For the edict of the censors conf. a. 92.</p>
160.	<p>Ol. 155. U. C. Varr. 594. L. Anicius Gallus M. Cornelius Cethegus Fast. Capitolin. Cass. Chron. Alex. Titulus <i>Adelphorum</i> Terent.</p> <p>De Cethego Liv. Epit. 46.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Æmilius Paullus</i>; Tit. Terentii <i>Adelph.</i> see col. 4. conf. an. 167. 3. Epit. Liv. 46. In his second consulship B. C. 168, <i>Æmilius</i> was <i>major sexaginta annis</i> Liv. XLIV. 41. περί ἑξήκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 10. περί ἑξήκοντα ἔτη Diod. fragm. tom. IX. p. 419.</p>
159.	<p>595. Cn. Cornelius Dolabella M. Fulvius Nobilior Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Sueton. in Vita Terentii. Chron. Alex.</p>	



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>M. Valerio C. Fannio</i> <i>coss.</i> Titulus fabulæ. Donatus in præfatione: <i>Acta est tanto successu ac plausu atque suffragio, ut rursus esset vendita et ageretur iterum pro nova: proque ea pretium quod nulli ante ipsam fabulam contigit octo millibus sestertiâ numerarent poëtæ.</i> Sueton. in Vita Ter. <i>Eunuchus</i> quidem bis die acta est, meruitque pretium quantum nulla antea cujusquam comædia; id est, octo millia nummâ. propterea summa quoque titulo adscribitur [ubi hodie deest].</p> <p><i>Terentii Phormio</i>: <i>Acta ludis Romanis</i> [XVI—XIII. Kal. Octob. conf. Drakenborch. ad Livium XLV. 1, 6.] <i>L. Postumio Albino L. Cornelio Merula</i> ædilibus curulibus. Egere <i>L. Ambivius Turpio L. Atilius Prænestinus</i>. Modos fecit <i>Flaccus Claudii</i> tibiis imparibus. Tota Græca <i>Apollodoru Epidicazomenos</i> factu est. IIII. <i>C. Fannio M. Valerio</i> <i>coss.</i> Tit. fabulæ.</p>
<p><i>Satyrus</i> the Peripatetic wrote βίους τῶν φιλοσόφων before the time of <i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, by whom he was abridged: Laërt. VIII. 40. Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ τῶν Σατύρου βίων ἐπιτομῇ. Idem IX. 26. Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ Σατύρου ἐπιτομῇ. <i>Satyrus</i> was the companion of <i>Aristarchus</i>, who flourished under the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i>: conf. a. 156. Photius Cod. 190. p. 488. Σάτυρος ὁ Ἀριστάρχου γνώριμος ζῆτα ἐκαλεῖτο διὰ τὸ ζητητικόν. We must here interpret γνώριμος "companion," not "disciple;" because <i>Heraclides</i>, whom <i>Satyrus</i> preceded, is also placed in the reign of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i>: conf. a. 205. For <i>Satyrus</i> see Appendix c. 12. No. 119. For <i>Heraclides</i>, Ibid. No. 132.</p>	<p><i>Terentii Adelphi</i>: <i>Acta ludis funebribus Æmili Pauli</i>, quos fecere <i>Q. Fabius Maximus P. Cornelius Africanus</i>. Egere <i>L. Atilius Prænestinus, Minucius Prothimus</i>. Modos fecit <i>Flaccus Claudii</i> tibiis Sarranis. Facta c. Græca <i>Menandru L. Anicio M. Cornelio</i> <i>coss.</i> Titulus fabulæ. Sueton. in Vit. Terent. <i>Adelphorum principium Varro</i> etiam præfert principio <i>Menandri</i>. The passage in the prologue:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—quum illis placet Qui vobis universis et populo placent, Quorum opera in bello, &amp;c.</p> <p>is thus explained by an ancient critic apud Sueton. l. c. <i>Santra Terentium existimat, si modo in scribendo adjutoribus indiguerit, non tam Scipione et Lælio uti potuisse, qui tunc adolescentuli fuere, quam C. Sulpitio Gallo, homine docto, qui consularibus ludis initium fecerit fabularum dandarum; vel Q. Fabio Labcone et M. Popilio, consulari utroque et poëta. Ideo ipsum non juvenes designasse qui se adjuvisse dicerentur, sed viros quorum operam et in bello et in otio et in negotio populus sit expertus.</i> The younger <i>Africanus</i> was now only twenty-five years of age: conf. a. 167. 3. But <i>Lælius</i> might be older: and the testimonies to <i>Lælius</i> are so strong that we cannot easily reject them.</p>
<p><i>Crates</i> is at Rome about this time: Sueton. de illust. Gramm. c. 2. <i>Primus, quantum opinamur, studium grammaticæ in urbem intulit Crates Mallotes Aristarchi æqualis; qui missus ad senatum ab Attalo rege inter secundum ac tertium</i></p>	<p>Death of <i>Terence</i>: Sueton. in Vita: <i>Post editas comædias nondum quintum atque trigessimum egressus annum—egressus urbem est, nec amplius rediit. De morte ejus Volcatius tradit,</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
158.	596. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Popillius Lænas II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 6. Λεπίδου καὶ Λανάτου Chron. Alex.	..... <i>Nobilior pro cos. d. .... bus' Veleatibus a. DXCV.</i> [596 Varr.] XII. K. Sept. Fast. Capitolin.
157.	597. <i>Sex. Julius Cæsar L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>septem annis ante bellum Punicum tertium</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. De <i>Julio</i> Polyb. XXXII. 20.	<i>Ariarathes</i> comes to Rome: Polyb. XXXII. 20. ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀριαράθης παρεγένετο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔτι θερείας οὔσης [the summer of B. C. 158]. τότε δὲ, παρεληφόντων τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν περὶ τὸν Σέξτον Ἰούλιον [March B. C. 157], ἐγένετο περὶ τὰς κατ' ἰδίαν ἐντεύξεις.—παρῆσαν δὲ καὶ παρὰ Δημητρίου πρέσβεις.—ἀπεστάλκει δὲ καὶ Ὀροζέρνης πρεσβευτὰς κ. τ. λ. Liv. Epit. 47. <i>Ariarathes Cappadociæ rex, consilio Demetrii regis Syriæ et viribus pulsus regno, a senatu restitutus est.</i> <i>Attalus II.</i> king of Pergamus assisted in his restoration: see Appendix <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> N <sup>o</sup> . 5. Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 440. notices τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀπόπλεον καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τὰ πρᾶγματα κάθοδον τοῦ Ἀριαράθου. For the restoration of <i>Ariarathes</i> , and his reign, at first jointly with <i>Holophernes</i> , and afterwards alone, see Appendix <i>Kings of Cappadocia</i> N <sup>o</sup> . 8.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>bellum Punicum, sub ipsam Ennii mortem, quum in regione Palatii prolapsus in cloacæ foramen crus fregisset, per omne legationis simul et valetudinis tempus plurimas ἀκροάσεις subinde fecit, assidueque disseruit.</i> Suetonius is not quite accurate. Ennius died B. C. 169: conf. a. 169. 4. Attalus began to reign B. C. 159: conf. Append. c. 6. N<sup>o</sup>. 5. If, therefore, Crates was sent by Attalus, he was sent ten years after the death of Ennius. If his mission was before the present year, Attalus has been named for Eumenes. The later date, however, for Crates B. C. 159 is the most probable, because his disciple Alexander Polyhistor was at Rome in the time of Sulla: conf. a. 83. Suidas agrees in the time at which Crates lived: Κράτης Τιμοκράτους Μαλλώτης, φιλόσοφος σταϊκός· ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ὀμηρικὸς καὶ κριτικὸς [Κράτης ὁ κριτικὸς Athen. XI. p. 490. c.]—σύγχρονος Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος. He taught Panætius: Strabo XIV. p. 676. Μαλλός—ἐντεῦθεν ἦν Κράτης ὁ γραμματικὸς· οὗ φησὶ γενέσθαι μαθητὴς Παναίτιος. Crates and his patron Attalus are mentioned by Plutarch. Mor. p. 1095. D.</p> <p>Hipparchus observed the autumnal equinox in the twentieth year of the third Calippic period: on the first day τῶν ἐξαγομένων: the three hundred and sixty-first day of N. E. 589.=September 27. B. C. 159. conf. a. 162. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 134.</p>	<p><i>Sed ut Afer sex populo dedit comædias, Iter hinc in Asiam fecit: navem cum semel Conscendit, visus nunquam est, sic vita vacat.</i></p> <p>Q. Cosconius redeuntem e Græcia periisse in mari dicit cum CVIII fabulis conversis e Menandro. Cæteri mortuum esse in Arcadiæ Stymphalo sive Leucadia tradunt, Cn. Cornelio Dolabella M. Fulvio Nobiliore coss. Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of Terence one year lower: Olymp. 155. 3. Publius Terentius Carthaginiensis comædiarum scriptor ob ingenium et formam libertate donatus in Arcadia moritur; qui primam Andriam, antequam ædilibus venderet, Cæcilio multum se miranti legit.</p>
<p>Aristarchus is placed here by Eusebius: Olymp. 155. 3. Aristarchus grammaticus innotescebat. Suidas and Chron. Alex. place him in Ol. 156. conf. a. 156.</p> <p>Hipparchus observed again the autumnal equinox in the twenty-first year of the third Calippic period: = Sept. 27. B. C. 158. conf. a. 159.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
156.	Ol. 156. U.C. Varr. 598. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus</i> <i>C. Marcius Figulus</i> II. Cassiod. Cic. Brut. c. 20. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 75. Λεντούλου καὶ Φρυγούλου Chron. Alex.	Livii Epit. 47. <i>C. Marcius consul adversus Dalmatas parum prospere primum, postea feliciter pugnavit.</i> For Marcius in Illyricum see Polyb. XXXII. 24.
155.	599. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica</i> II. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> II. Cassiod. Cic. Acad. IV. 45. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Νασίκου καὶ Μαρκελλίου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Nasica et Marcello</i> II. Fast. apud Noris.	Livii Epit. 47. <i>Eandem gentem (Dalmatas) Cornelius Nasica consul domuit.</i> ..... <i>us Marcellus</i> II. cos. II. de ..... <i>us et .... an. DXCVIII.</i> [599 Varr.] ... Fast. Capitolin. The Athenians, who, after the war with <i>Perseus</i> , had plundered the Oropians, and had been fined 500 talents, obtain a remission of their fine: Cic. Acad. IV. 45. <i>Legi apud Clitomachum, cum Carneades et Stoicus Diogenes ad senatum in Capitolio starent, A. Albinum, qui tum P. Scipione et M. Marcello coss. prætor esset, eum qui cum avo tuo, Luculle, consul fuit</i> [conf. a. 151. 1.], <i>doctum sane hominem, ut indicat ipsius historia scripta Græce</i> [conf. a. 151. 4.], <i>jocantem dixisse Carneadi &amp;c.</i> Gellius VII. 14, 8. <i>Tribus philosophis, quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum populumque Romanum legaverant, impetratum uti mulctam remitterent quam fecerant iis propter Oropi vastationem. Ea mulcta fuerat talentum fere quingentum. Erant isti philosophi Carneades ex Academia, Diogenes Stoicus, Critolaus Peripateticus.</i> Cf. Gell. XVII. 21, 48. Macrobi. Saturn. I. 5. Cic. de Orat. II. 37. Ep. Att. XII. 23. Tusc. IV. 3. Plin. H. N. VII. 30. Ælian. V. H. III. 17. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 22. ἤδη δὲ αὐτοῦ γέροντος [Cato] γεγονότος πρέσβεις Ἀθήνηθεν ἦλθον εἰς Ῥώμην, οἱ περὶ Καρνεάδην τὸν Ἀκαδημαῖκόν καὶ Διογένη τὸν Στωϊκὸν φιλόσοφον, καταδίκην τινὰ παραιτησόμενοι τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἣν ἐρήμην ὤφλον, Ὀρωπίων μὲν διωξάντων Σικυωνίων δὲ καταψηφισαμένων, τίμημα πεντακοσίων ταλάντων ἔχουσαν. See for the facts Pausanias VII. 11. An embassy is sent to Rome in behalf of the Achæan exiles: Polyb.



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Aristarchus* flourished: Suidas: Ἀρίσταρχος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς βίσει τῇ ἐκ φύσει Σαμοθράξ, πατὴρ Ἀριστάρχου· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ργς' ὀλυμπιάδα, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος· οὗ καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐπαίδευσεν. λέγεται δὲ γράψαι ὑπὲρ ᾧ βιβλία ὑπομνημάτων μόνων. μαθητὴς δὲ γέγονεν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ [conf. a. 275], καὶ Κράτητι τῷ γραμματικῷ Περγᾶμηνῳ· πλείστα διημιλλήσατο ἐν Περγᾶμῳ. μαθηταὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ γραμματικοὶ περὶ τοὺς μ' ἐγένοντο. τελευταῖα δὲ ἐν Κύπρῳ ἑαυτὸν ὑπεξαγαγὼν ἐνδεία τροφῆς, νόσῳ τῇ ὕδρωπι ληθθεὶς· ἔτη δὲ αὐτοῦ τῆς ζωῆς οβ'. See Append. c. 12. N°. 127. Chron. Alex. p. 256. Olymp. 155. 2. Πτολεμ. Φιλομητ. κγ'. ὑπ. Νασικῷ καὶ Μαρκέλλῳ. Ἀρίσταρχος γραμματικὸς ἤμαζιν. This date, when rectified (see Introd. p. vi.), agrees with Suidas: these were consuls B. C. 155. Ol. 156. 2. in the twenty-sixth year of *Philometor*.

The successor of *Aristarchus* was *Ammonius*: Schol. Hom. Il. X. 397. εἴ τι χρὴ πιστεύειν Ἀμμωνίῳ τῷ διαδεξαμένῳ τὴν σχολὴν, ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ μὴ γεγενῆσθαι πλείονας ἐκδόσεις τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου διορθώσεως [of the *Iliad*] τοῦτο φάσκοντι.—ταῦτα ὁ Δίδυμος. Suidas: Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμωνίου Ἀλεξανδρεὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου [sc. *Alexand. Polyhist.*] γνώριμος, ὃς καὶ διεδίξατο τὴν σχολὴν Ἀριστάρχου, πρὸ τοῦ μοναρχῆσθαι τὸν Αὐγουστον. Hence Ἀμμώνιος ὁ Ἀριστάρχειος Schol. Hom. Il. X. 398.

*Diogenes*, *Critolaüs*, and *Carneades*, are ambassadors to Rome: see col. 2.

*Diogenes Babylonius* (Στωϊκὸς, γένος Σελευκεὺς, καλούμενος δὲ Βαβυλώνιος διὰ τὴν γειτονίαν Laërt. VI. 81. conf. Strab. XVI. p. 744.) studied under *Chrysippus*, and taught *Antipater*: Cic. Div. I. 3. *Acerrimo vir ingenio Chrysippus, qui totam de divinatione duobus libris explicavit sententiam, —quem subsequens unum librum Babylonius Diogenes edidit, ejus auditor: duo Antipater. Idem de Offic. III. 12. In hujusmodi causis aliud Diogeni Babylonio videri solet, magno et gravi Stoi- co, aliud Antipatro discipulo ejus, homini acu- tissimo.* He lived to eighty-eight years of age: Lucian Macrob. c. 20. Διογένης ὁ Σελευκεὺς ἀπὸ Τίγριος, Στωϊκὸς φιλόσοφος, ὅκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. That he lived to old age is attested by Cato apud Cic. Senect. c. 7. referring to the embassy of this year. *Diogenes* was heard by *Laelius* (who was consul in B. C. 140): Cic. Fin. II. 8. *Ille qui Diogenem Stoicum adolescens, post autem Panætium audierat, Laelius.* Διογένης ὁ Βαβυλώνιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ εὐγενείας is quoted Athen. IV. p. 168. c. Διογένης ὁ Βαβυλ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν νόμων Athen. XII. p. 526. d. He

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		XXXIII. 1. παρεγένοντο παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπὲρ τῶν κατοχομένων.—ὧν ποιησαμένων λόγους ἐν τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ τοῦ διαβουλίου προτιθέντος, παρ' ὀλίγον ἤλθεν ἀπολύσαι τοὺς κατηγμένας οἱ τοῦ συνεδρίου. τὴν δὲ αἰτίαν ἔσχε τοῦ μὴ συντελεσθῆναι τὴν ἀπόλυσιν Αὐλὸς Ποστούμιος στρατηγὸς ἂν ἐξαπέλευς [sc. in B. C. 155], καὶ βραβεύων τὸ διαβούλιον. while it was still winter: ἐτι κατὰ χειμῶνα Polyb. Ibid. Therefore in the beginning of B. C. 155, soon after the Ides of March, when the prætorship of <i>Albinus</i> commenced. Another embassy is sent upon the return of these ambassadors: Polyb. XXXIII. 2. 13.
154.	600. Q. <i>Opimius</i> L. <i>Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 76. Fast. Capitolin. De <i>Albino</i> Val. Max. VI. 3, 8. L. <i>Postumius Albin.</i> in m. m. e. in c. l. f. c. M' <i>Acilius Glabrio</i> Fast. Capitol. conf. Obseq. c. 76.	<i>Opimius</i> is sent against the <i>Oxybii</i> : Polyb. XXXIII. 5. ἐξέπεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ὀξυβίων πόλεμον. Ibid. c. 7. ἡ σύγκλητος πυθομένη τὰ γεγονότα παραχρῆμα τὸν ἕνα τῶν ὑπάτων Κοῖντον Ὀπίμιον ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμεως, πολεμήσοντα τοῖς Ὀξυβίοις καὶ Δεικίταις. His success is described by Polybius XXXIII. 8. conf. Liv. Epit. 47.
153.	601. Q. <i>Fulvius Nobilior</i> T. <i>Annius Luscus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Brut. c. 20. Νεβιλίου καὶ Λαύσου Chron. Alex. <i>Nobiliore et Fusco</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Cassiodorus: <i>Hi primi consules Kalendis Januariis magistratum inierunt, propter subitum Celtiberiæ bellum.</i> Livii Epit. 47 (loco mutilo). <i>Mutandi comitia caussa fuit quod Hispani rebellabant.</i> The Celtiberian war is conducted unsuccessfully by <i>Nobilior</i> : Appian. Iber. c. 44—47.
152.	Ol. 157. U. C. Varr. 602. M. <i>Claudius Marcellus</i> III. L. <i>Valerius Flaccus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 77. Fast. Capit. Μαρκελλοῦ τὸ β' καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Al. <i>Marcello II. et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris. L. <i>Valerius</i> in m. m. e. Fast. Capit. De <i>Marcello</i> Liv. Ep. 48. Eutrop. IV. 9. Appian. Ib. 48. Cic. in <i>Pison.</i> 19.	<i>Marcellus</i> has the conduct of the war in Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 48. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Ναβηλίωνι μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἀφικνεῖται διάδοχος Κλαύδιος Μάρκελλος. Polyb. XXXV. 2. οἱ Κελτίβηρες ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Μάρκον Κλαύδιον τὸν στρατηγὸν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐξαπέστειλαν τὰς πρεσβείας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. οὗτοι μὲν τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἤγον παραδοκούντες τὴν ἀπόφασιν τῆς συγκλήτου· Μάρκος δὲ, στρατεύσας εἰς τοὺς Λυσιτανούς καὶ τὴν Νερκίβρικα πόλιν κατὰ κράτος ἰλῶν, ἐν Κορδουβᾷ τὴν παραχειμασίαν ἐποιεῖτο. The winter of B. C. 152.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>seems to be quoted on the Stoical philosophy by Stob. Ecl. Phys. II. 7. p. 114. Heeren. The immediate predecessor of <i>Diogenes</i> was <i>Zeno Tarsensis</i>: conf. a. 207. <i>Critolaus</i> had now presided many years in his school, and was probably in advanced age, since his predecessor <i>Aristo</i> began to teach seventy-one years before this date: conf. a. 226. For <i>Carneades</i> conf. ann. 213. 129.</p>	
<p><i>Callistratus</i> the disciple of <i>Aristophanes</i> was contemporary with <i>Aristarchus</i>: Athen. I. p. 21. c. Καλλίστρατος ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος Ἀρισταρχὸν ἐν συγγραμμάτων κακῶς εἶρκεν ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ εὐρύθμως ἀμπεύσθαι. And <i>Moschus</i>: Suidas: Μόσχος Συρακούσιος, γραμματικὸς, Ἀριστάρχου γινώσκων· οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ δεύτερος ποιητὴς μετὰ Θεόκριτον τὸν τῶν Βουκολικῶν δραμάτων ποιητήν. For <i>Callistratus</i> see Appendix c. 12. N°. 128.</p>	<p><i>Pacuvius</i> flourished: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 156. 3. <i>Pacuvius Brundusinus</i> <i>tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur: vixitque Romæ quoad picturam exercuit ac fabulas vendidit. Deinde Tarentum transgressus, prope nonagenarius diem obiit.</i> He was fifty years older than <i>Attius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 64. <i>Attius</i> <i>iisdem ædilibus ait se et Pacuvium docuisse fabulam, cum ille octoginta ipse triginta annos natus esset.</i> Hence Gellius XVII. 21, 49. <i>Pacuvio jam sene Attius.</i> As <i>Attius</i> was born B. C. 170, conf. an. 139, the birth of <i>Pacuvius</i> may be placed at B. C. 219, fifty years current before the birth of <i>Attius</i>; which will fix their exhibition, <i>iisdem ædilibus</i>, to B. C. 140. <i>Pacuvius</i> is now therefore about sixty-five years of age. He was the nephew of <i>Ennius</i>: Plin. H. N. XXXV. 4. <i>Celebrata est—Pacuvii poetæ pictura. Ennii sorore genitus hic fuit, clarioremque eam artem Romæ fecit gloria scenæ.</i> <i>Attius</i> is mentioned by Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 5.</p>
	<p><i>Cato causam dixit et ipse pro se oravit</i>, four years before the trial of <i>Galba</i>: conf. a. 149. According to Livy, Plutarch, and Val. Max. he was now in his eighty-sixth year; but according to the juster computation of Cicero he would be eighty-one: conf. ann. 234. 217. 149.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
151.	<p>603. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus A. Postumius Albinus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 21. Cassiod. Polyb. XXXV. 3. Liv. Ep. 48. Cic. Acad. IV. 45. Brut. c. 21. Gell. XI. 8. Macrobi. Sat. Proem. lib. I. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Lucullo</i> Appian. Iber. c. 49. Val. Max. II. 10, 4. V. 2, 4. exterm.</p>	<p>The Celtiberian war is unpopular at Rome: Polyb. XXXV. 3. 4. ἤδη ἔτυχον ὕπαιτοι καθιστάμενοι καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς παρεληφότες Αὐλὸς Πρῶτος μίσις καὶ Λεύκιος Λικίνιος Λεύκολλος· ἔπειτα περὶ τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐγίγοντο φιλοτιμίας—ὅσω δὲ φιλοτιμότερον ἢ σύγκλητος διεκείτο πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον τοσούτω σφίσι τὰ πράγματα ἀπέβαινε παραδοξότερα. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ Κοίντου [<i>Q. Fulvius Nobilior</i>] τοῦ τὸν πρότερον ἐνιαυτὸν στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ [the year before <i>Marcellus</i>] καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατευσαμένων ἡγγελοῦντο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην—τὴν ἀνδρείαν τῶν Κελτιβήρων, τοῦ δὲ Μαρκελλοῦ προφανῶς ἀποδεικνύοντος τὸν πόλεμον, ἐνέπεσε τις πτοία τοῖς νέοις παράλογος.—τέλος δὲ καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐν ἀμηχανίαις ὄντων,—Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος Ἀφρικανὸς, νεὸς μὲν ὢν [scilicet 34. conf. a. 167. 3.] δοκῶν δὲ σύμβουλος γεγονέναι τοῦ πολέμου, ἀναστὰς εἶπεν εἴτε χιλιάρχον εἴτε πρεσβευτὴν πέμπειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν μετὰ τῶν ὑπάτων ἵκναι. Liv. Ep. 48. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus A. Postumius Albinus</i> consules, quum delectum severe agerent,—a tribunis plebis—in carcerem coniecti sunt. Quum—ne ii quidem invenirentur qui aut tribunatum exciperent aut legati ire vellent, P. Cornelius Æmilianus processit, et excepturum se militiæ genus quodcunque imperatum esset professus est.—<i>L. Lucullus</i> consul, qui <i>M. Claudio Marcello</i> successerat,—<i>Vaccæos et Cantabros et alias adhuc incognitas nationes in Hispania subegit.</i> Appian Iber. c. 51—55. notices the cruelty, avarice, and perfidy of <i>Lucullus</i> in his war with a Celtiberian tribe, which he conducted ill. <i>Galba</i> the prætor is defeated by the Lusitanians: Liv. Ep. 48. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba prætor male adversus Lusitanos pugnavit.</i> Oros. IV. 21. <i>Ser. Galba prætor a Lusitanis magno prælio victus est.</i> He wintered in Lusitania at the same time that <i>Lucullus</i> wintered in Turdetania: Appian. Iber. c. 58. Σερῶνιος Γάλβας ὁ Ἀτίλιου διάδοχος—μετὰ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἱππίων κατέφυγεν εἰς Καρμίνην πόλιν· ἐνθα τοὺς διαφύγοντας ἀνελάμβανε, καὶ συμμάχους ἀθροίσας εἰς δισμυρίους διήλθεν εἰς Κουτέους καὶ παρεχίμαζεν ἐν Κονιστόργει. Λεύκολλος δὲ, ὁ τοῖς Οὐακκαίοις ἀνευ ψηφίσματος πολέμησας, ἐν Τυρδτανίᾳ τότε χειμάζων, κ. τ. λ.</p> <p>Return of the Achaean exiles: Pausan. VII. 10. ἱπτακαίδεκάτω δὲ ὕστερον ἔτι [conf. a. 167] τριακοσίους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσονας, οἱ μόνοι περὶ Ἰταλίαν Ἀχαιῶν ἔτι ἐλείποντο, ἀφίαισιν. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 9. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀχαιῶν φυγάδων ἐντυχεῖς διὰ Πολύβιον ὑπὸ Σκιπίωνος—ἀναστὰς ὁ Κάτων, ὥσπερ οὐκ ἔχοντες, εἶπεν, ὁ πράττωμεν, κ. τ. λ. Polyb. III. 5. ἀποκατέστησαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ Περσικοῦ πολέμου κατατρεφέντας, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς ἐπενεχθείσης αὐτοῖς διαβολῆς.</p>
150.	<p>604. <i>T. Quinctius Flamininus M. Acilius Balbus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Senect. c. 5. Ep. Att. XII. 5. Plin. II. N. VII. 36.</p>	<p><i>Galba</i>, after his winter quarters [conf. a. 151], treacherously destroys the Lusitanians: Appian. Iber. c. 59. 60. Orosius IV. 21. <i>In Hispania Ser. Galba prætor Lusitanos citra Tagum flumen habitantes, cum voluntarios in deditionem recepisset, per scelus interfecit; simulans enim de commodis eorum se acturum fore, circumpositis militibus cunctos inermes incautosque prostravit.</i> Conf. Val. Max. IX. 6, 2. Among the few who escaped was <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 60. ὀλίγοι δ' αὐτῶν διέφυγον· ὧν ἦν Οὐρίαθος, ὃς μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἡγήσατο Λυσιτανῶν, καὶ ἔκτεινε πολλοὺς Ῥωμαίων, καὶ ἔργα μέγιστα ἐπεδείξατο. Conf. c. 61. For these acts <i>Galba</i> was prosecuted: Val. Max. VIII. 1, 2. <i>A Libone trib. plebis</i> [i.e. <i>L. Scribonio Libone</i>: cf. Liv. Ep. 49. Cic. de Or. I. 53. II. 65.] <i>Ser. Galba pro rostris vehementer increparetur, quod Lusitanorum magnam manum, interposita fide, prætor in Hispania interemisset,</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> returns with the other Achæan exiles into Greece: conf. an. 151. 2. 149. 3.</p>	<p><i>Albinus</i> the consul was a writer of history: Gellius XI. 8. <i>Iuste venusteque admodum reprehendisse dicitur A. Albinum M. Cato. Albinus qui cum L. Lucullo consul fuit [see col. 1.] res Romanas oratione Græca scriptitavit. In ejus historiæ principio scriptum est ad hanc sententiam: Neminem succensere sibi convenire &amp;c. Conf. Macroh. Saturn. Procem. lib. I. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 12. Cicero Brut. c. 21. A. Albinus, is qui Græce scripsit historiam, qui consul cum Lucullo fuit, et litteratus et disertus fuit. That Albinus also wrote in Latin appears from Macroh. II. 16. Postumius Albinus Annali primo de Bruto: "Ea causa sese stultum brutumque faciebat: "grossulos ex melle edebat." For his prætorship conf. a. 155. 2.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cato</i> æt. 84. according to Cicero Senect. c. 5. <i>Hi consules T. Flamininus et M. Acilius. c. 10. quartum annum ago et octogesimum. He brought down his Origines to this period: Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 3. Senex scribere historias instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum pop. Rom. Secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica; ob quam rem omnes ORIGINES videtur appellasse. In quarto autem bellum Pœnicum primum; in quinto secundum. Atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est usque ad præturam Ser. Galbæ qui diripuit Lusitanos</i></p>

B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>actionique tribuniciæ M. Cato, ultimæ senectutis, oratione sua, quam in Origines retulit</i> [conf. Gell. XIII. 24, 15. Cic. Brut. c. 28. de Or. I. 53.], <i>subscriberet</i>. Conf. a. 149. 4. <i>Galba</i> was acquitted: Cic. pro Muren. c. 28. Brut. c. 28. Val. Max. I. c. Quintil. Inst. II. 15, 8.</p> <p><i>Menalcidas</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 11, 3. Μεναλκίδα Λακεδαιμονίῳ μὲν γένος στρατηγούντι δὲ ἐν τῷ τότε Ἀχαιῶν. The year of <i>Menalcidas</i> is determined by the stations of his successors. The Athenians through <i>Menalcidas</i> are in difficulties again with respect to Oropus: Pausan. VII. 11. Σικυῶνιοι μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἀφικομένοις ἐς καιρὸν τῆς κρίσεως Ἀθηναίοις ζημίαν πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἐπιβάλλουσι Ῥωμαίων δὲ ἡ βουλή δεηθεῖσιν Ἀθηναίοις ἀφίησι [conf. a. 155] πλὴν τάλαντων ἑκατὸν τὴν ἄλλην ζημίαν.— χρόνος τε δὴ οὐ πολὺς ὁ μετὰ τὸ ἤνυστο, καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν ἀδικούσιν ἄνδρες Ὀρωπίους.—Ἰνταῦθα οἱ Ὀρωπίοι Μεναλκίδα—στρατηγούντι ἐν τῷ τότε Ἀχαιῶν ὑπὸ σκηνῶνται δέκα τάλαντων ὅσιν ἦν σφισιν ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀχαιοὺς ἄγχι.</p>
149.	<p>605. <i>L. Marcius Censorinus M. Manilius</i> Censor. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Brut. c. 15. 27. Ep. Att. XII. 5. Liv. Ep. 49. Appian. Punic. c. 75. Flor. II. 15. Eutrop. IV. 10. Zonar. IX. p. 463. A. Vell. I. 13. Oros. IV. 22. Chron. Alex. post Romanam conditam anno DCV Censorin. c. 17.</p> <p>De <i>Manilio</i> Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 52. Polyb. fragm. Vatican. p. 447. Plin. H. N. XXII. 6.</p>	<p>First year of the third Punic war: Appian. Punic. c. 75. στρατηγὸς τοὺς ὑπάτους αὐτίκα ἐξέπεμπον, ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ Μάνιον Μανίλιον ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ στόλου Λεύκιον Μάρκιον Κηνησώρινον· οἱς ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λίλεκτο μὴ ἀνασχεῖν τοῦ πολέμου πρὶν Καρχηδόνα κατασκάψαι. Conf. Liv. Ep. 49. <i>Qui ubi in Africam transierunt, acceptis quos imperaverant ecc obsidibus</i> [Appian. Pun. c. 76. 77. Polyb. XXXVI. 2, 3. Diod. tom. X. p. 51.] <i>et armis omnibusque instrumentis bellicis</i> [Appian. c. 80. Polyb. XXXVI. 4. Diod. tom. X. p. 52.],—<i>tunc quum ex auctoritate Patrum juberent ut in alium locum, dum a mari decem millia passuum—remotum oppidum facerent</i> [conf. Appian. c. 81—90. Diod. p. 53.], <i>indignitate rei ad bellandum Carthaginenses compulerunt. Obsideri obpugnarique capta est Carthago ab L. Marcio M. Manilio coss.</i> Conf. Strab. XVII. p. 833. According to Strabo Ibid. Carthage contained at this time 700,000 inhabitants: ὅτε γὰρ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν—πόλεις μὲν εἶχον τριακοσίας ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ἀνθρώπων δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ἐβδομήκοντα. The operations to the close of this year are described by Appian c. 97—109. Compare Liv. Ep. 49.</p> <p>The first law at Rome against bribery at elections: Cic. Brut. c. 27. <i>L. Piso trib. plebis legem primus de pecuniis repetundis Censorino et Manilio coss. tulit.</i> Idem de Offic. II. 21. <i>Nondum centum et decem anni sunt</i> [in B. C. 44] <i>cum de pecuniis repetundis a L. Pisone lata est lex, nulla antea cum fuisset.</i> Idem II. in Verr. III. 84. <i>L. Piso ille Frugi, qui legem de repetundis primus tulit.</i> For <i>Piso</i> see col. 4.</p> <p>Death of <i>Masinissa</i> æt. 90: Lucian. Macrob. c. 17. æt. 97: Eutrop. IV. 11. <i>major nonaginta annis</i> Liv. Ep. 50. His 92nd year is mentioned in Liv. Epit. 48. ἐννέκοντα ἐτῶν—ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτὴ πλείω τῶν 9 [B.C. 210—149] Polyb. XXXVII. 3. Conf. Plutarch. Mor. p. 791. F. Appian. Punic. c. 106. Diod. tom. X. p. 66. <i>Masinissa</i> would therefore have been born B. C. 239. and yet in the present text of Livy XXIV. 49. he is called <i>septem et decem annos natus</i> in B. C. 213: a difference of nine years in the two accounts. We may therefore substitute in that passage <i>XXVII</i> for <i>XVII</i>. conf. Duker. ad locum.</p> <p><i>Diaus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 12, 1. ἐγεγόνει Μεναλκίδα καὶ ἀρχῆς διάδοχος τῆς Ἀχαιῶν ὁ Δίαυος.</p> <p>A <i>Pseudo-Philippus</i> appears in Macedonia; <i>Andriscus quidam</i>: Liv. Ep. 49. Porphyrius apud Euseb. Chron. I. 38. p. 178. <i>Post decimum nonum annum</i> [nineteen years after the defeat of <i>Perseus</i>],</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>[conf. an. 151. 2. 150. 2.]. <i>Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit quæ in Italia Hispanisque viderentur admiranda. In quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina.</i> For the acts of <i>Galba</i> in <i>Lusitania</i> see col. 2. For his prosecution see 149. 4. <i>Galba</i> destroyed the <i>Lusitanians</i> in the beginning of this year, after his prætorship was expired; since a winter intervened: <i>Appian. Iber. c. 58.</i> He was prosecuted in B. C. 149, a little before the death of <i>Cato</i>.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> is sent for by the consul <i>Manilius</i>: <i>Polyb. fragm. Vatican. p. 447.</i> προσπεισόντων εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον πραγμάτων τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς παρὰ τοῦ Μανιλίου διότι καλῶς ποιήσουσι Πολύβιον τὸν Μεγαλοπολίτην ἐκπέμψοντες μετὰ σπουδῆς εἰς Λιβυβαῖον, ὡς χρεῖας οὔσης αὐτοῦ δημοσίων ἐνεκεν πραγμάτων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἐκπέμπειν ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ ὑπάτου γεγραμμένοις [<i>Polybius</i> therefore had returned home with the other exiles in B. C. 151: conf. a.]. ἡμεῖς δὲ, νομίζοντες ἑαυτοῖς καθῆκειν κατὰ πολλοὺς τρόπους τὸ πειθαρχεῖν Ῥωμαίοις, πάντα τὰλλα πάρεργα θέσθαι [i. θέμενοι] τῆς θερίας ἀρχομένης ἐξεπλεύσαμεν ἀφικόμενοι δ' εἰς Κερκύραν, καὶ καταλαβόντες αὐθις γράμματα παρὰ τῶν ὑπάτων προσπεπωκότα τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, ἐν οἷς διέταξαν ὅτι τοὺς ὁμήρους ἤδη παραδιδώκασιν αὐτοῖς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πάντες [f. πάντας] ἱτοιμοὶ δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς πειθαρχεῖν, νομίσαντες δὲ λελύσθαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ μηκέτι χρεῖαν ἡμῶν εἶναι μηδεμίαν ἀπεπλεύσαμεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Cato</i>: <i>Cic. Brut. c. 15. L. Marcio M' Manilio coss. mortuus est annis LXXXIII</i> [leg. <i>LXXXVI</i>] <i>ipsis ante me consulem</i> [B. C. 63]. <i>Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 27.</i> ἐξεργάσασθαι λέγεται τὸν τρίτον καὶ τελευταῖον ὁ Κάτων ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους πόλεμον. ἀρξαμένων δὲ πολεμεῖν ἐτελεύτησεν. <i>Cic. Brut. c. 20. annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, cum quidem eo ipso anno contra Ser. Galbam ad populum summa contentione dixisset.</i> According to <i>Livy XXXIX. 40.</i> he was now ninety: <i>Sextum et octogesimum annum agens causam dixerit, ipse pro se oraverit, scripseritque; nonagesimo anno Ser. Galbam ad populi adduxerit iudicium.</i> with whom <i>Plutarch Cat. Maj. c. 15.</i> agrees: λέγεται ὀλίγον ἀπολιπούσας τῶν πενήκοντα φυγεῖν δίκας, μίαν δὲ τελευταίαν ἐξ ἑτῆ καὶ ὀγδόηκοντα γεγονώς.—<i>τεσσαράων δ' ἄλλων ἐνιαυτῶν διελθόντων, Σερούϊου Γάλβα κατηγορήσεν ἐνεκόντα γεγονώς ἑτῆ.</i> And <i>Valerius Maximus VIII. 7, 1. Cato sextum et octogesimum annum agens—ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus suam causam egit.—Quinetiam in ipso diutissime actæ vitæ fine disertissimi oratoris Galbæ accusationi defensionem suam pro Hispania opposuit.</i> But the computation of <i>Cicero</i> better agrees with the account of <i>Cato</i> himself: conf. a. 217. <i>Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1.</i> agrees with <i>Cicero</i> in the age of <i>Cato</i>: <i>Cato DCV. anno urbis nostræ obiit, LXXXV. suo.</i></p> <p><i>L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi</i>, the author of the law against bribery (see col. 2.), was also an historian: <i>Cic. Ep. ad Fam. IX. 22. Piso ille Frugi in Annalibus suis.</i> <i>Varro de L. L. V. p. 149. Piso in Annalibus scribit, Sabino bello, quod fuit Romulo et Tatius &amp;c. Idem Ibid. p. 165. Scribit in Annalibus Piso &amp;c. Piso was consul B. C. 133, conf. a. 133. 1. and afterwards censor. Hence</i> <i>Dionys. Ant. II. p. 317.</i> Πίστων Λεύκιος ὁ τιμητι-</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>qui fuit Ol. 157. 3. Andriscus quidam lepide se Persei filium dictitavit, adscito etiam Philippi nomine, unde et falsus Philippus vocatus est. Is ope Thracum fretus Macedoniae dominatum occupavit tenuitque anno uno.</i> The same numbers are in the Greek fragments of Scaliger. Eusebius in the <i>Tables</i> lib. II. p. 358 erroneously places <i>Andriscus</i> at Olymp. 158. 3.</p>
148.	<p>Ol. 158. U.C. Varr. 606. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Magnus L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 78. 'Αλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Magno et Cæsoniano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>De Pisone</i> Appian. Punic. c. 110. Zonar. IX. p. 467. A. Diod. tom. X. p. 65.</p>	<p>Appianus Punic. c. 110. ἦκε δὲ Καλπούρμιος Πίσων ὁ ὕπατος ἅμα ἤρι, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Λεύκιος Μαγκίνος ἐπὶ τὴν ναυαρχίαν.—ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν τὸ θέρος ὅλον ἐπεδρεύων οὐκ ἦνυεν—καὶ ἄπρακτος εἰς Ἰτύκην ἐπανελθὼν ἐχέιμαζεν. Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 65.</p> <p><i>Damocritus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 13, 1. Δαμοκρίτου στρατηγεῖν—ἔρημίνου· περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ἀρίσκειτο εἰς Μακεδονίαν στρατιά τε Ῥωμαίων καὶ ἑγεμῶν ἐπ' αὐτῇ Μίτελλος. Livii Epit. 50. <i>Pseudo-Philippus in Macedonia, cæso cum exercitu P. Juventio prætoris</i> [conf. Oros. IV. 22.], a Q. Cæcilio victus captusque est, et recepta Macedonia. Conf. Eutrop. IV. 13. Zonar. IX. p. 466. Porphyrius apud Euseb. I. 38. p. 178. <i>Tum demum Romani spreto Macedones qui Philippo stuidissent stipendarios eos fecerunt Olymp. 157. 4. Itaque post Alexandrum regni quidem Macedonici, usque ad tempus quo id tributo subiectum est,—ab Ol. 114. 2. ad Ol. 157. 4. numerantur omnino Olympiades XLIII cum duobus annis; summa autem annorum est 174 [B. C. 32½—14½].</i> According to these numbers (with which the Greek fragments agree) the year of <i>Andriscus</i> [conf. a. 149] terminated before midsummer B. C. 148. Obsequens c. 78. concurs: <i>Sp. Postumio L. Pisone coss. Pseudo-Philippus devictus.</i> It appears from Pausanias that the successes of <i>Metellus</i> were obtained partly in this and partly in the following year.</p>
147.	<p>607. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus C. Livius Drusus</i> Fast. Capitol. Obseq. c. 79. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Emiliano et Bruto</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>De Scipione</i> Appian.</p>	<p>Livii Ep. 51. <i>Carthago, in circuitu millia viginti tria passuum patens, magno labore obsessa ac per partes capta est; primum a Mancino legato, deinde a Scipione consule.</i> The operations of this campaign are described by Appian Pun. c. 113—125. Idem c. 125. 126. καὶ τὸ θέρος εἰς ταῦτα ἀναλάθη. χειμῶνος δ' ἀρχομένου τὴν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν τε καὶ συμμαχοὺς ὁ Σκιπίων ἔγνω προκαθελεῖν.</p> <p><i>Dicus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 13, 4. Δίαιος δὲ Ἀχαιῶν μετὰ Δαμόκριτον στρατηγεῖν ἔρημίνος.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>κὺς ιστορεῖ. Idem Ib. p. 319. Πίσων ὁ τιμητικός          ψησι. Censorin. c. 17. <i>Piso Censorius</i>. His style          was unadorned: Cic. de Or. II. 12. <i>Græci sic          initio scriptitarunt ut noster Cato, ut Pictor, ut          Piso.</i>—<i>Qualis apud Græcos Pherecydes, Hellani-          cus, Acusilaus fuit, alique permulti, talis noster          Cato et Pictor et Piso; qui neque tenent quibus          rebus ornatur oratio,—et dum intelligatur quid          dicant unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevita-          tem.</i> Idem Brut. c. 27. <i>Ipse etiam Piso—ora-          tiones reliquit quæ jam evanuerunt, et annales          sane exiliter scriptos.</i> Gellius XI. 14. <i>Simpli-          cissima suavitate et rei et orationis L. Piso Frugi          usus est in primo Annali, cum de Romuli regis          vita atque victu scriberet, &amp;c. L. Piso primo          Annalium</i> is quoted <i>de Tullo Hostilio</i> by Plin.          H. N. XXVIII. 2.</p>
<p><i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, who is placed by Suidas          in the reign of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i> [conf. a. 205],          must be referred to the end of the reign of <i>Phi-          lometor</i>, because <i>Satyrus</i>, whose work he abridged,          also flourished in the same reign: conf. a. 160.          For his epitome of <i>Sotion</i> conf. a. 205. His His-          tory is also quoted by Athenæus VIII. p. 333. a.          Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ιστοριῶν.          Idem XIII. p. 578. b. Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ καὶ          τριακοστῇ τῶν ιστοριῶν. de <i>Antigono et Demetrio          Poliorcete</i>. Idem III. p. 98. c. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κασ-          σάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδονίας βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφός.—ιστο-          ρεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ ἐβδόμῃ          τῶν ιστ. Idem XIII. p. 566. a. Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος          ιστορεῖ κ. τ. λ. which may be referred to the same          work. He is thus described by Laërtius V. 94.          Ἡρακλείδης—Καλατιανὸς ἢ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γεγραμῶς          τὴν διαδοχὴν ἐν ἑξ βιβλίοις, καὶ Λεμβευτικὸν λόγον, ὅθεν          καὶ Λέμβος ἐκαλεῖτο. Three works therefore are          mentioned: 1. <i>Λεμβευτικὸς λόγος</i>. 2. <i>ιστορίαι</i>. 3.  <i>διαδοχαὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων</i>, or the <i>epitomæ</i> of the works          of <i>Sotion</i> and <i>Satyrus</i>. This last work is quoted          though not named by Laërt. VIII. 44. Ἡρ. ὁ τοῦ          Σαραπίανος, de <i>Pythagora</i>. VIII. 58. Ἡρ. ὁ τοῦ Σαρ-          ιτέρου φησὶν εἶναι τὰς τραγωδίας. de <i>Empedocle</i>.</p>	<p><i>Lucilius poëta nascitur</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb.          Chron. Ol. 158. 1.</p>
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in          the thirty-second year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Pe-          riod (conf. a. 162). on the third day τῶν ἐπαγομί-          νων, the 363rd day of N. E. 601.= Sept. 26. B. C.          147. In the following spring of the thirty-second          year, on the 27th of <i>Mechir</i> N. E. 602.= March          24. B. C. 146, he observed the vernal equinox.          See part II. p. 340. and Append. c. 12. N°. 134.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Pun. c. 112. Liv. Ep. 50. Diod. tom. X. p. 64. Zonar. IX. p. 467. A. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 4.	
146.	608. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus L. Mummius</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitol. Censorin. c. 17. Vell. I. 12. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 33. Oros. IV. 23. V. 3. Λεντούλου καὶ Νουμικίου Chron. Alex.	<p>Appian. Punic. c. 127. ἀρχομένου δ' ἔαρος, ὁ μὲν Σκιπίων ἐπεχείρει τῇ τῇ Βύρσῃ κ.τ.λ. For the attack and capture of the <i>Byrsa</i> see Appian. c. 128—130. <i>Hasdrubal</i> surrenders himself: Appian. c. 131. Oros. IV. 23. conf. Polyb. XXXIX. 1. 2. Livii Epit. 51. <i>Ultimo urbis excidio quum se Hasdrubal Scipioni dedidisset.</i></p> <p><i>Critolaüs</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 14, 2. Διαίω ἐξήκοντος τοῦ χρόνου τῆς ἀρχῆς, στρατηγεῖν ὑπὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἤρεθῃ Κριτόλαος—καὶ (ἔτυχον γὰρ τότε ἤδη οἱ παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ἤκοντες τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν δικάσαι) ἀφίκετο μὲν ἐν Τεγέα—τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐς λόγους ὁ Κριτόλαος. Polybius XXXVIII. 3, 1—3. notices the meeting at Tegea. <i>Critolaüs</i> defers the consideration till the next meeting, ἥτις ἐμελλε γενέσθαι μετὰ μῆνας ἔξ Polyb. Ibid. 3, 5. ἐς μῆνα ἰσομένην ἔκτον Pausan. Ibid. and employs the winter in going through the states: Polyb. Ib. 3, 7. ἐπιπορευόμενος κατὰ τὸν χειμῶνα τὰς πόλεις [the winter of B. C. 147]. <i>Critolaüs</i> therefore entered upon office in the autumn of B. C. 147; and it appears that the autumn and not the spring was now the season at which the Achæan prætorship commenced. A change is implied in the expression of Polybius IV. 37. (conf. a. 221), and yet down to B. C. 169 the spring continued to be the season (conf. a. 169. 3.); whence we may infer that the change was made not long before B. C. 146. <i>Critolaüs</i> was prætor in the consulship of <i>Mummius</i>: Pausan. VII. 14, 5. He is defeated by <i>Metellus</i>: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Cum Achæis—Q. Cæcilius Metellus ad Thermopylas conflixit: quibus victis, dux eorum Critolaüs veneno sibi mortem conscivit.</i> When the consul <i>Mummius</i> was expected: Pausan. VII. 15. Μίτελλος παραυτίκα ἐπέπυστο ὡς Μόμμιος καὶ ὁ σὺν αὐτῷ στρατὸς ἐπὶ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀφικνοῖτο, καὶ ἐποιεῖτο σπουδὴν εἰ ἐπιθεῖς αὐτοῖς πέρας τῷ πολέμῳ φανῇ.—Κριτόλαος δὲ οὔτε ὤφθη ζῶν μετὰ τὴν μάχην οὔτε ἐν τοῖς νεκροῖς εὗρέθη. <i>Diæus</i> succeeds to the command: Polyb. XL. 2. τοῦ Κριτολάου—μετελλαχότος, καὶ τοῦ νέμου κελεύοντος, ἵπῶν συμβῆ τι περὶ τὸν ἐπιστάτα στρατηγὸν, τὸν προγεγονότα διαδέχισθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἵως ἂν ἡ καθήκουσα σύνοδος γένηται τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἐπέβαλε τῷ Διαίῳ—προεστάναι. conf. XL. 4. After the loss in the battle with <i>Metellus</i>, he directs τῶν οἰκογενῶν καὶ παρατρόφων τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας ταῖς ἡλικίαις εἰς μύριους καὶ δισχιλίους ἐλευθεροῦν Polyb. XL. 2. Pausan. VII. 15. Δίαιος—δούλους τε ἐς ἐλευθερίαν ἤρπει—καὶ Ἀχαιῶν συνέλεγε καὶ Ἀρκάδων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ. ἐγένετο δὲ, ἀναμεμιγμένων ὁμοῦ καὶ οἰκετῶν, τὸ ἀθροισθὲν ἐς ἑξακοσίους μὲν μάλιστα ἀριθμὸν ἵπποις, τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτεῦον τετρακισχίλιοι τε καὶ μύριοι. <i>Diæus</i> is defeated by <i>Mummius</i>, who destroys Corinth: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Diæus—ab Achæis dux creatus ad Isthmon a L. Mummiio consule victus est; qui omni Achæia in deditionem accepta Corinthon ex senatusconsulto diruit.</i> τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἔρει τε κατὰ κράτος καὶ ἔκαie Κόρινθον Pausan. VII. 16. Orosius V. 3. <i>Eodem anno quo et Carthago deleta est, Cn. Cornelio Lentulo L. Mummiio cons. ruinam Carthaginis ever-sio Corinthi subsecuta est.</i> Conf. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 95. περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς δεινοῦ πάθους [f. τοῦ δεινοῦ π.] περὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τοῖς αὐτοῖς, οὐχ ἥττον ἀτύχημα—συνέβαινε τοῖς Ἕλλησι.—μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Κριτόλαος;</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> is present with <i>Scipio</i> at the destruction of Carthage: Appian. Punic. c. 132. He afterwards passes into Greece and is present at the destruction of Corinth: Conf. Polyb. apud Strabon. VIII. p. 381. Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 21. Polyb. XL. 8. 9. 10. Corinth therefore was destroyed after Carthage (see col. 2.) not before the autumn of B. C. 146. <i>Polybius</i> after this period visited Egypt, which he saw in the reign of <i>Physcon</i>: Strabo XVII. p. 797. ὑπὸ τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ Φύσκωνος, καθ' ὃν ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὁ Πολύβιος. And <i>Physcon</i> began to reign in B. C. 146. The thirty-ninth book of the History of <i>Polybius</i> ended with the destruction of Corinth: Fragm. Vatican. p. 460. 461. ἡμεῖς δὲ παραγεγονότες ἐπὶ τὸ τέρμα τῆς ὅλης πραγματείας βουλόμεθα, προσαναμνήσαντες τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τῆς προεκδέσεως ἧς ἐποιήσαμεν καταβαλλόμενοι τὴν ἱστορίαν, συγκεφαλαιώσασθαι τὴν ὅλην ὑπόθεσιν, οἰκειώσαντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶ τέλει καὶ καθόλου καὶ κατὰ μέρος. ἐξεθέμεθα τοιγαροῦν ἐν ἀρχαῖς ὅτι τῆς μὲν προκατασκευῆς ποιησόμεθα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφ' ἧν Τίμαιος ἀπέλειπεν κ. τ. λ.—ἐπηγγειλάμεθα (δὲ) διότι πάλιν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἀρξάμενοι καθ' οὓς ἦν Ὀλυμπιάς θ' καὶ λ' πρὸς ταῖς ρ' [conf. a. 220] διέξιμεν τὰς κοινὰς τῆς οἰκουμένης πράξεις, περιγράφοντες κατ' Ὀλυμπιάδας καὶ διαιροῦντες κατὰ ἔτος καὶ συγχρίνοντες ἐκ παραβολῆς τὰς καταλήλους, ἕως τῆς Καρχηδόνης ἀλώσεως καὶ τῆς Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῆς Ῥωμαίων περὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν μάχης· ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ἐπιγενομένης ἐκ τούτων ἀποκαταστάσεως περὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας.—τούτων δὲ πάντων ἡμῖν ἐπιτετελεσμένων, λείπεται διασαφῆσαι τοὺς χρόνους τοὺς περιειλημμένους ὑπὸ τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν βιβλίων καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῆς ὅλης πραγματείας.—τίλος τῆς Πολυβίου ἱστορίας λόγου λθ'. M<sup>r</sup>. Maio ad Polyb. Vatican. p. 452. although he errs in supposing the destruction of Corinth to have preceded that of Carthage, yet justly concludes that M<sup>r</sup>. Schweigh. has improperly referred the fragments of the Achæan war to lib. XL.: that the History ended in lib. XXXIX., and that lib. XL. contained rather a chronological summary of the whole work. <i>Polybius</i> survived this period at least seventeen years: conf. a. 129.</p> <p><i>Zonaras</i> IX. p. 468. D.—471. B. describes the destruction of the two cities, and adds, τὰ μὲν οὖν μέχρι τούδε πεπραγμένα Ῥωμαίοις, βιβλίων τυχῶν τῶν</p>	<p><i>Cassius Hemina</i> the historian flourished: Censorin. de Die nat. c. 17. <i>De quartorum ludorum sæcularium anno triplex opinio est. Antias enim et Varro et Livius relatos esse prodiderunt L. Marcio Censorino M. Manilio coss. post Romam conditam anno DCV. At Piso Censorius et Cn. Gellius, sed et Cassius Hemina, qui illo tempore vivebat, post annum factos tertium adfirmant, Cn. Cornelio Lentulo L. Mummio Achaico coss. id est, anno DCVIII.</i> Plin. H. N. XIII. 13. <i>Cassius Hemina, vetustissimus auctor Annalium, quarto eorum libro prodidit, &amp;c. (de libris Numæ)—libros ejus repertos P. Cornelio L. F. Cethego M. Bæbio Q. F. Tamphilo coss. [B. C. 181] ad quos a regno Numæ colliguntur anni DXXXV.—eosque combustos a Q. Petilio prætor, quia philosophiæ scripta essent.</i> Priscian. VII. 13, 69. <i>Cassius Hemina Annalem suum quartum hoc titulo inscripsit: "Bellum Punicum posterior."</i> <i>Cassius Hermina</i> is quoted again by Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1. XXXII. 2.</p> <p><i>C. Fannius</i> the historian serves with <i>Scipio</i> at Carthage: Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 4. ὁ δ' οὖν νεώτερος Τιβέριος [sc. Tib. Gracchus] στρατευόμενος ἐν Λιβύῃ μετὰ τοῦ δευτέρου Σκιπίωνος—ταχὺ τῶν νέων πάντων ἐπρώτευσεν εὐταξία καὶ ἀνδρεία. καὶ τοῦ γε τέλους ἐπέβη τῶν πολέμων πρῶτος, ὥς φησι Φάνιος, λέγων καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Τιβερίῳ συνεπιβῆναι καὶ συμμετασχεῖν ἐκείνης τῆς ἀριστείας. For <i>Fannius</i> conf. a. 142.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>ἔξεκασε τὰς ὁρμὰς τοῦ πλήθους πρὸς καινότητα. The ten <i>legati</i> sent to assist <i>Mummius</i> completed their task in six months, which terminated in spring: Polyb. XL. 9. 10. μετὰ τὴν κατάστασιν τῶν ἑκα κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα δὲ διεκίχσαντες ἐν ἑξ μηνσὶν οἱ δέκα, καὶ τῆς ἱαρινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης, ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. The spring of B. C. 145, Ol. 158. 3. which places all these transactions within B. C. 146. We may place the fall of Carthage about July, the fall of Corinth about September (see col. 3.); and the ten <i>legati</i> would be occupied from October to March in arranging affairs. Pliny, when corrected, agrees with this date: H. N. XXXIV. 2. <i>Corinthus capta est Ol. CLVI [l. CLVIII]. anno tertio, nostræ urbis DCVIII.</i></p> <p>Triumphs of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Scipio</i>: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus de Andrisco triumphavit; P. Cornelius Scipio—de Carthagine et de Hasdrubale.</i></p> <p><i>Antitheus</i> is Athenian archon at the time of the fall of Corinth: Pausan. VII. 16, 7. ὁ πόλιμος ἔσχεν οὗτος τέλος Ἀντιθέου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντας Ὀλυμπιάδῃ δὲ ἑξακοστῇ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατόν. In the Olympiad there is an error. The war ended within the third year of Ol. 158.</p>
145.	<p>609. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus L. Hostilius Mancinus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capit. Cic. Læl. c. 25. Μαξίμου καὶ Μανικίου Chron. Alex. De Mancino Plin. H. N. XXXV. 4.</p>	<p><i>Fabius Æmilianus</i> the consul commands in Spain against <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 65. οἱ ἐν ἄσσει Ῥωμαῖοι πυθανόμενοι [hearing the successes of <i>Viriathus</i>] Φάβιον Μάξιμον Αἰμιλιανὸν—ἐπεμπεν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν καὶ στρατιὰν αὐτῶν καταγράφειν ἐπέτρεπον. ὁ δὲ, Ῥωμαίων ἄρτι Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἱκόντων [the war in Greece was therefore completed in B. C. 146], καὶ τὸν τρίτον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πόλεμον κατωρθωκότων, φειδοὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκείθεν ἐληλυθότων κατέλεγε πρῶτῃ βας—εἰς δύο τέλη. Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Viriathus in Hispania primum ex pastore venator, ex venatore latro, mox justique quoque exercitus dux factus, totam Lusitaniam occupavit; M. Vetilius prætor cepit; post quem C. Plautius prætor nihilo felicius rem gessit</i> [conf. Appian. Iber. c. 61—64.]: <i>tantumque terroris is hostis intulit, ut adversus eum consulari opus esset et duce et exercitu.</i> Orosius V. 4. places the rise of <i>Viriathus</i> in the year of the fall of Corinth B. C. 146. <i>Eisdem consulibus. Vetilius, Plautius</i> (Πλαύτιος ὁ ἐξαπίλεικος στρατηγός), and <i>Fabius</i>, are mentioned by Diodorus fragm. tom. X. p. 71—73. For <i>Viriathus</i> see Diod. tom. X. p. 80. fragm. Vatican. p. 97.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Mummius</i>: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>L. Mummius de Achæis triumphavit: signa ænea marmoreaue et pictas tabulas in triumpho tulit.</i> De <i>Mummio</i> conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 7. XXXV. 4.</p> <p><i>Lælius</i> prætor: <i>quinquennio ante quam consul est factus</i>: Cic. Læl. c. 25.</p>
144.	<p>Ol. 159. U. C. Varr. 610. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba L. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Val. Max. VI. 4, 2. Fast. Capit. Chron. Al.</p>	<p>Val. Max. VI. 4, 2. <i>Cum Ser. Sulpicius Galba et Aurelius Cotta consules in senatu contenderent uter adversus Viriathum in Hispaniam mitteretur, ac magna inter Patres conscriptos dissensio esset,—ut neuter in provinciam mitteretur (Scipio Æmilianus) obtinuit.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>πάσαι ταῦτα ἱστορησάντων ἀρχαίων ἀνδρῶν, ἐκείθεν ἐξείληφα κατ' ἐπιτομὴν, καὶ τῷ συγγράμματι τούτῳ ἐνέθεικα. At this point his authorities desert him till the year B. C. 83. See lib. X. p. 472.</p> <p><i>Clitomachus</i> is now at Athens with <i>Carneades</i>: Cic. Tusc. III. 22. <i>Legimus librum Clitomachi quem ille eversa Carthagine misit consolandi causa ad captivos cives suos.</i> See for <i>Clitomachus</i> B. C. 129.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed again the autumnal equinox on the 364th day of N. E. 602.=Sept. 27. B. C. 146. Conf. ann. 162. 147. Append. c. 12. N°. 134.</p>	
<p><i>Apollodori Chroniṓn finis.</i> <i>Apollodorus</i>, who was the disciple of <i>Diogenes</i> the Stoic (de quo conf. a. 155) and of the grammarian <i>Aristarchus</i>, dedicated to <i>Attalus II.</i> and comprehended 1040 years [B. C. 1184—145] in his <i>Χρονικά</i>: <i>Scymnus Chius</i> 19—49.</p> <p>τῶν Ἀττικῶν τις γησίαν τε φιλελόγων,  γεγονὼς ἀκουστῆς Διογένης τοῦ Στωϊκοῦ,  συνεσχαλακῶς δὲ πολὺν Ἀριστάρχῳ χρίων,  συνέταξε τὰτὸ Τρωϊκῆς ἀλώσεως,  χρονολογίαν στοιχοῦσαν ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν βίου  ἔτη δὲ τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς χίλις  ἀρισμένως ἐξέθετο, καταριθμοῦμενος  πέλεος ἀλώσεις, ἐκτοπισμοὺς στρατοπέδων,  πράξεις βασιλείων, ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν βίους,  φυγὰς, στρατείας, καταλύσεις τυραννίδων.  ἐκείνα μὲν εἰς κεφαλαῖα συναθροίσας χρόνων  εἰς βασιλείας ἀπέθετο Φιλαδέλφου χάριν  ἃ καὶ διὰ πάσης γέγονε τῆς οἰκουμένης  ἀθάνατον ἀπενέμωτα δόξαν Ἀττάλῳ  τῆς πραγματείας ἐπιγραφὴν εἰληφότι.</p> <p><i>Attalus Philadelphus</i> died in B. C. 138: see Append. <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> N°. 6. But some notices were inserted of more recent date, as the death of <i>Carneades</i> B. C. 129. conf. an. 129. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Antipater of Tarsus</i> the Stoic succeeded <i>Diogenes Babylonius</i>, and taught <i>Panætius</i>. conf. ann. 155. 143. The precise time of his succession and his death is not preserved to us. But his predecessor <i>Diogenes</i> lived to eighty-eight,</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
143.	<p>611. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Q. <i>Cacilius Metellus Macedonicus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 80. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. V. 4. Chron. Alex. <i>Pulchrino et Macedonico</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Metello</i> Aur. Victor de Vir. illustr. Val. Max. VII. 5, 4. IX. 3, 7.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 58. <i>Ap. Claudius</i> consul <i>Salassos</i>, gentem <i>Alpinam</i>, domuit [conf. Dion. Cass. tom. I. p. 34. Oros. V. 4.]. <i>Alter Pseudo-Philippus</i> in <i>Macedonia</i> a <i>L. Tremellio</i> quaestore cum exercitu cecidit. Conf. Eutrop. IV. 15.</p> <p>The consul <i>Metellus</i> is sent into Spain: Val. Max. IX. 3, 7. III. 2, 21. Conf. Appian. Iber. c. 76.</p> <p>Embassy of <i>Scipio Africanus</i> to Egypt; before his censorship: Cic. Acad. IV. 2. <i>P. Africani</i> historicae loquuntur in legatione illa nobili, quam ante censuram obiit, <i>Panætium</i> unum omnino comitem fuisse. Justin. XXXVIII. 8. <i>Ptolemæus Physcon</i>—obvius legatis <i>Romanorum Scipioni Africano et Sp. Mummio et L. Metello</i>—procedit. The accession of <i>Physcon</i> was in B.C. 146: see Append. <i>Kings of Egypt</i> N<sup>o</sup>. 6. The censorship of <i>Scipio</i> was in B.C. 142: Fast. Capitolin. The embassy may therefore be placed, at the latest, in B.C. 143.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>and his successor <i>Panætius</i>, whose disciple <i>Posidonius</i> was still living in B. C. 51, probably did not die much before B. C. 100. <i>Antipater</i> wrote against the discourses of <i>Carneades</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 514. D. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Στωϊκὸς Ἀντίπατρος, ὡς ἴσκει, μὴ δυνάμενος μηδὲ βουλέμενος ὁμόσαι χωρεῖν τῷ Καρνεάδῃ μετὰ πολλοῦ βεύματος εἰς τὴν Στοᾶν φερομένῳ, γράφων δὲ καὶ πληρῶν βιβλία τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιλογιῶν, Καλαμῶσας ἐπεκλήθη. <i>Carneades</i> himself left nothing in writing: conf. Laërt. IV. 65. Cicero Acad. IV. 6. notices <i>Antipater</i> as attacking the academy. <i>Blossius</i>, the companion of <i>Tib. Gracchus</i> in B. C. 133, was a disciple of <i>Antipater</i>: Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 8. Βλόσσιος—ἐξ Ἰταλίας Κυμαῖος, Ἀντιπάτρου τοῦ Ταρσίου γεγονὼς ἐν ᾧ στεί συνήθης, καὶ τιμημένους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ προσηγορήσει γραμμάτων φιλοσόφων.</p>	
<p><i>Panætius</i> accompanies <i>Scipio</i> in his embassy: see col. 2. Plutarch. Mor. p. 777. Α. Σκηπίων μετεπίμψατο Παναίτιον, ὅτε αὐτὸν ἡ σύγκλητος ἐξέπεμψεν</p> <p>ἄνθρωπον ἔβριον τε καὶ εἰνομένην ἐφορῶντα, ὡς φησι Ποσειδώνιος. Conf. Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 200. E.—201. A. Cic. Fin. IV. 9. <i>Homo in primis ingenuus et gravis, dignus illa familiaritate Scipionis et Lælii.</i> Conf. Vell. I. 13. Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 12. Idem Fin. II. 8. <i>Diogenem Stoicum</i> [conf. a. 155] <i>adolescens, post autem Panætium audierat Lælius.</i> <i>Panætius</i> was the disciple of <i>Diogenes</i> and <i>Antipater Tarsensis</i>, and taught <i>Posidonius</i>. Cic. Div. I. 3. <i>Posidonii doctor discipulus Antipatri—Panætius.</i> Suidas: Παναίτιος—Νικαγόρου Ῥόδιος,—Διογένηος γνώριμος, ὃς καθηγήσατο τοῦ Σκιπίωνος—τελευτήσας δ' ἐν Ἀθήναις. His ancestors had been eminent at Rhodes: Strab. XIV. p. 655. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes] πολλοὶ στρατηλάται τε καὶ ἀθληταί, ὧν εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ Παναίτιου τοῦ φιλοσόφου πρόγονοι τῶν ἐκ πολιτικῶν καὶ τῶν περὶ λόγους καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ὁ Παναίτιος αὐτός. <i>Panætius</i> wrote a treatise <i>de Officiis</i>, which <i>Cicero</i> followed: Cic. de Offic. III. 2. <i>Panætius, qui sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit, quemque nos, correctione quadam adhibita, potissimum secuti sumus.</i> Idem II. 17. <i>Panætius, quem multum in his libris secutus sum, non interpretatus.</i> Gellius XIII. 27. <i>Legebatur Panætii philosophi liber de Officiis secundus ex tribus illis inclytis libris quos M. Tullius magno cum studio—æmulatus est.</i> He survived that publication thirty years: Cic. de Offic. III. 2. <i>Scriptum a discipulo ejus Posidonio est triginta</i></p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
142.	<p>612. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus</i> <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus</i> Cassiod. Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 5. Oros. V. 4. Obseq. c. 81.</p> <p>..... <i>rvilian</i>. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Μετέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Μαξίμου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 53. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus proconsul Celtiberos cecidit</i>. Conf. Val. Max. VII. 4, 5. Idem IX. 3, 7. <i>Q. Metellus, cum provinciam Hispaniam consul prius deinde pro consule pæne totam subegisset, postquam cognovit Q. Pompeium consulem inimicum suum successorem sibi mitti</i> [conf. a. 141], <i>omnes qui modo militiam suam voluerunt finire dimisit</i>. Eutrop. IV. 16. <i>Metellus in Celtiberia apud Hispanos res egregias gessit. Successit ei Q. Pompeius</i>. The consul <i>Servilianus</i> is sent to conduct the war against <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 67. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Κοϊντίω μὲν ὁ ἀδελφὸς Αἰμιλιανοῦ, Φάβιος Μάξιμος Σερουίλιανός, ἤλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν διάδοχος. Oros. V. 4. <i>Fabius consul contra Lusitanos et Viriathum dimicans Bacciam oppidum, quod Viriathus obsidebat,—liberavit, et in deditionem—recepit</i>.</p>
141.	<p>613. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> <i>Q. Pompeius Rufus</i> Cassiod. Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 5.</p> <p>..... <i>Q. Pomp...</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p><i>Cepio et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. Omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p><i>Q. Pompeius succeeds Metellus in Hither Spain</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 76. Livii Epit. 54. <i>Q. Pompeius consul in Hispania Termestinos subegit; cum eisdem et Numantinis pacem infirmatam fecit</i> [conf. a. 139]. Oros. V. 4. <i>Pompeius—consul fines Numantinorum ingressus accepta maxima clade discessit</i>. See for <i>Pompeius</i> Diod. tom. X. p. 89. <i>Fabius Servilianus</i> remains as proconsul in Lusitania: Liv. Ep. 53. <i>A Q. Fabio proconsule magna pars Lusitaniæ, expugnatis aliquot urbibus, recepta est</i>. Epit. 54. <i>Q. Fabius proconsul rebus in Hispania prospere gestis labem imposuit, pace cum Viriatho æquis conditionibus facta</i>. Appian. Iber. c. 69. 70. Οὐρίατθος—συνετίθετο Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ τὰς</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>annis vixisse Panætium posteaquam eos libros edidisset.</i> But the age to which he lived, and the date of his birth and death are unknown. conf. ann. 144. 51. His disciple <i>Mnesarchus</i> was teaching at Athens—<i>vigebat auditor Panætii illius tui Mnesarchus</i> Cic. de Or. I. 11.—in B. C. 111. conf. an.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the thirty-sixth year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period (conf. a. 162), on the fourth day τῶν ἐπαγομένων: the 364th day of N. E. 605.= Sept. 26. B. C. 143. See App. c. 12. N°. 134.</p>	<p><i>Antonius</i> the orator born, three years before <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43. conf. a. 140.</p> <p><i>Fannius</i> the historian serves in Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 67. τότε μὲν οὖν [cos. Q. Fabio Serviliano] Φάννιος τε ὁ Λαλίου κηδεστῆς λαμπρῶς ἤρισται. He is described by Cicero Brut. c. 26. <i>Horum</i> [sc. Tib. Gracchi seniorum] <i>ætatibus adjuncti duo C. Fannii C. et M. filii fuerunt, quorum Caii filius, qui consul cum Domitio fuit</i> [B. C. 122], <i>unam orationem de sociis et nomine Latino contra Gracchum reliquit;—alter autem C. Fannius, M. filius C. Lælii gener, et moribus et ipso genere dicendi durior. Is soceri instituto—Panætium audiverat. Ejus omnis in dicendo facultas ex historia ipsius non ineleganter scripta perspicitur.</i> Idem Brut. c. 21. (Q. Metelli oratio) <i>contra Gracchum exposita est in C. Fannii Annalibus.</i> Idem de Or. II. 67. <i>Fannius in Annalibus suis: (de Scipione Emiliano: conf. Brut. c. 87.)</i> Idem Leg. I. 2. <i>Non post annales pontificum maximorum</i> [conf. de Or. II. 12.], <i>quibus nihil potest esse jucundius</i> [Jejunius Salmas.], <i>si aut ad Fabium aut ad Catonem aut ad Pisonem</i> [conf. a. 149] <i>aut ad Fannium aut ad Vennonium</i> [conf. Dionys. Ant. IV. p. 67S.] <i>venias, quam ex his alius alio plus habet virium, tamen quid tam exile quam isti omnes? Fannii autem ætate conjunctus Antipater</i> [conf. a. 123.].</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	De <i>Pompeio</i> Val. Max. IX. 3, 7.	<p>συνθήκας ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρωσεν.—οὐ μὴν ἐπίμεινεν οὐδ' ἐς βραχὺ τὰ συγκείμενα· ὁ γὰρ ἀδελφὸς Σερούιλιανού—Καιπίων, διάδοχος αὐτῷ τῆς στρατηγίας γενόμενος, διέβαλλε τὰς συνθήκας.</p> <p><i>Torquatus</i> condemns his son <i>Silanus</i> for maladministration: Liv. Ep. 54. <i>Quum Macedonum legati conquestum de D. Junio Silano prælore venissent, quod acceptis pecuniis provinciam spoliasset,—T. Manlius Torquatus pater Silani—impetravit ut sibi cognitio mandaretur: et domi caussa cognita, filium condemnavit, abdicavitque: ac ne funeri quidem ejus, quum suspendio vitam finisset, interfuit.</i> Conf. Cic. Fin. I. 7. Val. Max. V. 8, 3.</p>
140.	Ol. 160. U.C. Varr. 614. C. <i>Lælius Sapiens</i> Q. <i>Servilius Cæpio</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 82. Cic. Brut. c. 43. .... Q. <i>Serv....</i> Fast. Capitol. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λαίλιου Chron. Alex. <i>Lelio et Cæpio</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Cæpione</i> Val. Max. IX. 6, 4.	<p>The consul Q. <i>Cæpio</i> succeeds to the command in Lusitania: conf. a. 141. Eutropius IV. 16. <i>Quintus quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum missus est, quod quidam Viriathus contra Romanos in Lusitania gerebat. quo metu Viriathus a suis interfectus est cum XIV annis Hispanius adversus Romanos movisset.—Cum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione consule peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 4. Livii Epit. 54. <i>Viriathus a proditoribus, consilio Servilii Cæpionis, interfectus est</i> [conf. Vell. II. 1. Diod. tom. X. p. 72. Val. Max. IX. 6, 4.], <i>et ab exercitu suo—nobiliter sepultus: vir duxque magnus, et per XIV annos, quibus cum Romanis bellum gessit, frequentius superior.</i> Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 92. Obseq. c. 82. Appian. Ib. c. 74. 75. Appian reckons eight years: ἔτισιν ὀκτὼ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου. The fourteen years are computed from the beginning of the Celtiberian war B. C. 153; the eight years probably from the time at which <i>Viriathus</i> had acquired the lead.</p>
139.	615. Cn. <i>Calpurnius Piso</i> M. <i>Popillius Lænas</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. I. 3, 2. .... M. <i>Pop....</i> Fast. Capitolin.	<p>M. <i>Popillius</i> succeeds Q. <i>Pompeius</i> in Hither Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 79. <i>Pompeius</i> had therefore remained in B. C. 140 as proconsul: Appian. Ibid. ὁ Πομπήιος—ἔπρασεν ἐς τοὺς Νομαντίνους κρύφα τοῦ πολέμου διαλύσεις.—ἤτησε δὲ καὶ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τριάκοντα· ὧν μέρος αὐτίκα ἔβασαν οἱ Νομαντῖνοι, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Πομπήιος ἀνέμεινεν· παραγενομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ διαδόχου Μάρκου Ποπιλλίου Λαίνα, οἱ μὲν ἔφερον τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρημάτων· ὁ δὲ—τὰς συνθήκας εἰδὼς ἀισχράς τε καὶ ἀνευ Ῥωμαίων γενομένας ἤρειτο μὴ συνδίσθαι. This treaty is noticed by Liv. Ep. 54. Cic. Fin. II. 17. Vell. II. 1.</p> <p>The astrologers banished: Val. Max. I. 3, 2. C. <i>Cornelius Hispalus prætor peregrinus</i> M. <i>Popillio Lænate</i> Cn. <i>Calpurnio</i> coss. edicto <i>Chaldaeos intra decimum diem abire ex urbe atque Italia jussit.</i></p>
138.	616. P. <i>Cornelius Scipio Nasica</i> D. <i>Junius Brutus</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 55. Νασίκας καὶ Βρουττίου Chron. Alex.	<p><i>Brutus</i> is sent into Lusitania: Liv. Ep. 55. P. <i>Cornelio Nasica—et D. Junio Bruto</i> coss. <i>delectum habentibus, in conspectu tironum res saluberrimi exempli facta est &amp;c.—Junius Brutus consul in Hispania iis qui sub Viriatho militaverant agros et oppidum dedit quod Valentia vocatum est.</i> For his acts in Lusitania see Appian. Iber. c. 71—73. <i>Popillius</i> is unsuccessful in Hither Spain: Liv. Ep. 55. M. <i>Popillius</i> a <i>Numantinis</i>, cum quibus pacem factam senatus irritam fieri censuerat, cum exercitu fusus fugatusque est. Appian. Iber. c. 79. καὶ ὁ Ποπίλλιος ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τοὺς—Λούσονας, οὐδὲν δ' ἐργασάμενος (ἦγε</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Crassus</i> the orator born: Cic. Brut. c. 43. Q. <i>Capione</i> consule natus et C. <i>Lælio</i>, triennio ipso minor quam <i>Antonius</i>. Conf. a. 92.</p> <p><i>Attius</i> æt. 30, <i>Pacuvius</i> æt. 80, exhibit iisdem ædilibus: conf. a. 154.</p>
	<p><i>Attius</i> is mentioned here by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 160. 2. L. <i>Accius</i> tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur, natus Mancino et Serrano coss. [B. C. 170] parentibus libertinis: et seni jam Pacuvio Tarenti sua scripta recitavit: a quo et fundus Accianus juxta Pisaurum dicitur, quia illuc inter colonos fuerat ex urbe deductus [conf. a. 170]. Gellius XIII. 2. Cum <i>Pacuvius</i> grandi jam ætate et morbo corporis diutino affectus Tarentum ex urbe Roma concessisset, <i>Attius</i>, tunc haud parvo junior, profisciscens in Asiam cum in oppidum venisset, devertit ad <i>Pacuvium</i>; comiterque invitatus, plusculisque ab eo diebus retentus, tragædiam suam cui <i>Atreus</i> nomen est desideranti legit.</p>
<p><i>Nicander</i> the poet is still living, since he dedicated to <i>Attalus III.</i> who began to reign B. C. 138. Conf. a. 182.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>γὰρ αὐτῷ διάδοχος ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν Ὀστίλιος Μαγκίνος) ἀνέβητο εἰς Ῥώμην.          Birth of Sulla: conf. a. 89.</p>
137.	<p>617. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina</i> C. <i>Hostilius Mancinus</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 4. Obseq. c. 83. Cic. Brut. c. 27. App. Iber. c. 80. .... <i>Manci</i> ... Fast. Capitol. Λεπίδου καὶ Φλαμίνου Chron. Al. <i>Porcina et Mancino</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Æmilio</i> Diod. tom. X. p. 94.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 55. <i>C. Hostilio Mancino consule sacrificante, &amp;c.</i>—<i>Quæ auspicia tristia fuisse eventu probatum est. Victus enim a Numantinis et castris exutus, quum spes nulla servandi exercitus esset, pacem cum eis fecit ignominiosum, quam ratam esse senatus vetuit.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 4. Appian. Iber. c. 80. τὸν ἑταῖρον τῶν ὑπάτων Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐξέπεμπον Μαγκίνον δ' ἀνεκάλουν εἰς κρίσιν. For <i>Mancinus</i> see Plutarch Tib. Gracch. c. 5—7. Cic. de Offic. III. 30. Vell. II. 1. Val. Max. I. 6, 7. Flor. II. 18. Obseq. c. 83.  <i>Brutus</i> remains in Lusitania as proconsul: conf. Appian. Iber. c. 80. 81. Liv. Ep. 55. <i>D. Junius Lusitaniam, triginta urbium expugnationibus, usque ad occasum et oceanum perdomuit.</i></p>
136.	<p>Ol. 161. U.C. Varr. 618. <i>P. Furius Philus</i> Sex. <i>Atilius Serranus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 84. Cic. de Offic. III. 30. Ep. Att. XII. 5. .... <i>Serra</i> ... Fast. Capitol. Φίλου καὶ Σερβιλίου Chron. Al. De <i>P. Furio</i> Val. Max. III. 7, 5.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 56. <i>D. Junius Brutus in Hispania ulteriore feliciter adversus Gallacos pugnavit. dissimili eventu M. Æmilius Lepidus proconsul adversus Vaccæos rem gessit, clademque similem Numantina passus est</i> [conf. Appian. Iber. c. 82. Oros. V. 5.].—<i>Mancinus—deditus Numantinis non est receptus.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 83. Μαγκίνον μὲν δὴ Φούριος ἀγαγὼν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν γυμνὸν παρὶδείξου τοῖς Νομαντίνοις· οἱ δὲ αὖν ἰδέξαντο.</p>
135.	<p>619. <i>Ser. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Q. <i>Calpurnius Piso</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 85. Oros. V. 6. Chron. Alex. .... <i>Piso</i> Fast. Capitol.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 56. <i>Fulvius Flaccus consul Vardæos in Illyrico subegit.</i> <i>Piso</i> is sent against Numantia: Appian. Iber. c. 83. στρατηγὸς δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μίσησις Καλπούρνιος Πείσαν οὐδ' ἤλασεν ἐπὶ Νομαντίαν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν Παλλαντίων γῆν ἐσβαλὼν καὶ μικρὰ δηλώσας ἐχείμαζεν ἐν Καρχηδονίᾳ τὸ ἐπιλοιπὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς. Conf. Obseq. c. 85.</p>
134.	<p>620. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus</i> <i>Æmilianus</i> II. C. <i>Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 86. Liv. Ep. 56. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκκου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. .... <i>Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. De <i>Scipione</i> Oros. V. 7. Vell. II. 4. Val. Max. II. 7, 1. VIII. 15, 4.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 56. <i>Quum bellum Numantinum titio ducum non sine pudore publico duraret, delatus est ultro Scipioni—consulatus: quem quum illi capere ob legem quæ vetabat quenquam iterum consulem fieri</i> [conf. Sigon. apud Drakenb. ad locum] <i>non liceret, sicuti priori consulatu legibus solutus est.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Æmilianus Scipio ob Numantinum bellum, cum candidatus non esset, consul creatur.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 84. ἤρουντο Κορνήλιον Σκιπίωνα τὴν Καρχηδόνα ἐλόντα αὐτῷ ὑπατεύειν, ὡς μόνον ἐπικρατῆσαι τῶν Νομαντίνων ἐνδύμενον. He adds erroneously, ὁ δὲ καὶ τότε ἦν ἑταί νεώτερος τῆς νομομισμένης ἡλικίας. <i>Marius</i> serves at Numantia: Plutarch. Mar. c. 3. πρώτην στρατείαν στρατευσάμενος ἐπὶ Κελτίβηρας, ὅτε Σκιπίων Ἀφρικανὸς Νομαντίαν ἐπολιόρκει. And <i>Jugurtha</i>: see col. 4. conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 7. <i>Marius</i> in December B. C. 87 was seventy years of age: ὑπὲρ ἑβδομήκοντα γεγονώς ἴτη Plutarch. Mar. c. 41. ἴτη ἑβδομήκοντα βιβιωκώς Ibid. c. 45. He was therefore born about B. C. 157, and was now about twenty-three.          Livii Ep. 56. <i>Bellum Servile in Sicilia ortum—C. Fulvio consuli mandatum est.</i> Conf. Obseq. c. 86. See for this war Diod. tom. X. p. 100—121. It arose sixty years after the overthrow of the Cartha-</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observes the vernal equinox on the 29th of <i>Mechir</i> in the forty-third year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period: N. E. 613.=March 23. B. C. 135. Conf. a. 162. Append. c. 12. N°. 134.</p>	
	<p><i>Sempronius Asellio</i> the historian served at Numantia: Gell. II. 13. <i>Asellio</i> sub <i>P. Scipione Africano</i> tribunus militum ad Numantiam fuit, resque eas quibus gerendis ipse interfuit conscripsit. And the poet <i>Lucilius</i>: Velleius II. 9, 4. <i>Celebre et Lucilii nomen fuit, qui sub P. Africano Numantino bello eques militaverat. quo quidem tempore juvenis adhuc Jugurtha ac Marius sub eodem Africano militantes in iisdem castris didicere quæ postea in contrariis facerent. Historiarum auctor jam tum Sisenna erat juvenis, sed opus belli civilis Sullanique post aliquot annos ab eo seniore editum est. Velustior Sisenna fuit Cælius, æqualis Sisennæ Rutilius</i> [conf. a. 88] <i>Claudiusque Quadrigarius et Valerius Antias.</i> The ἀρχή therefore of the historians <i>Quadrigarius</i> and <i>Antias</i> may be placed between the time of <i>Gracchus</i> and the time of <i>Sulla</i>: B. C. 133—89.</p>

B. C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		ginian power: Diod. p. 100. μετὰ τὴν Καρχηδονίαν κατάλυσιν ἐπὶ ἐξήκοντα ἔτεσι [B. C. 201—142] τῶν Σικελῶν εὐροούντων ἐν πάσιν, ὁ δουλικὸς αὐτοῖς ἱπανίστη πόλεμος. Whence it would seem that Sicily had been disturbed for about seven years before the consul <i>Fulvius</i> was sent.
133.	621. <i>P. Mucius Scaevola L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi</i> Cassiod. Vell. Pat. II. 2. Chr. Al. Cic. II. in Verr. IV. 49. Ep. Att. I. 19. <i>P. Mu..... L. Calpurnius .... Fru..</i> Fast. Capitol. De <i>Pisone</i> Oros. V. 9. Val. Max. II. 7, 9. IV. 3, 10.	<i>Scipio</i> besieges <i>Numantia</i> : conf. Appian. Iber. c. 90—97. Liv. Ep. 57. <i>Scipio Africanus Numantium obsedit &amp;c.</i> Surrender of <i>Numantia</i> : Vell. II. 4. <i>Scipio—intra annum ac tres menses quam eo venerat circumdatam operibus Numantiam excisamque aequavit solo.</i> Orosius V. 7. <i>Cum partem aestatis totamque hiemem ne adtentata quidem pugna transegrisset,—urbem ipsam obsidione conclusit.</i> Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Numantini fame coacti ipsi se per vicem tradentes trucidaverunt.</i> Sedition and death of <i>Tib. Gracchus</i> : Liv. Ep. 58. (See Appendix <i>Kings of Pergamus; Attalus III.</i> ). While <i>Scipio</i> was at <i>Numantia</i> : Plutarch. Tib. Gr. c. 7. 13. 21. <i>P. Mucio Scaevola L. Calpurnio consulibus</i> Vell. II. 2. Μούκιος Σκαίουλας, ὁ νομοδείκτης, ὑπατεύων τότε Plutarch. Tib. Gr. c. 9. <i>Convocati Patres conscripti a consule Mucio Scaevola quidnam in tali tempestate faciendum esset deliberabant</i> Val. Max. III. 2, 17. <i>Tiberius</i> was not quite thirty years of age: οὐκ ὡς τριάκοντα (ἔτη) γεγονώς Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 1. and nine years older than his brother <i>Caius</i> : Idem Ibid. ἑννία ἑνναυτοῖς ἐλαίπετο (Γάιος) τὰς ἀδελφοῦ κατ' ἡλικίαν. Orosius V. 9. <i>In Sicilia post Fulvium consulem Piso consul Mamertium oppidum expugnavit.</i> Val. Max. II. 7, 9. <i>L. Calpurnius Piso consul cum in Sicilia bellum adversus fugitivos gereret &amp;c.</i>
132.	Ol. 162. U. C. Varr. 622. <i>P. Popillius Lenas P. Rupilius</i> Fast. Capitol. Val. Max. IV. 7, 1. Cic. II. in Verr. IV. 50. Ep. Att. XIII. 32. <i>annis XIV.</i> after the fall of <i>Corinth</i> Ibid. Λενάτου καὶ Ρουπιλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Lenas et Calibo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>P. Popilius P. Sulpicius</i> Cassiod. De <i>Rupilio</i> Val. Max. II. 7, 3. VI. 9, 8. IX. 12, 1. extern.	Triumph of <i>Scipio</i> in this year: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Captam urbem Scipio Africanus delevit et de ea triumphavit quartodecimo anno post Carthaginem deletam.</i> Eutropius IV. 19. <i>P. Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit XIV anno post quam priorem de Africa egerat.</i> Cic. Phil. XI. 8. <i>Africanus anno ante [ante Licinium et Flaccum consules] de Numantinis triumphaverat.</i> Servile war in Sicily ended: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>P. Rupilius consul in Sicilia cum fugitivis debellavit.</i> Oros. V. 9. <i>Rupilius consul—Taurrominium et Ennam firmissima fugitivorum refugia bello recepit.</i> Conf. Val. Max. IX. 12, 1. extern.
131.	623. <i>P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Cic. Phil. XI. 8. <i>P. Licinius Cr... L. Valer.....</i> Fast. Capit. De <i>Crasso</i> Gell. I. 13, 10. Oros. V. 10. Val. Max. VIII. 7, 6.	War with <i>Aristonicus</i> : Cic. Phil. XI. 8. <i>Cum Aristonico bellum gerendum fuit L. Valerio P. Licinio consulibus.</i> The war was committed to <i>Crassus</i> : Cic. Ibid. <i>Populus Romanus consuli Crasso—bellum gerendum dedit.</i> Conf. Liv. Ep. 59. Strabo XIV. p. 646. αἱ Λεῦ- καὶ πολυχνίον, ὁ ἀπέστησεν Ἀριστόνικος μετὰ τὴν Ἀττάλου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος τελευταίην, ἑοκᾶν τοῦ γένους εἶναι τοῦ τῶν βασιλέων, καὶ διανοούμενος εἰς ἑαυτὸν ποιῆσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν. ὀντεῦθεν μὲν οὖν ἐξέπεσεν ἡττηθεὶς ναυμαχία περὶ τὴν Κυ- μαίαν ὑπὸ Ἑφεσίων, εἰς δὲ τὴν μεσόγαίαν ἰὼν ἤθροισε διὰ ταχέων πλῆθος ἀπὸ τῶν τε ἀνδρώπων καὶ θούλων.—οὐ πολὺν δὲ διεγένετο χρόνον, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς αἱ τε πόλεις

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Lucilius</i> was born B.C. 149, conf. a. and would be now in his sixteenth year.</p>
	<p><i>Asellio</i> in his fifth book described <i>Tib. Gracchus</i>: Gell. II. 13. <i>In libro Sempronii Asellionis Rerum Gestarum quinto.</i>—<i>ejus verba de Tib. Graccho tribuno plebi, quo in tempore interfectus in Capitolio est, hæc sunt:</i> "Nam Gracchus domo cum profisciscebatur, nunquam minus terna aut quaterna millia hominum sequebantur." The thirteenth book of <i>Asellio</i> is quoted by Gellius IV. 9, 12. <i>Sempronius Asellio tertio decimo Rerum Gestarum ita scripsit: Facta sua spectari oportere, non dicta, si minus fucundiosa essent.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		ἐπεμφαν πλῆθος, καὶ Νικομήδης ὁ Βιθυνὸς [conf. Append. c. 8. N <sup>o</sup> . 9. c. 9. N <sup>o</sup> . 8.] ἐπεκούρησε, καὶ οἱ τῶν Καππαδόκων βασιλεῖς ἔπειτα πρέσβεις Ῥωμαίων πέντε ἦγον, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα στρατεία καὶ ὕπατος Πόπλιος Κράσσος· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Μάρκος Περπέρνας [conf. a. 129], ὃς καὶ κατέλυσε τὸν πόλεμον, ζαγρία λαβὼν τὸν Ἀριστόνικον.—Περπέρναν δὲ νόσος διέφθειρε, Κράσσος δὲ περὶ Λεύκας ἐπιθεμένων τινῶν ἔπεσεν ἐν μάχῃ [conf. a. 130]. Μάνιος δὲ Ἀκύλλιος ἐπὶ τὸν ὕπατος [conf. a. 129] μετὰ δέκα πρεσβευτῶν διέταξε τὴν ἐπαρχίαν εἰς τὸ νῦν εἶτι συμμένον τῆς πολιτείας σχῆμα.
130.	624. C. Claudius Pulcher M. Perperna Cas- Obseq. c. 17. Λεντούλου καὶ Περπέρνου Chron. Al. Lentulo et Nepote Fast. apud Noris. De Claudio Cic. Leg. III. 19. De Perperna Oros. V. 10. Val. Max. III. 4, 5.	Crassus slain: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Adversus Aristonicum P. Licinius Crassus consul, quum idem pontifex maximus esset, (quod nunquam antea factum erat) extra Italiam profectus praelio victus et occisus est.</i> Conf. Val. Max. III. 2, 12. After the expiration of his consulship: Vell. II. 4. <i>Aristonicus cum initio belli Crassum Mucianum, virum juris scientissimum, decedentem ex Asia proconsulem interemisisset.</i> See Obseq. c. 87. It appears also from Cic. Leg. III. 19. that Crassus was yet alive when C. Claudius was consul. Justin XXXVI. 4. is not sufficiently distinct: <i>Asia Licinio Crasso consuli decernitur: qui, intentior Attalicæ prædæ quam bello, cum extremo anni tempore inordinata acie prælium conseruisset, victus pœnas inconsultæ avaritiæ sanguine dedit.</i> <i>Extremo anni tempore</i> may mean the close of B. C. 130. Orosius V. 10. appears to suppose that Crassus was slain while yet consul.
129.	625. C. Sempronius Tuditanus M Aquillius Cassiod. Vell. II. 4. Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 5. ad Q. fr. III. 5. Oros. V. 10. Αὔδινατου καὶ Ἀκουλλίου [l. Τουδιτάνου καὶ Ἀκουλλίου] Chron. Alex. Tuditano et Aquilino Fast. apud Noris.	Aristonicus is captured and put to death: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>M. Perperna consul victum Aristonicum in deditionem accepit.</i> He was put to death in the beginning of the year of Aquillius: Justin. XXXVI. 4. <i>Ægre ferens successor ejus (Perpernae) M Aquillius consul ad eripendum Aristonicum Perpernae, veluti sui potius triumphi munus esse deberet, festinata velocitate contendit. Sed contentionem consulum mors Perpernae diremit.</i> Eutrop. IV. 20. <i>Perperna consul Romanus—acie victum Aristonicum apud Stratonice civitatem, quo fugerat, fame ad deditionem compulit. Aristonicus jussu senatus Romæ in carcere strangulatus est; triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perperna apud Pergamum, Romam rediens, diem obierat.</i> Vell. Pat. II. 4. <i>Aristonicus—victus a M. Perperna ductusque in triumpho, sed M Aquillio, capite pœnas dedit.</i> Death of Scipio Africanus; his consulibus: Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 5. Vell. II. 4. Oros. V. 10. Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Seditiones a triumviris Fulvio Flacco et C. Graccho et C. Papirio Carbone, agro dividendo creatis, excitatae: quibus cum P. Scipio Africanus adversaretur,—mortuus in cubiculo inventus est.</i> At the age of fifty-six: Vell. II. 4. <i>Decessit anno ferme LVI.</i> Conf. ann. 167. 3. 195. 4. Livii Epit. 59. <i>C. Sempronius consul contra Iapydas primo rem male gessit; mox victoria cladem acceptam emendavit virtute D. Junii Bruti, ejus qui Lusitaniam subegerat.</i> Fast. Capitolin. C. Sempronius Tuditan. cos. de Iapudibus an. DCXXIV. [625 Varr.] K. Oct.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Carneades</i> aged eighty-five: <i>Apollod.</i> apud <i>Laërt.</i> IV. 65. φησὶ δὲ Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν χρονικοῖς ἀπελθεῖν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἔτι τετάρτῳ τῆς ρξβ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, βιώσαντα ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. <i>Lucian.</i> <i>Macrob.</i> c. 20. Καρνεάδης ὁ τῆς νεωτέρας Ἀκαδημίας ἀρχηγὸς ἔτη πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. or ninety according to <i>Cicero Acad.</i> IV. 6. <i>Carneades diu tenuit: nam nonaginta vixit annos.</i> He was the fourth from <i>Arcesilaüs</i>: <i>conf.</i> a. 215. and was in the embassy to Rome in B. C. 155. <i>conf.</i> an. He is fully described by <i>Numenius</i> apud <i>Eusebium Præp.</i> XIV. 8. <i>Clitomachus</i> succeeds: <i>Laërt.</i> IV. 67. Κλειτόμαχος Καρχηδόνιος—ἐλθὼν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἤδη τετταράκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς ἤκουσε Καρνεάδου.—καὶ διέδεξατο τὸν Καρνεάδην. <i>Steph. Byz.</i> Καρχηδών.—Κλειτόμαχος ὁ Διογνήτου—φιλόσοφος Ἀκαδημαῖκός, διάδοχος Καρνεάδου τῆς Κυρηναίου σχολῆς ὃς καὶ ἔτι ἐλθὼν Ἀθήναζε—ἤκουσεν Καρνεάδου. The twenty-eighth year is more probable than the fortieth. <i>Eustathius</i> ad <i>Dionys. Perieg.</i> 195. found the same number in his copy of <i>Stephanus</i>: ἐκ Καρχηδόνος φασὶ Κλειτόμαχον εἶναι τὸν Ἀκ. φιλόσοφον—ὃς ἤκουσεν τοῦ σοφοῦ Καρνεάδου καὶ ἐτῶν ἀνθρώπος ἐλθὼν Ἀθήναζε. <i>Clitomachus</i> heard <i>Carneades</i> long: <i>Cic. Acad.</i> IV. 31. <i>Usque ad senectutem cum Carneade fuit; homo et acutus, ut Pænus, et valde studiosus ac diligens.</i> He had already studied at Athens before B. C. 146: <i>conf.</i> an. and was still teaching there in B. C. 111: <i>conf.</i> an.</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
128.	<p>Ol. 163. U.C. Varr. 626.  <i>Cn. Octavius T. Annius</i>  <i>Rufus</i> Cassiod. Chron.  Alex.  <i>Octavio et Rufo</i> Fast.  apud Noris.</p>	
127.	<p>627. <i>L. Cassius Longi-</i>  <i>nus L. Cornelius Cinna</i>  Cassiod. <i>Ασγύρου καί</i>  <i>Κερίνα</i> Chron. Alex.  <i>Ravilla et Cinna</i> Fast.  apud Noris. (scil. <i>L.</i>  <i>Cassio Longino Ra-</i>  <i>villa</i>) <i>T. Cassius</i> apud  Cassiod. <i>L. Cassius</i>  apud Cic. I. in Verr. 55.</p>	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> is still living: since he was under thirty in B. C. 181: conf. an. and lived to the age of eighty-two: Lucian. Macrob. c. 22. Πολύβιος ὁ Λυκόρτα Μεγαλοπολίτης ἀγρόθεν ἀνελθὼν ἀφ' ἵππου κατέπεσε, καὶ ἐκ τούτου νοσήσας ἀπέθανεν ἑτῶν δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. His birth therefore could not be earlier than B. C. 210, and his death could not be earlier than B. C. 129.</p>	
<p><i>Apollodorus of Athens</i> mentioned the death of <i>Carneades</i>: conf. a. 129. His <i>χρονικά</i> closed at B. C. 145, and were dedicated to <i>Attalus</i> who died in B. C. 138. conf. a. 145. This passage therefore, in which the death of <i>Carneades</i> was mentioned, must have been added afterwards. <i>Apollodorus</i>, according to <i>Suidas</i>, was the disciple of <i>Panætius</i> and <i>Aristarchus</i>: Ἀπολλόδορος Ἀσκληπιάδου γραμματικὸς, εἰς τῶν Παναιτίου τοῦ Ῥοδίου φιλοσόφου καὶ Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ μαθητῶν, Ἀθηναῖος. According to <i>Scymnus</i> (conf. a. 145) he was the disciple of <i>Diogenes Babylonius</i>, συνισχολακῶς δὲ Ἀριστάρχῳ. He might hear both <i>Diogenes</i> and <i>Panætius</i>, as <i>Lælius</i> heard both: conf. a. 143. We must understand <i>συνισχολακῶς</i> to mean “studied (together with others) under <i>Aristarchus</i>.” Thus <i>Plutarch</i>. Mor. p. 677. C. uses τῶν Ξενοκράτει συσχολασάντων to express “studied under <i>Xenocrates</i>.” <i>Apollodorus</i> probably survived this period full forty years, since he lived to read a work of <i>Castor</i>, who died in B. C. 45. conf. a. 56. See this examined in Append. c. 12. No. 174.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observes the vernal equinox on the 1st of <i>Phamenoth</i> in the fiftieth year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period N. E. 620. = March 22. B. C. 128. In the same year he observed the sun at Rhodes on the sixteenth <i>Epiphi</i> = Aug. 4. B. C. 128. See App. c. 12. No. 134.</p>	
<p><i>Antipater of Sidon</i> is still living. See his time examined in Append. c. 12. No. 121.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> takes an observation at Rhodes on the 221st day of N. E. 621. = May 2. B. C. 127: Ptol. μεγ. συντ. III. p. 112. ἀναγράφει ὁ Ἰππάρχος ἐν Ῥόδῳ τετηρηκέναι διὰ τῶν ὀργάνων τὸν τε ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην τῷ ρζζ' ἔτει ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευταυτῆς [N. E. 424 + 197 = N. E. 621] κατ' Αἰγυπτίους φαρμουθιᾶς.—συνάγεται ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἡμῶν μέχρι τῆς τηρήσεως χρόνος ἑτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χξ' καὶ ἡμερῶν σιθ' καὶ ὥρων ἡσημερινῶν—ιη. Another observation on the 287th day = July 7, B. C. 127: Ibid. p. 114. εἰλήφαμεν πάλιν ἐκ τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππάρχου τετηρημένων</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
126.	628. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 89. Oros. V. 10. Chron. Alex. Cic. Brut. c. 28. anno DCXXVIII. Censorin. c. 17.	Livii Epit. 60. <i>L. Aurelius consul rebellantes Sardos subegit.</i> C. Gracchus goes into Sardinia ταμίης Ὀρίστη τῷ ὑπάτῳ. Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 1. Cic. Brut. c. 28. <i>Fuit enim M. Lepido et L. Oreste consulibus quaestor Gracchus.</i> [M'Aquillius] <i>pro cos ex [Asi]a ann. DCXXVII. [628 Varr.] III. Idus Novembr. Fast. Capitolin.</i> Thus supplied by Sigon. This triumph would refer to the war of <i>Aristonicus</i> , which <i>Perperna</i> had nearly completed three years and a half before: conf. a. 129.
125.	629. <i>M. Plautius Hypsaëus M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 11. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. IX. 5, 1. Obseq. c. 90.	Livii Epit. 60. <i>M. Fulvius Flaccus primus Transalpinos Ligures bello domuit, missus in auxilium Massiliensibus adversus Salluvios Gallos.</i> <i>Aurelius</i> remains as proconsul in Sardinia: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 2. δόγμα ποιοῦνται—τὸν Ὀρίστην ἐπιμένειν, ὡς δὴ καὶ τοῦ Γαίου διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν παραμενοῦντος.
124.	Ol. 164. U.C. Varr. 630. <i>C. Cassius Longinus C. Sextius Calvinus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 91. Vell. I. 15. Λογγίνου τὸ β' καὶ Βολβίνου Chron. Alex. De Sertio Diod. tom. X. p. 129.	<i>Aurelius</i> and C. Gracchus remain till this year in Sardinia: Gracchus apud Gellium XV. 12. <i>Biennium fui in provincia.</i> Apud Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 2. ἔξη—ταμιεύων τῷ στρατηγῷ παραμενηκέναι ἐστίν.
123.	631. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus T. Quinctius Flamininus</i> Eutrop. IV. 21. Cassiod. Oros. V. 12. Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Appellato</i> Fast. apud Noris.	C. Gracchus <i>tribunus plebis.</i> He entered upon office IV. Id. Decembres [conf. Liv. XXXIX. 52. Dionys. Ant. VI. p. 1246. Plutarch. Mor. p. 283. B.] B. C. 124. The acts of <i>Caius</i> in his first tribuneship are noticed by Plutarch C. Gr. c. 3—7. Livii Epit. 60. <i>C. Gracchus Tiberii frater tribunus plebis, eloquentior quam frater, perniciosas aliquot leges tulit &amp;c.</i> Orosius V. 12. <i>Eodem anno [sc. Metello et Flaminio coss.] C. Gracchus,—tribunus plebis per tumultum creatus, magna reipublicæ perniciēs fuit.</i> The consul <i>Metellus</i> commands in the Baliares: Liv. Ep. 60. <i>Res a Q. Metello consule adversus Baliares gestas.</i> Triumph of <i>Flaccus</i> : ..... <i>us Flaccus pro.....guribus Voconticis c. .... an. DCXXX. [631 Varr.] ..... Fast. Capitolin.</i> Conf. a. 125. A colony is sent to Carthage: Eutrop. IV. 21. <i>L. Cæcilio Metello et T. Quinctio Flaminio coss. Carthago in Africa jussu senatus reparata est;—annis duobus et viginti post quam a Scipione fuerat eversa.</i> Vell. I. 15. <i>Cassio Longino et Sertio Calvino coss.—Fabreria deducta est—et post annum—Carthago.</i> But this colony was not carried into effect till the second tribuneship of <i>Caius</i> , according to Liv.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ἐν Ῥοδῶ διαστάσεων τὴν διαπτευμένην ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ρζζ' εἶσι ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελειότης, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους παῦλι ιζ'.—γίνεται ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἡμῶν μέχρι τῆς τηρήσεως χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν πάλιν χκ', καὶ ἡμερῶν πς' [ι. σπς'] καὶ ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν—δ'. The 17th <i>Payni</i> being the 287th day, we must correct the numbers to σπς'. These observations were made thirty-five years after the observation of the equinox recorded at B. C. 162.</p>	
	<p><i>Cælius Antipater</i> the historian flourished in the time of <i>C. Gracchus</i>: <i>Cic. Div. I. 26. C. Gracchus multis dixit, ut scriptum apud Cælium est, sibi in somnis quæsturam petenti Tiberium fratrem visum esse dicere—eodem sibi leto quo ipse interisset esse pereundum. Hoc antequam tribunus plebis C. Gracchus factus esset et se audisse scribit Cælius, et dixisse multis. Conf. Val. Max. I. 7, 6. He was earlier than Sisenna: conf. a. 134. and was the instructor of Crassus: Cic. de Or. II. 12. Paullulum se crexit et addidit historiæ majorem sonum vocis vir optimus, Crassi familiaris, Antipater. Idem Brut. c. 26. L. Cælius Antipater—scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, juris valde peritus, multorum etiam, ut L. Crassi, magister. Crassus was now seventeen years of age: conf. a. 140. L. Cælius Antipater in proœmio belli Punici is quoted Cic. Or.</i></p>

B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		Ep. 60. <i>C. Gracchus</i> — <i>continuato in alterum annum tribunatu legibus agrariis latis effecit ut complures coloniae in Italia deducerentur, et una in solo diruta Carthagini, quo ipse triumvir creatus coloniam deduxit.</i> Plutarch agrees with this account: conf. a. 122. Orosius V. 12. has the same date as Eutropius.
122.	632. <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> <i>C. Fannius</i> <i>Strabo</i> <i>Cic. Brut. c. 26.</i> <i>Plin. H. N. II. 32.</i> <i>Cassiod. Obseq. c. 92.</i> <i>Chron. Alex. De Fannio</i> <i>Plutarch. C. Gracch. c. 8. 11. 12.</i>	<i>C. Gracchus tribunus plebis iterum</i> : from IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 123. He was elected when <i>Fannius</i> was made consul: <i>Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 8.</i> <i>κακίῳος (Φάνιος) μὲν ὕπατος, Γάιος δὲ ἐξάρχος ἀπεδείχθη τὸ ἐπόμενον.</i> <i>Livius Drusus</i> is one of his colleagues: <i>Plutarch. Ib. ἦν εἰς τῶν τοῦ Γαίου συναρχόντων Αἰβίος Δρουσός.</i> <i>Cic. Brut. c. 28.</i> <i>M. Drusus</i> — <i>qui in tribunatu C. Gracchum collegam iterum tribunum fregit</i> [sic bene corrigunt]. <i>Idem Fin. IV. 24. Conferam Drusum cum C. Graccho ejus fere aequali: quae hic reipublicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat.</i> <i>Sueton. Tib. c. 3.</i> <i>Drusus</i> — <i>ob criminem adversus Gracchos operam patronus senatus dictus.</i> <i>Gracchus</i> passes over to Carthage, where he remains seventy days, and returns to Rome at the time of the comitia for electing consuls: <i>Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 11.</i> The consul <i>Fannius</i> opposes him: <i>Ibid. c. 12.</i> <i>Aquae Sertiae</i> founded: <i>Liv. Ep. 61. C. Sertius proconsul, victa Salluviorum gente, coloniam Aquas Sertias condidit.</i> <i>Obsequens c. 92.</i> <i>Cn. Domitio C. Fannio</i> <i>cons.</i> — <i>Sallyes et Allobroges devicti.</i> <i>Vell. I. 15.</i> <i>Sertio</i> <i>Calvino</i> qui <i>Salluces</i> apud aquas quae ab eo <i>Sertiae</i> appellantur devicit. <i>Cassiod. Cn. Domitius et C. Fannius.</i> <i>His</i> <i>cons.</i> <i>Sertius</i> oppidum adificavit in quo <i>Aquae Sertiae</i> in <i>Galliis</i> .
121.	633. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus</i> <i>L. Opimius</i> <i>Cassiod. Obseq. c. 93.</i> <i>Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 29.</i> <i>De Opimio</i> <i>Sallust. Jug. c. 16.</i> <i>Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 11. 13.</i> <i>Oros. V. 12.</i> <i>Cic. in Pison. c. 39.</i> <i>Val. Max. IX. 4, 3.</i> <i>De Fabio</i> <i>Oros. V. 14.</i> <i>Plin. H. N. VII. 50.</i> <i>Strab. IV. p. 185.</i> ubi male <i>Αἰμιλιανός.</i> De hoc anno <i>Plin. H. N. XIV. 4.</i>	Death of <i>C. Gracchus</i> : <i>Liv. Ep. 61. C. Gracchus seditioso tribunatu acto, quum Aventinum quoque armata multitudine occupasset, a Q. Opimio consule, ex senatus consulto vocato ad arma populo, pulsus et occisus est: et cum eo Fulvius Flaccus consularis, socius ejusdem furoris.</i> <i>Conf. Cic. Phil. VIII. 4.</i> <i>Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 14—17.</i> <i>Oros. V. 12.</i> <i>Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 131.</i> <i>Val. Max. VI. 8, 3.</i> <i>Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3.</i> <i>Vell. II. 6. 7.</i> <i>Liv. Ep. 61. Cn. Domitius proconsul adversus Allobrogas ad oppidum Vindalium feliciter pugnavit.</i> <i>Ibid. Q. Fabius Maximus consul, Paulli nepos, adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum Arvernorum regem feliciter pugnavit: ex Bituiti exercitu caesa millia hominum centum viginti.</i> — <i>Allobroges in deditionem accepti.</i> <i>Conf. Caes. B. Gall. I. 45.</i> <i>Velleium II. 10.</i> <i>Orosium V. 13. 14.</i> <i>Florum III. 2.</i> <i>Plinius H. N. VII. 50.</i> <i>Q. Fabius Maximus consul apud flumen Isaram praelio commisso adversus Allobrogum Arvernorumque gentes, ad VI. Idus Augustas, CXXX millibus perduellium caesis, &amp;c.</i> <i>Strabo IV. p. 185.</i> <i>καθ' ὃ συμπίπτουσιν ὁ Ἰσαρ ποταμός καὶ ὁ Ροδανός καὶ τὸ Κεμμένον ὄρος, Κόιντος Φάβιος Μάξιμος Αἰμιλιανός οὐχ ὅλαις τρισὶ μυριάσιν εἴκοσι μυριάδας Κελτῶν κατέκοψεν.</i>
120.	Ol. 165. U. C. Varr. 634. <i>P. Manlius C. Papirius Carbo</i> <i>Cassiod. Μανιλίου καὶ Κάρβου</i> <i>Chron. Alex. Manilio et Balbo</i> <i>Fast. apud Noris.</i>	



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>c. 69. The seventh book of his History is quoted by Nonius c. 2. p. 108. <i>Calius Antipater lib. VII.</i> "Res pub. amisso exfundato pulcherrimo oppido." Idem c. 2. p. 89. <i>Calius Annal. lib. VII.</i> Idem c. 10. p. 508. <i>Calius Annali lib. VII.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
119.	635. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus L. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 94. <i>Μετέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Κόττα</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Cotta</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Cotta</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 4.	<i>C. Marius tribunus plebis</i> : in the consulship of <i>Cotta</i> : Plutarch. Mar. c. 4.
118.	636. <i>M. Porcius Cato Q. Marcus Rex Cassiod.</i> Chron. Alex. Val. Max. V. 10, 3. Gell. XIII. 19, 10. Plin. II. N. II. 31. Vell. I. 15. Obseq. c. 95. <i>Caudino et Rege</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Marcio</i> Oros. V. 14.	Gellius XIII. 19, 10. <i>M. Cato</i> —satis vehemens orator fuit, multasque orationes ad exemplum avi scriptas reliquit: et consul cum <i>Q. Marcio Rege</i> fuit; inque eo consulatu in <i>Africam</i> profectus in ea provincia mortem obiit. Liv. Ep. 62. <i>Q. Marcus</i> consul <i>Stænos</i> gentem <i>Alpinam</i> expugnavit. Conf. Oros. V. 14. Velleius I. 15. <i>Narbo Martius</i> in <i>Gallia Porcio Marcioque</i> coss.—deducta colonia est. Death of <i>Micipsa</i> : Liv. Ep. 62. <i>Micipsa Numidarum</i> rex mortuus regnum tribus filiis reliquit, <i>Adherbali</i> , <i>Hiempsali</i> , et <i>Jugurthæ</i> fratris filio quem adoptaverat.— <i>Jugurtha Hiempsalem</i> —victum occidit, <i>Adherbalem</i> regno expulit.
117.	637. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Q. Mucius Scævola</i> Cassiod. <i>Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Μαξιμου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Diademo et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Liv. Ep. 62. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Dalmatas</i> subegit. Ambassadors are sent to <i>Numidia</i> , who restore <i>Adherbal</i> : Sallust. Jug. c. 16.
116.	Ol. 166. U. C. Varr. 638. <i>C. Licinius Geta Q. Fabius Maximus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Geta et Eburno</i> Fast. apud Noris.	
115.	639. <i>M. Æmilius Scaurus M. Cæcilius Metellus</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 96. <i>Scauro et Megello</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Cassiod. <i>M. Metellus et M. Scaurus</i> . His coss. <i>L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius</i> censores <i>artem ludicram</i> ex urbe removerunt, præter <i>Latinum tibicinem</i> cum cantore et ludum talorum. Liv. Ep. 62. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> censores duos et triginta senatu moverunt.
114.	640. <i>M. Acilius Balbus C. Porcius Cato</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 97. Plin. II. N. II. 29. 56.	Liv. Ep. 63. <i>Cato Porcius</i> consul in <i>Thracia</i> male adversus <i>Scordiscos</i> pugnavit. Conf. Eutrop. IV. 24.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>L. Crassus</i> æt. 21. accuses <i>Carbo</i>: Cic. de Or. III. 20. <i>Annos natus unum et viginti</i> [nono decimo ætatis anno=U. C. Varr. 633 Auctor Dial. de Orat. c. 34.] <i>nobilissimum hominem et eloquentissimum in judicium vocarim.</i> Idem Brut. c. 43. <i>Accusavit C. Carbonem eloquentissimum hominem admodum adolescens.</i> De Or. I. 10. <i>C. Carbonem, quem tu adolescentulus perculisti.</i> From the expression <i>perculisti</i> we may infer that this cause was not in U. C. 633, the year before <i>Carbo's</i> consulship, but in U. C. 635, the year after it.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Varro</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 166. 1. <i>M. Terentius Varro philosophus et poëta nascitur.</i></p>
	<p><i>Hortensius</i> born: conf. ann. 95. 50.  <i>Crassi oratio pro Licinia virgine vestali</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43. <i>Defendit postea Liciniam virginem</i> [conf. Liv. Ep. 63. Ascon. ad Cic. pro Milone p. 837. Dion. tom. I. p. 39. et Vales. ad loc.] <i>cum annos XXVII. natus esset.</i> This cause was</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
113.	<p>641. C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius Cn. Papirius Carbo Cassiod. Eutrop. IV. 25. Tacit. Germ. c. 37. Obseq. c. 98. Plin. H. N. II. 33. Μετέλλου τὸ δ' καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Alex. Caprario et Carbo Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Eutropius IV. 25. C. Cæcilio Metello et Cn. Carbone coss. duo Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Sardinia alterum ex Thracia triumphum egerunt; nuntiatumque Romæ est Cimbro e Gallia in Italiam transisse. Tacit. Germ. c. 37. Primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma Cæcilio Metello ac Papirio Carbone consulibus. Liv. Ep. 63. Cimbri gens vaga populabundi in Illyricum venerunt: ab iis Papirius Carbo consul cum exercitu fusus est. Obsequens c. 98. C. Cæcilio Cn. Papirio coss.—Cimbri Teutonique Alpes transgressi fædam stragem Romanorum sociorumque fecerunt.</p>
112.	<p>Ol. 167. U.C. Varr. 642. M. Livius Drusus L. Calpurnius Piso Cassiod. Βρούτου καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Alex. Druso et Cæsoniano Fast. apud Noris. Scil. L. Calpurnio Pisone Cæsoniano.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 63. Livius Drusus consul adversus Scordiscos gentem a Gallis oriundam in Thracia feliciter pugnavit. Jugurtha kills Adherbal: Liv. Ep. 64. Adherbal bello petitus a Jugurtha et in oppido Cirta obsessus contra denunciationem senatus ab eo occisus est. Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 21—26. Sallust. Ib. c. 27. Quod postquam Romæ cognitum,—lege Sempronia provinciæ futuris consulibus Numidia atque Italia decretæ: Consules declarati P. Scipio Nasica L. Bestia Calpurnius.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>in the month December: Macrobius Sat. I. 10. <i>Fenestella dicens Æmiliam virginem XV. Kal. Januar. esse damnatam—deinde adjecit, "Sequebantur cum diem Saturnalia." Max ait, "Postero autem die, qui fuit XIII. Kal. Jan. Liciniam virginem ut causam diceret jussam."</i> In the consulship of M. Acilius and C. Porcius: Jul. Obseq. c. 97. which fixes this oration to December B. C. 114, when Crassus had lately entered his twenty-seventh year: conf. a. 92.</p>
<p><i>Agatharchides</i> was reader to <i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, and afterwards in advanced age tutor to <i>Ptolemy</i>: Phot. cod. 213. Ἀγαθαρχίδου—τούτω πατρί μιν ἡ Κνίδος ἦν, ἡ δὲ τέχνη γραμματικὸν ἐπιδείκνυτο· ὑπογραφεὶα δὲ καὶ ἀναγνώστην ὁ τοῦ Λέμβρου (sic) Ἡρακλείδης, δι' ὧν αὐτῷ ἐξυπηρετεῖτο, παρέσχε γινώριζεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ θρεπτός Κινναίου. <i>Agatharchides</i> lib. I. περὶ τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης apud Photium cod. 250. p. 1332. ἐγὼ δ' ἂν ἥς ἡμέρας ἡ τύχη με κατέστησιν ἐπίτροπον τοῦ σώματος τοῦ σοῦ, νέου παρτελῶς ὄντος, καὶ τῆς ὅλης βασιλείας, ἀπ' ἐκείνης εὐθύς μέγαν ἑμαυτῷ κόπον ἐπέβαλον. τίνα τοῦτον; τοῖς πρὸς ἡδονὴν ὁμιλοῦσιν ἐνατιοῦσθαι καὶ δυσχεραίνειν, σοῦ πρῶτον αὐτοῦ περιαιρούμενος οὐ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀλλὰ τὴν ἄνοιαν—οἶδα γὰρ πρεσβύτερος ὢν καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειρος γεγονώς πραγμάτων διὰ τοὺς θωπεύειν ἐπιβεβλημένους—τὰς μεγίστας βασιλείας ἄρδην ἀνερρημένας. <i>Agatharchides</i> was doubtless tutor to one of the two sons of <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i>; and more probably to the elder son, <i>Soter II.</i> than to the younger, <i>Alexander</i>. See App. c. 12. No. 143. <i>Heraclides Lembus</i> flourished about B. C. 148: conf. a. and his reader <i>Agatharchides</i>, thirty-five years after that date, might address <i>Soter II.</i> in the fourth year of his reign, about B. C. 113. In the fifth book of the same work he mentioned his declining age: Phot. cod. 213. τὴν ἅπασαν συγγραφήν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ ε' λόγου εἰς μνήμην ἀνάγει, ἐν ᾗ καὶ πεπαῦσθαι τοῦ γράφειν διὰ τινὰς τε αἰτίας ἄλλας, καὶ ὅτι τὰ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀποκλίνει πρὸς τὸ ἔξωρον.</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
111.	643. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica L. Calpurnius Bestia</i> Cassiod. Sallust. Jug. c. 27. Eutrop. IV. 26. Val. Max. I. 8, 11. Obseq. c. 99. Oros. V. 15. Cic. Brut. c. 34. <i>Νασικάριου καὶ Βεστίου</i> Chron. Alex. De Scipione Diod. tom. X. p. 183. Val. Max. VII. 5, 2.	Jugurthine war: Liv. Ep. 64. <i>Jugurthæ bellum indictum; idque Calpurnius Bestia consul gerere jussus pacem cum Jugurtha injussu populi et senatus fecit.</i> Conf. Sallustium Jug. c. 28. 29. Florus III. 1. <i>Primus in Numidiam Calpurnius Bestia consul mittitur: sed rex—pacem emit.</i> Obsequens c. 99. <i>P. Scipione L. Calpurnio coss.—Jugurthinum bellum exortum.</i>
110.	644. <i>M. Minucius Rufus Sp. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Sallust. Jug. c. 35. De Albino Eutrop. IV. 26. Oros. V. 15.	Liv. Ep. 64. <i>Jugurtha—Romam venit</i> [conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 33. 34.], <i>et propter eadem admissam in regulum quendam nomine Massivam,—Romæ interfectum,—clam profugit.</i> Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 35. The consul Albinus hastens into Africa, <i>uti ante comitia, quod tempus haud longe aberat,—bellum conficeret:</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 36. <i>Sed postquam dilapso tempore comitiorum dies adventabat, Albinus, Aulo fratre in castris pro prætore relicto, Romam decessit.</i> Idem Ibid.
109.	645. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus M. Junius Silanus</i> Cassiod. Sallust. Jug. c. 43. Cic. Brut. c. 35. Cornel. I. p. 960. et Ascon. ad loc. <i>Μετέλλου τὸ ε' καὶ Σιλάνου</i> Chron. Alex. Megello et Silano Fast. apud Noris. De Metello Plutarch. Mar. venit, exercitus ei traditur Sp. Albini pro consule:—Albinus, Auli	Sallust. Jug. c. 37. <i>Aulus—milites mense Januario</i> [Jan. B. C. 109] <i>ex hibernis in expeditionem evocat.</i> He is defeated, and concludes a peace: Sallust. c. 38. conf. Liv. Ep. 64.—Sallust. c. 39. <i>Ob ea consul Albinus—senatum de fœdere consulebat:—Senatus decernit suo atque populi injussu nullum potuisse fœdus fieri.</i> Consul—paucis diebus in Africam profisciscitur. Idem c. 43. 44. <i>Post Auli fœdus—Q. Metellus et M. Silanus consules designati provincias inter se partiverant: Metelloque Numidia evenerat:—Is ubi primum magistratum ingressus est—ad bellum quod gesturus erat animum intendit.—Ubi in Africam venit, exercitus ei traditur Sp. Albini pro consule:—Albinus, Auli</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Diodorus</i> the Peripatetic, the successor of <i>Critolaüs</i>, flourished; and <i>Clitomachus</i> the successor of <i>Carneades</i>: <i>Crassus</i> apud Cic. de Or. I. 11. <i>Audivi summos homines, cum quæstor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas, florente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, quod eam Charmadas et Clitomachus et Æschines obtinebant. Erat etiam Metrodorus, qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligentius audierat.</i>—<i>Vigebat auditor Panætii Mnesarchus et Peripatetici Critolai Diodorus.</i> For the quæstorship of <i>Crassus</i> see col. 4. <i>Diodorus</i> the Peripatetic is mentioned by Cicero Tusc. Quæst. V. 30. <i>Critolaüs</i> and <i>Diodorus</i>—<i>Κριτόλαος καὶ Διόδωρος ὁ Τύριος</i>—are named together by Stobæus Ecl. Phys. I. 3, 28. p. 58. Heer. From the death of <i>Aristotle</i> B. C. 322 to this time, when <i>Diodorus</i> still taught, the Peripatetic school had subsisted 211 years under six teachers: <i>Theophrastus</i>, <i>Strato</i> (τῶν ἄλλων Περιπατητικῶν ὁ κορυφαίωτος Στράτων Plutarch. Mor. p. 1115. B.), <i>Lyco</i>, <i>Aristo Ceus</i>, <i>Critolaüs</i>, <i>Diodorus</i>: of which space the three last had occupied 116 years, B. C. 226—111. Conf. a. 155. <i>Diodorus</i> therefore was now in advanced age. For the succession in this school, conf. a. 226. In the list of teachers—<i>διάδοχοι τῆς σχολῆς κατὰ τάξιν</i>—in the Life of <i>Aristotle</i> apud Buhle tom. I. p. 60. 61. the names appear to be partly interpolated and partly transposed. For the embassy of <i>Critolaüs</i> to Rome, conf. a. 155. <i>Clitomachus</i> had already arrived at old age—<i>senectutem</i>—eighteen years before this date, in B. C. 129, when he succeeded <i>Carneades</i>: conf. a. 129.</p>	<p>The quæstorship of <i>Crassus</i> is placed in this year by Pighius Annal. tom. III. p. 119. ad U. C. [Capitolin.] 642. because <i>Scævola</i> and <i>Crassus</i> were quæstors in the same year (conf. a. 107), and because <i>hic annus quæsturæ Q. Mucii Scævolæ fuit, sicut ex ejus tribunatu plebis patebit.</i> Pighius produces no testimony to fix the quæstorship of <i>Scævola</i> to this date. Pearce ad Cic. de Or. I. 11. also without producing evidence, asserts, <i>Crassus quæstor fuit U. C. [Varr.] 643.</i> He probably follows Pighius. Since <i>Crassus</i> was born in B. C. 140 [conf. a. 92], and was therefore only in his twenty-ninth year in B. C. 111, it is not likely that he was quæstor before this date. But, if the legal age for the quæstorship was thirty-one, which is the opinion of Ernesti ad Ciceronem in Indice Legum v. ANNALES, —<i>Annus constitutus Villia lege</i> [in B. C. 180: conf. Liv. XL. 44.] <i>quæsturæ</i> 31.—and of Pighius himself, tom. II. p. 334. ad annum Capitolin. 573. (quoted apud Drakenborch. ad Liv. XL. 44.), then in that case the quæstorship of <i>Crassus</i> (and consequently of <i>Scævola</i>) would fall in B. C. 109.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Atticus</i>: conf. a. 32.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	c. 7. Oros. V. 15. Val. Max. II. 7, 2. Eutrop. IV. 27.	<p><i>fratris exercitusque clade percussus,—quantum temporis æstivorum in imperio fuit plerumque milites stativis castris habebat.</i> The transactions of this campaign are related by Sallust c. 45—60. Idem c. 61. <i>Metellus, postquam videt—jam æstatem exactam esse,—exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia collocat.</i></p> <p>Meanwhile the consul Silanus had been engaged with the Cimbri: Liv. Ep. 65. <i>M. Junius Silanus consul adversus Cimbros infeliciter pugnavit</i> [conf. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II. p. 974.]; <i>legatis Cimbrorum sedem et agros in quibus consisterent postulantibus senatus negavit.</i>—And Minucius with the Thracians: Ibid. <i>M. Minucius proconsul adversus Thrakas prospere pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. IV. 27. <i>A M. Junio Silano collega Q. Metelli Cimbri in Gallia, et a Minucio Rufo in Macedonia Scordisci et Triballi—victi sunt.</i></p>
108.	Ol. 168. U.C. Varr. 646. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba M. Aurélius Scaurus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 100. Chron. Alex. <i>Calvo et Hortensio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>Metellus</i> continues in the command as proconsul: Sallust. Jug. c. 62. <i>Romæ senatus de provinciis consultus Numidiam Metello decreverat.</i> This campaign is related by Sallust c. 68—81. Obsequens c. 100. <i>C. Sergio Galba M. Scauro</i> coss.—<i>Contra Jugurtham prospere dimicatum.</i></p>
107.	647. <i>L. Cassius Longinus C. Marius</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 15. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. X. 13. <i>Longino et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Marius</i> was <i>C. Marius C. F. (C.) Nepos</i> ; which the author had taken, as in some other instances, for a cognomen. But <i>Marius</i> had no cognomen: Plutarch. Mar. c. 1. Γαίου Μαρίου γῆτρῳ οὐκ ἔχοντι εἰσὶν ὀνόματα. De Mario Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Mar. c. 9. Sallust. Jug. c. 73.	<p><i>Metellus</i> is superseded by <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 82. <i>Roma per literas fit certior Mario provinciam Numidiam datam. Nam consulem factum ante acceperat</i> (sc. at the preceding comitia: conf. c. 73.). Idem c. 86. <i>Marius—in Africam profectus paucis diebus Uticam advehitur: exercitus ei traditur a P. Rutilio legato.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 10. <i>Sulla</i> is quæstor to <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 95. Val. Max. VI. 9, 6. Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Campaign of <i>Marius</i> in Africa: Sallust. c. 87—97. ending with winter quarters: <i>Marium jam in hiberna proficiscentem</i> c. 97. <i>in hiberna proficiscitur</i> c. 100. and again c. 103. <i>Marius exercitu in hibernaculis composito.</i></p> <p><i>Metellus</i> obtains a triumph: Vell. II. 11. <i>Metelli tamen et triumphus fuit clarissimus et meritum; virtutisque cognomen Numidici inditum.</i> Conf. Eutropium IV. 27.</p> <p><i>Cassius</i> slain in Gaul: Liv. Ep. 65. <i>L. Cassius consul a Tigurinis Gallis, pago Helvetiorum, qui a civitate secesserant, in finibus Allobrogum cum exercitu cæsus est.</i> Cæsar. B. Gall. I. 7. <i>L. Cassium consulem occisum exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 15.</p>
106.	648. <i>C. Atilius Serranus Q. Servilius Cæpio</i> Cassiod. Gell. XV. 28. Vell. II. 53. Obseq.	<p><i>Jugurtha</i> is captured: Liv. Ep. 66. <i>Jugurtha—vinctus a Boccho et Mario traditus est: in qua re præcipua opera L. Cornelii Sullæ quæstoris Marii fuit.</i> Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 104—113. Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Mar. c. 10. Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 141. This occurred in the</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Dionysius Thrax</i> came between <i>Aristarchus</i> and <i>Tyrannio</i>: Suidas: Διονύσιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Θράξ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς Τήρου, Τήρος τοῦνομα κληθεὶς, Ἀριστάρχου μαθητὴς, γραμματικὸς· ὃς ἐσοφίστευεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου, καὶ ἐξηγήσατο Τυραννίῳ τῶ προτέρῳ. συνέταξε δὲ πλεῖστα γραμματικὰ τε καὶ συνταγματικὰ καὶ ὑπομνήματα. <i>Aristarchus</i> began to be eminent B. C. 156: conf. a. <i>Tyrannio</i> was brought to Rome in B. C. 71: conf. a. An interval of eighty-five years. <i>Dionysius</i> in his youth might have heard <i>Aristarchus</i> in his old age: but it is not probable that he could have lived to teach at Rome in the time of <i>Pompey</i>. Suidas therefore may be thus corrected: Ἀριστάρχου μαθητὴς, γραμματικὸς· καὶ ἐξηγήσατο Τυραννίῳ τῶ προτέρῳ, ὃς ἐσοφίστευεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπ. τοῦ μεγ. For <i>Tyrannio</i> at Rome conf. ann. 71. 58. That <i>Dionysius</i> taught at Rhodes is attested by Strabo XIV. p. 655. Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος—Ἀλεξανδρεῖς μὲν ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ Ῥόδιοι. And by Athenæus XI. p. 489. a. Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ ἐν Ῥόδῳ λέγεται τὴν Νεστορίδα κατασκευάσαι, τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ συνεγχεάντων τὰργύριον. And by Suidas v. Τυραννίων. conf. a. 71. See Append. c. 12. N°. 151.</p>	<p><i>L. Crassus tribunus plebis</i>. He was tribune the year before <i>Scævola</i>: and <i>Scævola</i> was tribune in B. C. 106: Cic. Brut. c. 43. (<i>Scævola—collega Crassi</i>) omnibus quidem aliis in magistratibus, sed tribunus anno post fuit; coque in rostris sedente suavit Serviliam legem Crassus. Nam censuram sine Scævola gessit. That oration was delivered in B. C. 106. conf. a. Of the tribunate of <i>Crassus</i> Cicero Ibid. remarks, Ita tacitus tribunatus, ut, nisi in eo magistratu cœnavisset apud præconem Granium, idque nobis bis narravisset Lucilius, tribunum plebis nesciremus fuisse. <i>Granius</i> is mentioned by Cicero pro Plancio c. 14. The poet <i>Lucilius</i> (the friend of <i>Scipio</i> and <i>Lælius</i>: Hor. Sat. II. 1, 72.) is now in his forty-second year: conf. a. 148. For his death conf. a. 103.</p>
	<p>Birth of Cicero: Gell. XV. 28. A Q. Cæpione et Q. Serrano, quibus consulibus ante diem tertium Nonas Januarias M. Cicero natus est. Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 5. III. Nonas natali meo. Conf. Ep.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>c. 101. Σερράνου καὶ Σκιπίωνος Chron. Alex. De Serrano Cic. pro Plancio c. 5. De Cæpione Sallust. Jug. c. 114.</p>	<p>beginning of B. C. 106, soon after the winter quarters of <i>Marius</i>. He is still called consul by Sallust c. 104. <i>Legatis (Bocchi) potestas cundi Romam fit ab consule</i>. Upon their return, <i>Bocchus per literas a Mario petivit uti Sullam ad se mitteret. Is missus</i> &amp;c. c. 105. <i>Sulla</i>, in his conference with <i>Bocchus</i>, <i>dicit se missum a consule venisse</i> c. 109. Birth of <i>Pompey</i>: <i>consulibus C. Atilio Q. Servilio Vell. II. 53. prid. Kal. Octobres</i> Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 2. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 168. 3. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus oritur</i>. Rightly placed. Cassiodorus: <i>Q. Servilius et C. Atilius Serranus. His coss. per Servilium Cæpionem consulem judicia equitibus et senatoribus communicata</i>. Obsequens c. 101. <i>Q. Servilio Cæpione Atilio Serrano coss.—Per Cæpionem consulem senatorum et equitum judicia communicata</i>. Noticed by Tacitus Ann. XII. 60. <i>Sempronius rogationibus [B. C. 123] equester ordo in possessione judiciorum locaretur, aut rursus Serviliæ leges senatui judicia redderent, Mariusque et Sulla olim de eo vel præcipue bellarent</i>. Conf. a. 70.</p>
105.	<p>649. <i>P. Rutilius Rufus C. Manilius</i> Cassiod. <i>M. Manlius</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>C. Manlius</i> Oros. V. 16. <i>Cn. Manlius</i> Liv. Ep. 67. <i>P. Rutilius Cn. Mallius</i> Val. Max. II. 3, 2. 'Ρούρου τὸ β' καὶ Μαλλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Rufus et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>P. Atilio Corn. Manilio</i> Obseq. c. 102. De <i>Manlio</i> Cic. pro Muren. c. 17. pro Plancio c. 5.</p>	<p>Successes of the Cimbri: Liv. Ep. 67. <i>Ab iisdem hostibus (Cimbris) Cn. Manlius consul et Q. Servilius Cæpio proconsul victi prælio castrisque binis exuti sunt: militum millia octoginta occisa, calorum et lixarum quadraginta</i>. Conf. Oros. V. 16.—Sallust. Jug. c. 113. 114. <i>Jugurtha Sullæ victus traditur, et ab eo ad Marium deductus. Per idem tempus adversum Gallos a ducibus nostris Q. Cæpione et M. Manlio male pugnatum: quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat</i>. This is to be understood with some latitude. <i>Cæpio</i> was defeated <i>prid. Non. Octob.</i> πρὸ μιᾶς νόων 'Οκτωβρίων Plutarch. Lucull. c. 27. perhaps twenty months after the capture of <i>Jugurtha</i> in the beginning of B. C. 106. conf. a. And Plutarch Mar. c. 11. implies an interval: <i>ταχὺ τὸν φόνον τοῦτον [from the capture of Jugurtha by Sulla]—ἀπεσκέδασεν—ὁ κατασχὼν τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας κίνδυνος.—ἄρτι γὰρ ἀπηγγελημένης τῆς Ἰεργούρθα συλλήψεως, αἱ περὶ Τευτόνων καὶ Κίμβρων φήμαι προσέπιπτον</i>. It appears, then, that <i>Marius</i> remained almost two years in Africa as proconsul, after <i>Jugurtha</i> had been taken. He is elected consul in his absence: Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>Sed postquam bellum in Numidia confectum et Jugurtham vinctum adduci Romam nuntiatum est, Marius consul absens est factus et ei decreta provincia Gallia</i>. Velleius II. 12. inaccurately places the defeat of <i>Cæpio</i> in his consulship: <i>Effusa immanis vis Germanarum gentium—cum Cæpionem Manliumque consules, et ante Carbonem Silanumque fudissent in Galliis</i>. But <i>Cæpio</i> was routed after <i>Manlius</i>; consequently when proconsul. Florus III. 3. rightly observes the order of these events: <i>Nec primum quidem impetum Silanus [B. C. 109], nec secundum Manlius [B. C. 105], nec tertium Cæpio [Oct. B. C. 105], sustinere potuerunt</i>.</p>
104.	<p>Ol. 169. U. C. Varr. 650. <i>C. Marius II. C. Flavius Fimbria</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II. p. 974. Obseq. c. 103. See col. 2. De <i>Mario</i> Plin. H. N. X. 4. Plut. Mar. c. 14.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>Is Kalendis Januariis magna gloria consul triumphavit</i>. Plutarch. Mar. c. 12. αὐταῖς καλάνδαις Ἰανουαρίαις, ἣν ἔτους ἀρχὴν ἄγουσι Ῥωμαῖοι, τὴν τε ὑπατείαν ἀνέλαθε καὶ τὸν θρίαμβον εἰσήλασεν. Conf. Liv. Ep. 67. Velleium II. 12. Plinium H. N. XXXIII. 1. <i>Sulla</i> is <i>legatus</i> to <i>Marius</i>: Plutarch. Sull. c. 4. (τῷ Σύλλᾳ) ἐχρήτο πρὸς τὰς στρατείας, τὸ μὲν δεύτερον ὑπατεύων πρεσβευτῇ, τὸ δὲ τρίτον χιλιάρχῳ.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Att. XIII. 42. ἡμέρα τρίτη τῶν νῆων καλανδῶν Plutarch. Cic. c. 2. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 168. 3. <i>Cicero Arpini nascitur matre Helvia patre equestris ordinis ex regio Volscorum genere.</i> In reality in the middle of Ol. 168. 2.</p> <p><i>Crassus æt. 34. suavit Serviliam legem</i> [see col. 2.]: Cic. Brut. c. 43. <i>Quatuor et triginta tum habebat annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præstabat: his enim consulibus eam legem suavit, quibus nati sumus.</i> Cic. de Or. II. 55. mentions <i>Crassi orationem de lege Servilia.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		Obsequens c. 103. <i>C. Mario C. Flacco</i> [l. <i>Flavio</i> ] <i>coss.</i> — <i>Cimbri Alpes transgressi—junxerunt se Teutonis.</i> — <i>In Macedonia Thraces subacti.</i>
103.	651. <i>C. Marius III. L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Cassiod. Μαρίνου καὶ Ὀρέστων Chron. Alex. De <i>Mario</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 14.	Liv. Ep. 67. <i>Mario propter Cimbrici belli metum continuatus per complures annos magistratus est. Secundo et tertio absens consul creatus quartum consulatum dissimulanter captans consecutus est. Vell. II. 12. Tum multiplicati consulatus ejus. Tertius in apparatu belli consumptus: quo anno Cn. Domitius tribunus plebis legem tulit ut sacerdotes, quos antea collega sufficiebant, populus crearet. Sulla military tribune: conf. a. 104.</i>
102.	652. <i>C. Marius IV. Q. Lutatius Catulus</i> Cassiod. Plutarch. Mar. c. 14. 15. Plin. H. N. XXII. 6. Obseq. c. 104. Cic. pro Archia c. 3. Eutrop. V. 1. Chron. Alex. De <i>Mario</i> Oros. V. 16.	Liv. Ep. 68. <i>C. Marius consul summa vi obpugnata a Teutonis et Ambronibus castra defendit: duobus deinde præliis circa Aquas Sextias eos hostes delevit, in quibus cæsa traduntur hostium ducenta millia, capta nonaginta. Marius absens quintum consul creatus est. triumphum oblatum donec et Cimbrovinceret distulit. Velleius II. 12. Quarto (consulatu) trans Alpes circa Aquas Sextias cum Teutonis conflixit amplius CL (millibus) hostium priore ac postero die ab eo trucidatis. Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 15—22. Oros. V. 16.</i> A second Servile war arises in Sicily, κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κίμβρους τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν. Diod. tom. X. p. 147. Described by Diodorus tom. X. p. 143—166. It lasted almost four years, and was ended by the proconsul <i>Aquillius</i> , probably in B. C. 99: conf. a. which determines the beginning of the war to this year. It was ill conducted by <i>L. Lucullus</i> and <i>C. Servilius</i> : Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1181. = tom. X. p. 161. προχωρίζεται κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν ἡ σύγκλητος—Λεύκιον Λικίνιον Λούκουλλον.—ἦν δὲ τῶν δεόντων ὁ στρατηγὸς—οὐδὲν. p. 164. Γάτος δὲ Σερούλιος καταπεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς διάδοχος Λουκούλλου οὐδ' αὐτὸς τι ἄξιον μνήμης ἐπραξε. <i>Servilius</i> was succeeded by the consul <i>Aquillius</i> in B. C. 101: conf. a.
101.	653. <i>C. Marius V. M' Aquillius</i> Cassiod. Diod. tom. X. p. 164. Chron. Alex. De <i>Mario</i> Oros. V. 16. Val. Max. IX. 7. 1. Plutarch. Mar. c. 22.	Velleius II. 12. ( <i>Marius</i> ) quinto (consulatu) citra Alpes in campis quibus nomen erat <i>Raudiis</i> ipse consul et proconsul <i>Q. Lutatius Catulus</i> fortunatissimo decertavere prælio: cæsa aut capta amplius C (millia) hominum. Conf. Oros. V. 16. Liv. Ep. 68. <i>Cimbri repulso ab Alpibus fugatoque Q. Catulo proconsule—quum fugientem proconsule metacitumque consecuti in Italiam trajecissent, junctis ejusdem Catuli et C. Marii exercitibus, prælio victi sunt:—in quo cæsa traduntur hos-</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Artemidorus</i> flourished: <i>Marcianus Heracleot.</i> p. 65. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος γεώγραφος κατὰ τὴν ρξθ' ὀλυμπιάδα γεγονώς, τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον μέρος τῆς ἔντος καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς τυγχανούσης θαλάσσης ἐκπερικλεύσας, διασάμενος δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον τὰ Γάδιρα καὶ μέρη τινὰ τῆς ἔκτος θαλάσσης,—τῆς μὲν ἀκριβοῦς γεωγραφίας λείπεται τὸν δὲ περίπλουν τῆς ἔντος Ἡρακλείου πορθμοῦ θαλάσσης καὶ τὴν ἀναμέτρησιν ταύτης μετὰ τῆς προσήκουσας ἱπιμελείας ἐν ἑνδεκά διεξῆλθε βιβλίοις, ὡς σαφέστατον καὶ ἀκριβέστατον περίπλουν τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς ἀναγράψαι θαλάσσης. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 149.</p>	<p><i>Attii Tereus</i>: in the sixtieth year before the death of <i>Cæsar</i>: <i>Cic. Phil. I. 15. Nisi Accio tum plaudere et sexagesimo post anno palmam dari putabatis, non Bruto.</i> The drama was the <i>Tereus</i>: <i>Cic. Ep. Att. XVI. 2. Delectari mihi (Brutus) Tereco videbatur, et habere majorem Accio quam Antonio gratiam.</i> The sixtieth year before B. C. 44 will fix the date to B. C. 103. <i>Attius</i> at this time is about sixty-seven years of age: <i>conf. a. 170.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Turpilius</i>: <i>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 169. 2. Turpilius comicus senex admodum Sinuessæ moritur.</i> And of <i>Lucilius</i>: <i>Hieron. Ibid. Ol. 169. 2. C. Lucilius satirarum scriptor Neapoli moritur ac publico funere effertur anno ætatis XLVI.</i> As he was born in B. C. 148 (<i>conf. a.</i>), he is rightly said to be in his forty-sixth year. And yet the expression of <i>Horace Sat. II. 1, 34.</i> by whom <i>Lucilius</i> is called <i>senex</i>, implies that he lived to a later period.</p>
<p><i>Archias</i> in his youth comes to Rome: <i>Cic. pro Arch. c. 3. Ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque—se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiæ (nam ibi natus est)—celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. post in ceteris Asiæ partibus cunctæque Græciæ ejus adventus celebrabantur.—Hac tanta celebritate famæ cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo.—Statim Luculli cum prætextatus etiam tum Archias esset cum domum suam receperunt.</i> He was still living forty-one years afterwards, in B. C. 61: <i>conf. a.</i></p>	<p><i>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 169. 3. M. Furius poeta cognomento Bibaculus Cremonæ nascitur.</i> This poet is ridiculed by <i>Horace Sat. II. 5, 41. conf. Schol. ad locum et Quintil. VIII. 6, 17.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>tium centum quadraginta millia, capta sexaginta [conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 27.]. <i>Marius totius civitatis consensu exceptus pro duobus triumphis qui obferebantur uno contentus fuit.</i> The battle was fought III. Kal. Sextil. Plutarch. Mar. c. 26. πρὸ τριῶν ἡμερῶν τῆς νομηνίας τοῦ νῦν μὲν Αὐγούστου τότε δὲ Σεξτιλίου μηνός.</p> <p><i>Aquillius</i> commands in Sicily: Diod. apud Phot. Cod. 244. p. 1184. = tom. X. p. 164. τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διαλθόντος [probably the first year of the war], ὑπατος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Γάιος Μάριος ἤρεθῃ τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἀκύλλιος ὧν ὁ Ἀκύλλιος στρατηγὸς κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν σταλὲς—ἐπιφανεῖ μάχῃ τοὺς ἀποστάτας νίκησι.—He concludes the war in the fourth year: conf. a. 99.</p> <p>The disorders which occurred when <i>Saturninus</i> was a candidate for the tribuneship are noticed by Val. Max. IX. 7, 1. 3. Liv. Ep. 69. The election occurred after the return of <i>Marius</i> to Rome: Val. Max. IX. 7, 1. <i>L. Equitium, qui—tribunatum adversus leges cum L. Saturnino petebat, a C. Mario quintum consulatum gerente in publicam custodiam ductum &amp;c.</i></p>
100.	<p>Ol. 170. U. C. Varr. 654. <i>C. Marius VI. L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 34. Plutarch. Mar. c. 28. Vell. I. 15. Obseq. c. 105. Cic. Brut. c. 62. pro Rabir. c. 7. in Catil. I. 2. Phil. VIII. 5. Ascon. in Cic. Pison. p. 601. De Mario Oros. V. 17. Vell. II. 12.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 69. <i>L. Appuleius Saturninus—tribunus plebis per vim creatus non minus violenter tribunatum quam petierat gessit: et, quum legem Agrariam per vim tulisset, Metello Numidico, eo quod in eam non juraverat, diem dixit: qui—in exsilium voluntarium Rhodum profectus est</i> [conf. Cic. pro Plancio c. 36. in Pisonem c. 9.]. <i>Profecto C. Marius seditionis auctor, qui sextum consulatum per tribus sparsa pecunia emerat, aqua et igni interdixit</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 29—31. Plutarch. Mar. c. 29. Cic. pro Sext. c. 16.]. <i>Idem Appuleius Saturninus tribunus plebis C. Memmii candidatum consulatus—occidit, quibus rebus concitato senatu—obpressus armis cum Glaucia prætor—interfectus est.</i> See Cicero pro Rabir. c. 7. <i>Fit senatusconsultum ut C. Marius L. Valerius consules adhiberent tribunos plebis et prætores quos eis videretur, operamque darent ut imperium P. R. majestasque conservaretur. Adhibent omnes tribunos plebis præter Saturninum, prætores præter Glauciam, &amp;c.</i> And Velleius II. 12. who favours <i>Marius</i>. Cic. Brut. c. 62. <i>Longe improbissimus C. Servilius Glaucia.—is prætor eodem die quo Saturninus tribunus plebis, Mario et Flacco consulibus, est interfectus.</i> Compare also Oros. V. 17. Val. Max. III. 2, 18. On <i>Saturninus</i> see Val. Max. VIII. 1, 2. 3. damnat. VIII. 6, 2.</p> <p>Birth of <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i>: in the month <i>Quintilis</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 106. Macroh. Sat. I. 12. <i>Hoc mense a. d. quartum Idus Quintiles Julius procreatus est.</i> Conf. a. 44.</p> <p>Obsequens c. 105. <i>C. Mario L. Valerio</i> coss.—<i>Fugitivi in Sicilia præliis trucidati.</i> Conf. a. 99.</p>
99.	<p>655. <i>M. Antonius A. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Gell. IV. 6. Plin. H. N. VIII. 7. Obseq. c. 106. Ἀντωνίου καὶ Ἀλβίνου Chron. Alex. Antonino et Albino Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Return of <i>Metellus</i>: Liv. Ep. 69. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus ab exsilio ingenti totius civitatis favore reductus est.</i> Gell. XIII. 28. <i>Verba sunt Claudii Quadrigarii ex Annalium ejus tertio decimo: "Contione dimissa Metellus in Capitolium venit cum multis mortalibus; inde cum domum proficiscitur tota civitas eum reduxit."</i> Conf. Val. Max. IV. 1, 13. Appian. Civ. I. 33. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους—Μετέλλου ἡ κατόδος ἐβόη. Two years of exile are mentioned by Diodorus tom. X. p. 173. περὶ τῆς τοῦ Μετέλλου φυγῆς ἐπ' ἔτη δύο γενομένων λόγων ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 3. <i>Instruxerunt auxeruntque ab omni parte Grammaticam L. Ælius Lanuvinus gener Q. Ælii, Servius Claudius, uterque eques Romanus, multique ac varii et in doctrina et in republica usus. L. Ælius cognomine duplici fuit. nam et Præconinus, quod pater ejus præconium fecerat, vocabatur, et Stylo [Hence Ælius Stilo Plin. H. N. IX. 35. Stilonis Præconini Idem XXXVII. 1.] quod orationes nobilissimo cuique scribere solebat. tantus optimatum fautor ut Q. Metellum Numidicum in exilium comitatus sit. L. Ælius was the preceptor of Varro and of Cicero himself: Cic. Brut. c. 56. Fuit is omnino vir egregius et eques Romanus cum primis honestus, idemque eruditissimus et Græcis literis et Latinis, antiquitatisque nostræ et in inventis rebus et in actis scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus. quam scientiam Varro noster acceptam ab illo auctamque per sese—pluribus et illustrioribus litteris explicavit. Sed idem Ælius Stoicus esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit unquam nec fuit: scribebat tamen orationes quas alii dicerent.—scriptis etiam ipse interfui, cum essem apud Ælium adolescens cumque audire perstudiose solem.</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Probably two years current. He went into exile in the beginning of B. C. 100, and returned towards the end of B. C. 99.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 69. <i>M' Aquillius proconsul in Sicilia bellum Servile excitatum confecit.</i> Conf. Cic. de Or. II. 47. <i>M' Aquillius—quem ego (Antonius) consulem fuisse, imperatorem ornatum a senatu, orantem in Capitolium ascendisse meminisse.</i> This war was ended in the fourth year: Diod. tom. X. p. 166. ὁ μὲν οὖν κατὰ Σικελίαν τῶν οἰκτῶν πόλεμος, διαμείνας ἔτη σχεδὸν πέντε, τραγικὴν ἔσχε τὴν καταστροφὴν. The conclusion of the war is related by Livy l. c. after the return of <i>Metellus</i>; which places its termination in B. C. 99: and it had lasted a year before the consulship of <i>Aquillius</i> (conf. a. 101), which places its commencement in B. C. 102.</p>
98.	656. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos T. Didius Cassiod.</i> Obseq. c. 107. Fast. Capitol. Μετίλλου τὸ 5' καὶ Κιτιδίου Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Junio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>L. Cornelius Dolabell. pro cos. ex Hispania ulterior. de Lusitan.</i> DCLV. [656 Varr.] V. K. Feb. Fast. Capitolin. This date, V. K. Feb. U. C. Varr. 656. is in reality January B. C. 97. But, as that would fall within the consulship of <i>Lentulus</i> and <i>Crassus</i>, and as this triumph is placed by the Marble in Ed. Sigon. in the year of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Didius</i>, it may be doubted whether in this case also, as at B. C. 81, 44, 39, the year of the city has not been anticipated. See Introd. p. xviii.</p>
97.	657. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Licinius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Plin. H. N. X. 2. XXX. 1. Obseq. c. 108. Fast. Capitolin. Μετρούλλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex.	<p>Liv. Ep. 70. <i>T. Didius proconsul adversus Celtiberos feliciter pugnavit.</i> <i>Sertorius</i> served under <i>Didius</i> in Spain: conf. <i>Sallustium</i> apud Gell. II. 27. Plutarch. <i>Sertor.</i> c. 3. ἐκπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Δειδίου στρατηγῶ χιλίαρχος ἐπ' Ἰβηρίας. He had first served under <i>Cæpio</i> in B. C. 105, and then with <i>Marius</i>, against the <i>Cimbri</i>: Plutarch. <i>Ibid.</i></p> <p>Plinius H. N. XXX. 1. DCLVII. <i>denum anno urbis Cn. Cornelio Lentulo P. Licinio Crasso coss. senatusconsultum factum est ne homo immolaretur.</i></p>
96.	Ol. 171. U. C. Varr. 658. <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus C. Cassius Longinus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Ascon. in Cic. pro <i>Scauro</i> p. 1005. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 109. <i>Enobarbo et Longino</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p>Obsequens c. 109. <i>Cn. Domitio C. Cassio coss.—Ptolemæus rex Ægypti Cyrenis mortuus S. P. Q. R. hæredem reliquit.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Cn. Domitius et C. Cassius. His coss. Ptolemæus Ægypti rex populum Romanum hæredem reliquit.</i> A mistake for <i>Cyrenarum rex</i>: Liv. Ep. 70. <i>Ptolemæus Cyrenarum rex, cui cognitum Apioni fuit, mortuus hæredem P. R. reliquit, et ejus regni civitates senatus liberas esse jussit.</i> Rightly placed by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 171. 1. <i>Ptolemæus rex Cyrenæ moriens Romanos testamento dimisit hæredes.</i></p>
95.	659. <i>L. Licinius Crassus Q. Mucius Scaevola</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 110. Fast. Capitolin. Ascon. in Cic. in <i>Pison.</i> p. 709. Cic. Brut. c. 64. de Offic. III. 11. Val. Max.	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>(<i>M. Antonius</i> defends <i>M. Aquilius</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 47. Liv. Ep. 70. <i>Quum M. Aquilius de pecuniis repetundis causam diceret, ipse judices rogare noluit. M. Antonius qui pro eo perorabat tunicam a pectore ejus discidit, ut honestas cicatrices ostenderet: quibus conspectis, indubitanter absolutus est. Cicero ejus rei solus auctor.</i> This cause appears to be placed by the epitomator in B. C. 98 or B. C. 97; being related between the conclusion of the Servile war in Sicily and the acts of <i>Didius</i> the proconsul in Spain.)</p>
<p><i>Meleager</i> the collector of the <i>Anthologia</i> flourished: Scholiastes in Cod. Vatic. p. 92. apud Jacobs t. VI. p. xxxix. Γαλαριῶδες ἦν, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶς ἐαυτοῦ ἐμνημόνευσεν ἡμασεν ἐπὶ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἐσχάτου. The last <i>Seleucus</i> reigned in B. C. 95. See Appendix c. 3. N<sup>o</sup>. 17. <i>Meleager</i> mentioned the death of <i>Antipater Sidonius</i>: Ep. 123. τίς τὸν τάρων Ἀντιπάτρου Σιδωνίου ποιητοῦ. And <i>Anti-</i></p>	<p><i>Hortensius L. Crasso Q. Scævola consulis primum in foro dixit:—Undeviginti annos natus erat eo tempore: Cic. Brut. c. 64. born therefore B. C. 114.</i>  <i>Crassi oratio pro Q. Capione: Cic. Brut. c. 43. Est etiam L. Crassi in consulatu pro Q. Cæpione, &amp;c.</i>  <i>Birth of Lucretius: Hieronymus in Eusebii</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	VIII. 15, 6. De Crasso Val. Max. III. 7, 6. Cic. in Pison. c. 26.	
94.	660. C. Cælius Calvus L. Domitius Ahenobar- bus Cassiod. Fast. Ca- pitolin. Obseq. c. 111. Cn. Domitius C. Cæ- lius Ascon. Arg. in Cic. Cornel. I. Βάλβου καὶ Αἰνοβάββου Chron. Alex.	
93.	661. C. Valerius Flac- cus M. Herennius Cas- siod. Obseq. c. 112. Chron. Alex. Fast. Ca- pitolin. Plin. H. N. XIX. 3.	T. Didius II. pro cos. ex Hispania de Celtibereis an. DCLX. [661 Varr.] IIII. Id. Jun. P. Licinius Crassus pro cos. de Lusitaneis an. DCLX. pridie Idus Jun. Fast. Capitolin.
92.	Ol. 172. U. C. Varr. 662. C. Claudius Pulcher M. Perperna Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 113. Φούλκου καὶ Περπέρνου Chron. Alex. Pulcro et Perpenna Fast. apud Noris.	Sulla, being sent to Cappadocia, received the ambassadors of Ar- saces king of Parthia: the first public transaction between Rome and Parthia: Plutarch. Sull. c. 5. Liv. Ep. 70. Ariobarzanes in reg- num Cappadociæ a L. Cornelio Sulla reductus est. Parthorum legati a rege Arsace missi venerunt ad Sullam ut amicitiam P. R. peterent. After the prætorship of Sulla: Plutarch. Ibid. μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀποστέλλεται. But Velleius II. 15. places his prætor- ship in B. C. 91: L. Cæsare et P. Rutilio coss. [B. C. 90] L. Sulla anno ante prætura functus, &c. He appears to have placed the prætorship of Sulla too low. Exile of P. Rutilius: Liv. Ep. 70. P. Rutilius, vir summæ inno- centiæ, quoniam legatus Q. Mucii proconsulis a publicanorum injuriis Asiam defenderat [in B. C. 94], invisus equestri ordini, penes quem judicia erant, repetundarum damnatus in exilium missus est. Velleius II. 13. Eam potestatem nacti equites Gracchanis legibus [B. C. 123]— P. Rutilium, virum non sæculi sui sed omnis ævi optimum, interroga- tum lege repetundarum maximo cum gemitu civitatis damnaverant. Cicero Brut. c. 30. Rutilius—doctus vir et Græcis literis eruditus, Panaetii auditor, prope perfectus in Stoicis.—Qui quanquam inno- centissimus in judicium vocatus esset (quo judicio convulsam penitus sci- mus esse rempublicam), cum essent eo tempore eloquentissimi viri L. Crassus et M. Antonius consulares, eorum adhibere neutrum voluit. dixit ipse pro sese. Idem pro Scauro p. 1007. Cum judicia penes equestrem ordinem essent, et P. Rutilio damnato nemo tam innocens videretur ut non timeret illa. Conf. Cic. pro Fonteio c. 13. in Pisonem c. 39. The epitomator relates the condemnation of Rutilius between the mission of Sulla and the tribuneship of Drusus; which would place it in B. C. 92. But as Crassus was now censor, and as Cicero Brut. c. 30. merely calls him consularis, the trial perhaps occurred in the preceding year B. C. 93, before the censorship of Crassus.

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*pater* was still living in B. C. 127: see Append. c. 12. N°. 121. which agrees with the account of the Scholiast. For *Meleager* see App. c. 12. N°. 156.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Chron. Olymp. 171. 2. *T. Lucretius poeta nascitur, qui—propria se manu interfecit anno ætatis quadragesimo quarto.*

*Philo* flourished: Crassus apud Cic. de Or. III. 28. *Nunc enim apud Philonem quem in Academia maxime vigere audio.* referring to B. C. 91. The successor of *Clitomachus*: Stob. Eclog. Phys. II. 7. p. 38. Heer. Φίλων ἐγένετο Λαρισσαῖος, φιλόσοφος Ἀκαδημαῖκός, ἀκουστής Κλειτομάχου. Cic. Acad. IV. 6. *Industriæ plurimum in Clitomacho fuit: declarat multitudo librorum.—Jam Clitomacho Philo vester operam multos annos dedit. Philone autem vivo patrocinium Academia non defuit.* Euseb. Præp. XIV. 8. p. 739. Α. Ζιάδοχος ἐὶ Καρυσιάδου τῆς διατριβῆς καθίσταται Κλειτόμαχος· μὲν ἐν Φίλων. In Stobæus l. c. a copious abstract is given of the doctrines of *Philo*, who is also described by Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 9. He took refuge at Rome in B. C. 88. From the age of *Clitomachus* (conf. a. 111), *Philo* probably succeeded soon after B. C. 111.

*L. Crassus censor*: Fast. Capitolin. (consules) ..... *Pulcher M. Perperna.* (censores) ..... *Ahenobarbus L. Licinius* ..... Plin. H. N. XVII. 1. *Nobilissimarum gentium ambo Crassus atque Domitius censuram post consulatum simul gressere anno conditæ Urbis DCLXII. frequentem jurgii propter dissimilitudinem morum.* Conf. Macrobi. Sat. II. 11. Val. Max. IX. 1, 4. *Crassus* according to Cicero Brut. c. 44. was now in his forty-eighth year: *Censoris oratio, qua anno duodequingagesimo usus est.* But, as *Pulcher* and *Perperna*, in whose year he was censor, are the forty-ninth consuls (both extremes being included) from *Carpio* and *Lælius*, in whose year he was born (conf. a. 140), he must have completed his forty-eighth year before the close of B. C. 92. He was probably born in the latter part of B. C. 140, and might have completed his forty-ninth year at his death in September B. C. 91.

Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 6. *Aurelius Opilius Epicurei cujusdam libertus philosophiam primo deinde rhetoricam novissime grammaticam docuit. Dimissa autem schola, Rutilium Rufum damnatum in Asiam secutus ibidem Smyrnæ simulque consenuit; composuitque variae eruditionis aliquot volumina, ex quibus novem unius corporis.* *Rutilius* was condemned in this or the preceding year: see col. 2. His residence at Smyrna is attested by Ovid de Ponto I. 3, 63—66. Cicero pro Balbo c. 11.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>The censors issue an edict against the rhetoricians: Sueton. de Clar. Rhet. c. 1. <i>Interjecto tempore</i> [conf. a. 161] <i>Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus et L. Licinius Crassus censores</i> [see col. 4.] <i>ita edixerunt</i>: “<i>Renuntiatum est nobis esse homines qui novum genus disciplinæ instituerunt; ad quos juvenus in ludos [ludum Gell.] conveniat: eos sibi nomen imposuisse Latinos Rhetoras: ibi homines adulescentulos totos dies desiderare</i>” &amp;c. Conf. Gellium XV. 11. Auctor de clar. Or. c. 35. <i>Rhetores—paulo ante Ciceronis tempora extitisse nec placuisse majoribus nostris ex eo manifestum est quod L. Crasso et Domitio censoribus cludere—ludum impudentiæ jussi sunt.</i> Alluded to by Crassus himself apud Cic. de Or. III. 24.</p>
91.	<p>663. <i>L. Marcius Philippus Sex. Julius Cæsar</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Cornel. I. p. 960. Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1185. Obseq. c. 114. Eutrop. V. 3. Flor. III. 18. Oros. V. 18. <i>L. Marcio Sex. Julio</i> coss. anno ante <i>Sociale bellum</i> Plin. H. N. II. 83. <i>Sex. Julio L. Marcio</i> coss. belli <i>Socialis initio</i> Idem XXXIII. 3. De <i>Philippo</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 116. Val. Max. VI. 2, 2. IX. 5, 2. Cic. de Or. I. 7. III. 1.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 71. <i>M. Livius Drusus tribunus plebis</i> [de quo Diod. tom. X. p. 180. Appian. Civ. I. 35. Cic. pro Milon. c. 7. pro Plancio c. 14. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. I. p. 960. Flor. III. 18. Val. Max. IX. 5, 2. Plin. H. N. XXVIII. 9. XXXIII. 1. 3. 11.]—<i>socios et Italicos populos spe civitatis Romanæ sollicitavit, iisque adjuvantibus per vim legibus agrariis frumentariisque latis judicariam quoque pertulit</i>: “<i>Ut æqua parte judicia penes senatum et equestrem ordinem essent.</i>” <i>Quum deinde promissa sociis civitas præstari non posset, irati Italici defectionem agitare ceperunt.—Livius Drusus, invisus etiam senatui factus, velut Socialis belli auctor—domi occisus est.</i> Conf. Velleium II. 13. 14. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 116. preserves the oath which was prepared for the allies: ὅρκος Φιλίππου [the consul <i>Philippus</i> in concurrence with <i>Drusus</i>]. “ὁμνυμι τὸν Διὰ τὸν Καπετώλιον κ. τ. λ.—τὸν αὐτὸν φίλον καὶ πολέμιον ἡγήσεσθαι Δρούσῳ, καὶ μήτε βίου μήτε τέκνων καὶ γονέων μηδεμίας φείσεσθαι [l. φείσεσθαι] ψυχῆς εἰὰν μὴ συμφέρῃ Δρούσῳ τε καὶ τοῖς τὸν αὐτὸν ὅρκον ὁμόσασιν· εἰὰν δὲ γένηται πολίτης τῷ Δρούσῳ νόμος, πατρίδα ἡγήσομαι τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ μέγιστον εὐεργέτην Δρούσον, κ. τ. λ. Idem apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1185. ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν τῶν ὑπεσχημένων τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις ἐγένετο, ὁ ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμος πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ἐξεκαύθη, ὑπατευόντων ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ Λευκίου Μάρκου Φιλίππου καὶ Σέξτου Ἰουλίου. Conf. Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 182. Vatican. p. 112. 114. Eutrop. V. 3. Obsequens c. 114. <i>L. Martio Sex. Julio</i> coss.—<i>cum bellum Italicum consurgeret.</i> <i>Drusus</i> was the son of that <i>Drusus</i> who had opposed <i>C. Gracchus</i> in B.C. 122: Sueton. Tib. c. 3. <i>Filium reliquit quem in simili dissensione multa varie molientem diversa factio per fraudem interemit.</i> He was slain after the Ides of September: see col. 4.</p>
90.	<p>664. <i>L. Julius Cæsar P. Rutilius Lupus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 115. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Div. I. 2. Appian. Civ. I. 40. Vell.</p>	<p>The Marsian or Social war: Liv. Ep. 72. <i>Italici populi defeecerunt—initio belli a Picentibus moto.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 40. Velleius II. 15. <i>Mors Drusi</i> [conf. a. 91] <i>jampridem tumescens bellum excitavit Italicum. Quippe L. Cæsare et P. Rutilio</i> coss. <i>universa Italia, cum id malum ab Asculanis ortum esset</i> [conf. Liv. Ep. 72. Oros. V. 18.],—<i>ac deinde a Marsis exceptum in omnes penetrasset regiones,</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Metrodorus of Scepsis</i> is about the same age as <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 88. <i>Vidi ego summos homines et divina prope memoria, Athenis Charmadam, in Asia quem vivere hodie aiunt</i> [that is, consul <i>Philippo ludorum Romanorum diebus</i> Cic. de Or. I. 7.] <i>Scepsium Metrodorum</i>. Idem de Or. III. 20. <i>Quæstor in Asia cum essem, æqualem fere meum ex Academia rhetorem nactus Metrodorum</i>. II. 90. <i>Audiri et Athenis cum essem doctissimos viros, et in Asia istum ipsum Metrodorum Scepsium</i>. <i>Crassus</i> was now forty-nine years of age: conf. a. 92. 4. <i>Metrodorus</i> was probably a few years older, because he had been patronized by <i>Demetrius of Scepsis</i>: Laërt. V. 84. οὗτος [<i>Demetrius</i>] καὶ Μητρόδωρον πρεσβίβασε τὸν πολίτην. Strabo XIII. p. 609. ἐκ τῆς Σαΐψιας Δημήτριος—καὶ μετὰ τοῦτον Μητρόδωρος, ἀνὴρ ἐκ τοῦ φιλοσόφου μεταβεβληκὸς ἐπὶ τὸν πολιτικὸν βίον, καὶ ῥητορεύων τὸ πλεον ἐν τοῖς συγγράμμασιν. But, as <i>Demetrius</i> was near fifty in B. C. 156 [conf. a. 190], we may suppose <i>Metrodorus</i> to have been born at least as early as B. C. 145, when <i>Demetrius</i> was about sixty. He died or was put to death in B. C. 70: Strabo Ibid. διὰ τὴν ἐξάν ἐν Χαλκηδόνι γάμου λαμπροῦ πένης ὧν ἔτυχε, καὶ ἐχρημάτιζε Χαλκηδόνιος· Μηθριδάτην δὲ θεραπεύσας τὸν Εὐπάτορα συναπῆρεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἐκείνῳ μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς καὶ ἐτιμήθη διαφερόντως. —οὐ μέντοι διητυύχησεν, ἀλλὰ ἐμπεσὼν εἰς ἔχθραν ἀδικατέρων ἀνθρώπων ἀπίστη τοῦ βασιλέως κατὰ τὴν πρὸς Τιγράνην τὴν Ἀρμένιον πρεσβείαν. ὃ δ' ἄκοντα ἀνέπεμψεν αὐτὸν τῷ Εὐπάτορι.—κατὰ δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον εἰς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως εἰς ὑπὸ νόσου· λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφότερα. Conf. a. 70.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. de Or. III. 1. <i>Mane Idibus Septembris et ille (Crassus) et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit. Ibi cum Drusus multa de Philippo questus esset, retulit ad senatum de illo ipso quod consul in cum ordinem tam graviter in concione esset invectus, &amp;c.</i> [conf. Val. Max. VI. 2, 2.]—<i>Crassus</i> cum febrim domum rediit dieque septimo lateris dolore consumptus est. For his age conf. a. 92. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 172. 2. <i>L. Pomponius Bononiensis Atellanarum scriptor clarus habetur.</i></p>
<p><i>Symnus Chius</i> flourished: he wrote after <i>Apolodorus</i>: conf. a. 145. and dedicated to <i>Nicomedes</i> king of Bithynia:—Seymn. v. 50—67.</p> <p>ἐγὼ δ', ἀκούων διότι τῶν μὲν βασιλέων μέγας βασιλικὴν χρηστότητα προσφέρει, πείρων ἐπεθύμησ' αἰτὰς ἐπ' ἐμαυτοῦ λαβεῖν,</p>	<p><i>M. Æmilius Scaurus</i> (de quo Sallust. Jug. c. 15. 25. 29. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15.), who was consul in B. C. 115 (conf. a.), is at this time seventy-two years of age: Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro p. 1008. <i>Italico bello exorto—Q. Varius trib. pleb. legem tulit ut quæreretur de iis quorum</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>II. 15. Plin. H. N. II. 30. De Rutilio Oros. V. 18. De Julio Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 119.</p>	<p><i>arma adversus Romanos cepit</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 38. 39.].—<i>Id bellum amplius CCC (millia) juventutis Italice abstulit.</i> Liv. Ep. 73. <i>L. Julius Cæsar consul male adversus Samnites pugnavit.</i>—<i>Quum P. Rutilius consul male adversus hostes Marsos pugnasset, et in prælio cecidisset</i> [III. Id. Jun. Ovid. Fast. VI. 563.], <i>C. Marius legatus ejus meliore eventu cum hostibus conflixit.</i> A conference of Marius and <i>Pompædus Silo</i> is noticed by Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 118. Marius and <i>Pompædus</i> are opposed to each other in Plutarch Mario c. 33. The various events of the war in this year were related by Livy libb. 73. 74. and are in Appian Civ. I. 41—48. Oros. V. 18. Diod. apud Phot. cod. 244. p. 1185. The freedom of the city is given to such of the states as remained faithful: Appian. Civ. I. 49. ἡ βουλὴ—<i>Ἰταλιωτῶν τοὺς ἐτι ἐν τῇ συμμαχίᾳ παραμένοντας ἐψηφίσατο εἶναι πολίτας.</i>—καὶ τὰδε ἐς Τυρρηνοὺς περίπιμπιν· οἱ δὲ ἄσμενοι τῆς πολιτείας μεταλάμβανον. In the consulship of <i>Julius</i>: Cic. pro Balbo c. 8. <i>Ipsa denique lex Julia, qua lege civitas est sociis et Latinis data.</i> Gell. IV. 4. <i>Civitas universo Latio lege Julia data est.</i></p>
89.	<p>665. Cn. Pompeius Strabo L. Porcius Cato Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. III. 5. See col. 2. Oros. V. 18. Fast. Capitolin. Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1185. <i>Pompeio et Strabo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Cn. Pompeio Strabone L. Porcio Catone</i> coss. secundo anno belli Italici Aseon. in Cic. Cornel. I. p. 971.</p>	<p><i>Cn. Pompeius consul Marsos acie vicit</i> Liv. Ep. 74. For the acts of Pompey see Appian Civ. I. 50—52. Liv. Ep. 75. <i>L. Porcius consul rebus prospere gestis fuisque aliquoties Marsis dum castra eorum expugnat cecidit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 50. τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶτος Πόρκιος μὲν Κάτων ὁ σύναρχος τοῦ Πομπηίου Μάρσοις πολεμῶν ἀνέκρινε. on the death of <i>Porcius</i> see Oros. V. 18. The events of this year are described by Orosius l. c. Appian. Civ. I. 50—52. Sulla on the last day of April took Stabiae: Plin. H. N. III. 5. <i>In Campano agro Stabiae oppidum fuere usque ad Cn. Pompeium et L. Carbonem</i> [l. Catonem] <i>consules, pridie Kalendas Maii: quo die L. Sulla legatus bello Sociali id delavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 75. <i>L. Sulla Hirpinos domuit Samnites multis præliis fudit aliquot populos recepit: quantisque raro quisquam alius ante consulatum rebus gestis, ad petitionem consulatus Romam est profectus.</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 6. παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὕπατος ἀποδείκνυται μετὰ Κοίντῳ Πομπηίου, πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. Undequinquagesimo ætatis suæ anno Vell. II. 17. <i>Cn. Pompeius Strabo cos. de Asculaneis Picentibus an. DCLXIV.</i> [665 Varr.] VI. K. Jan. Fast. Capitolin.</p>
88.	<p>Ol. 173. U.C. Varr. 666. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Q. Pompeius Rufus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Vell. II. 17. Liv. Ep. 77. Obseq. c. 116. Cic. Brut. c. 89. Or. in Rull. I. 3. II. 15. 21. pro Cluentio c. 5. Plutarch. Sull. c. 6. Aseon. in Cic. Cornel. I. p. 957. .... <i>qui postea</i> [felix appellatus est] <i>Q. Pompeiu.</i> .... Fast. Capitolin. De Sulla Val. Max.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 76. <i>Cn. Pompeius proconsul Vestinos et Pelignos in deditio-nem accepit.</i> For the acts of <i>Cn. Pompey</i> conf. Vell. II. 21. The Social war concluded: Strabo V. p. 241. εὐὸς δ' ἔτη συνίμεναν ἐν τῷ πείλω, μέχρι διεπράξαντο τὴν κοινωνίαν περὶ ἧς ἐπολέμουν. Vell. II. 17. <i>Finito ex maxima parte, nisi qua Nolani belli manebant reliquiae, Italico bello (quo quidem Romani victis afflictisque ipsi exarmati quam integris universis civitatem dare maluerunt), consulatum inierunt Q. Pompeius et L. Cornelius Sulla.</i> The civil war of Marius and Sulla: Liv. Ep. 77. Their first quarrel, ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τῷ συμμαχικῷ πολέμῳ, respecting the command in the Mithridatic war, the victory of Sulla, who proscribes twelve of the opposite party, and the adventures of Marius, are related by Appian Civ. I. 55—62. Plutarch Sull. c. 7—10. Mario c. 34—40. Orosius V. 19. <i>Mithridates Asiam occupavit</i> Liv. Ep. 78. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 17. Four years before the peace with Sulla: conf. a. 84.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>καὶ παραγενέσθαι καὶ τί βασιλεὺς ἐστ' Ῥαῖν'      ἵν' αὐτὸς ἐτέρῃς χάριν ἀπαγγέλλειν ἔχῃ.      διὰ τῇ πρὸς σὺν συμβουλῇ ἐξελεξάμεν      τὸν συγκατορθώσαντα καὶ τῷ σὺ πατρὶ      τὰ τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρότερον, ὡς ἀκούομεν,      παρὰ σοὶ τε, βασιλεῦ, γησιῶς τιμώμετον      κατὰ πάντα, τὸν Ἀπέλλωνα τὸν Διδύμοις λέγω      τὸν καὶ θεμιστεύοντα καὶ μουσαγέτην      οἷ δὲ σχεδὸν μάλιστα καὶ πεπεισμένους      κατὰ λόγον ἤκω πρὸς σε· κοινὴν γὰρ σχεδὸν      τοῖς φιλομαθεῦσιν ἀναδείχοντας ἴσταν.      θεὸς δὲ συνεφάψαιτο τῇ προαιρέσει.      ἐκ τῶν σποράδην γὰρ ἱστορημένων τισὶν      ἐν ἐπιτομῇ σοι γέγραφα τὰς ἀποικίας      κτίσεις τε πόλεων—</p> <p>See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 159.</p>	<p><i>opera consiliove socii contra P. R. arma sump-</i>  <i>sissent, tum Q. Cæpio [de quo conf. a. 106]—</i>  <i>egit ut Q. Varius trib. pleb. belli concitati crimine</i>  <i>adesse apud se Scaurum juberet anno LXXII.—</i>  <i>Innixus nobilissimis juvenibus processit in forum,</i>  <i>deinde accepto respondendi loco dixit, "Q. Va-</i>  <i>rius Hispanus M. Scaurum principem sena-</i>  <i>tus socios in arma ait concitasse: M. Scaurus</i>  <i>" princeps senatus negat:" &amp;c.—Scaurus ita fuit</i>  <i>patricius ut tribus supra eum ætatibus jacuerit</i>  <i>domus ejus fortuna: nam neque pater neque avus</i>  <i>neque etiam proavus—honores adepti sunt. Cicero</i>  <i>Brut. c. 29. Hujus et orationes sunt, et tres ad</i>  <i>L. Fufidium libri scripti de vita ipsius acta [conf.</i>  <i>Tacit. Agric. c. 1. Val. Max. IV. 4, 11. Plin.</i>  <i>H. N. XXXIII. 1.] sane utiles. His son was</i>  <i>defended by Cicero in B. C. 54. conf. a.</i></p>
	<p>Cicero serves under the consul Pompeius: Cic.  <i>Phil. XII. 11. Cn. Pompeius Sexti filius consul</i>  <i>me præsentem, cum essem tiro in ejus exercitu, cum</i>  <i>P. Vettio Scatone duce Marsorum inter bina castra</i>  <i>collocutus est.</i></p>
<p><i>Philo comes to Rome: see col. 4. Conf. Plu-</i>  <i>tarch. Cic. c. 3. Φίλωνος τεῦ ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας, ὃν μά-</i>  <i>λιστα Ῥωμαῖοι τῶν Κλειτομάχου συνήθων καὶ διὰ τὸν</i>  <i>λόγον ἐθαύμασαν καὶ διὰ τὸν τρόπον ἠγάπησαν. See for</i>  <i>Philo B. C. 129. 92.</i></p> <p>From the death of <i>Plato</i> B. C. 347 to this year      inclusive the Academy had flourished 260 years      under ten successive teachers: <i>Speusippus</i> [conf.      a. 347], <i>Xenocrates</i> [339], <i>Polemo</i> [315], (with      whom <i>Crates</i> and <i>Crantor</i> were contemporary,      conf. a. 315. 278); <i>Arcesilaüs</i> [299. 278. part II.      p. 367.], <i>Lacydes</i> [299. 215], <i>Evander</i> [215], <i>He-</i>  <i>gesinus</i> [Ib.], <i>Carneades</i> [215. 155. 129], <i>Clito-</i>  <i>machus</i> [129. 111], <i>Philo</i>.</p> <p><i>Apollonius Molo</i> the rhetorician flourished:</p>	<p>Cicero hears <i>Philo</i> and <i>Molo</i> at Rome: Cic.  <i>Brut. c. 89. Cum princeps Academiae Philo cum</i>  <i>Atheniensium optimatibus Mithridatico bello domo</i>  <i>profugisset Romamque venisset, totum ei me tra-</i>  <i>didi.—eodem anno [sc. Sulla consule et Pompeio]</i>  <i>etiam Moloni Rhodio Romæ dedimus operam, et</i>  <i>actori summo causarum et magistro. And the</i>  <i>tribune Sulpicius: Ibid. Tum P. Sulpicii in tri-</i>  <i>bunatu quotidie concionantis totum genus dicendi</i>  <i>penitus cognovimus. Sulpicius, who was of the</i>  <i>party of Marius (Plutarch. Mar. c. 35. Sull. c.</i>  <i>8.) was slain by Sulla: Plutarch. Sull. c. 10.</i>  <i>conf. a. 87.</i></p> <p><i>P. Rutilius</i> is resident at Mytilenē: Cic. <i>pro</i>  <i>Rabir. Post. c. 10. P. Rutilium Rufum necessita-</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	IX. 7, 1. mil. De Pom- peio Idem IX. 7, 2. mil.	Servilius Vatia pro pr. d. ... an. DCLXV. [666 Varr.] XII. K. Novem. Fast. Capitolin.
87.	667. Cn. Octavius L. Cornelius Cinna Cas- siod. Chron. Alex. Plu- tarch. Mar. c. 41. Ser- tor. c. 4. Oros. V. 19. Val. Max. I. 6, 10. Flor. III. 21. De Cinna Plutarch. Sull. c. 10. De Octavio Val. Max. IV. 7, 5.	Velleius II. 20. Cum ita civitas Italiae data esset [conf. a. 90] ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, ne potentia eorum et multitudo veterum civium dignitatem frangeret [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 49.], plus- que possent recepti in beneficium quam auctores beneficii, Cinna in omnibus tribubus eos se distributurum pollicitus est. Quo nomine in- gentem totius Italiae frequentium in urbem acciverat, e qua pulsus col- legae optimatumque viribus cum in Campaniam tenderet, ex auctori- tate senatus consulatus ei abrogatus est. The expulsion of Cinna from Rome and his junction with Marius were related by Livy lib. 79. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 124. notices the contest of Cinna and Octavius. Liv. Ep. 80. Italiciis populis a senatu civitas data est. In the fifth year from the beginning of the war. Hence perhaps Eutro-



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Strabo XIV. p. 655. Ποσειδώνιος—ἐν Ῥόδῳ ἐσφίστευσεν—καθ' ἑαυτὸν καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Μαλακὸς, καὶ Μόλων ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀλαβανδεῖς, Μενεκλείους μαθηταὶ τοῦ ῥήτορος. Ibid. p. 661. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο λόγου ἄξιοι ὡς ῥήτορες ἄδελφοὶ Ἀλαβανδεῖς, Μενεκλῆς τε καὶ Ἰεροκλῆς, —ὁ τε Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ ὁ Μόλων. Molo taught Cicero at Rome in this year: see col. 4. and at Rhodes in B. C. 78: conf. a. 78. 3. 4. He also taught Lucceius: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. and Cæsar: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 3. τῆς Σύλλα δυνάμεως ἤδη μαρτυρομένης—ἔπλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον [Cæsar] ἐπὶ σχολῇ πρὸς Ἀπολλώνιον τὸν τοῦ Μόλωνος, οὗ καὶ Κικέρων ἠκροῶτο, σοφιστεύοντος ἐπιφανῶς.—ἱπανιθῶν δ' εἰς Ῥώμην Δολοβέλλαν ἔκρινε κακώσεως ἐπαρχίας. Suetonius Cæs. c. 4. reverses the order of these transactions: *Composita seditione civili* [the sedition of Lepidus B. C. 78] *Cornelium Dolabellam—repetundarum postulavit; absoluteque* [conf. Acon. ad Cic. pro Scauro p. 1013.], *Rhodium secedere statuit, et ad declinandam invidiam, et ut per otium ac requiem Apollonio Molonis, clarissimo tunc dicendi magistro, operam daret.* The prosecution, therefore, of Dolabella was in B. C. 77, when Cæsar was twenty-three years of age. In Auct. Dial. de clar. Or. c. 34. it is placed two years earlier: *uno et vicesimo ætatis anno Cæsar Dolabellam*: which is less probable, because Sulla was then living. Cæsar, then, according to Suetonius, might hear Molo about B. C. 77. Apollonius of Alabanda—*summum illum doctorem Alabandensem Apollonium* Cic. de Or. I. 28.—who taught at Rhodes in the prætorship of Scaevola about twelve years before this date,—*cum ego prætor Rhodium venissem, et cum summo illo doctore Apollonio ea quæ a Panætio acceperam contulisset* Scaevola apud Cic. de Or. I. 17.—was perhaps Apollonius ὁ Μαλακὸς of Strabo. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τοῦ Μόλωνος is quoted by Porphyr. apud Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 4.

*tis excusatio defendet; qui cum a Mithridate Mytilenis oppressus esset, crudelitatem regis in togatos vestitus mutatione vitavit.* He had now been four or five years in exile: conf. a. 92. 2. Rutilius was consul in B. C. 105: conf. a. 105. 1. He was never tribune: Cic. pro Plancio c. 21. *Tri-buni plebis P. Rutilius Rufus, C. Fimbria, C. Cassius, Cn. Orestes, facti non sunt; quos tamen omnes consules factos scimus esse.* Ernesti therefore in Indic. Histor. ad Ciceron. improperly confounds P. Rutilius apud Cic. de Or. I. 40. who was tribune about B. C. 136, when Mancinus had been rejected by the Numantines, with this Rutilius. Rutilius the exile wrote the history of his own life: Tacit. Agni. c. 1. and a History which is quoted by Plutarch Mar. c. 28. ὡς δὲ Ρουτίλιος ἱστορεῖ, τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ φιλαλήθης ἀνὴρ καὶ χρηστὸς ἱστὸρ, δὲ τῷ Μαρτίῳ προσκεκρουκώς. referring to B. C. 100. and by Gellius VII. 14. on the embassy of Carneades in B. C. 155. and by Livy XXXIX. 52. on the death of Scipio B. C. 183. conf. a. This Roman History was written in the Greek language: Athen. IV. p. 168. e. Ἀπίκιος ὁ καὶ τῆς ζυγῆς αἴτιος γενόμενος Ρουτίλιος τῷ τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἱστορίαν ἐκδεδωκότι τῇ Ἑλλήνων φωνῇ. Idem VI. p. 274. c. Ρουτίλιος Ρούφος ὁ τὴν πατρὶον ἱστορίαν γεγραψώς.

Plotius Gallus teaches at Rome: Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 173. 1. Plotius Gallus primus Romæ Latinam Rhetoricam docuit; de quo Cicero sic refert: “*Memoria teneo pueris nobis primum Latine docere cœpisse Plotium quendam.*” Conf. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 2. Seneca Controv. præf. lib. II. p. 147. *Primus omnium Latinus rhetor Romæ fuit, puero Cicerone, Plotius.*

Antiochus the Academic philosopher accompanies Lucullus to Alexandria: Lucullus apud Cic. Acad. IV. 4. *Cum Alexandria pro quaestore essem, fuit Antiochus mecum, et erat jam antea Alexandria familiaris Antiochi Heraclitus Tyrius, qui et Clitomachum multos annos et Philonem audierat.* Ibid. c. 2. *Cum e philosophis ingenio scientiaque putaretur Antiochus Philonis auditor excellere, eum secum et quaestor habuit et post aliquot annos imperator.* The victory of Lucullus over Tigranes in B. C. 69 was noticed by Antiochus: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 28. ταύτης τῆς μάχης

Antonius slain: see col. 2. In the year after Sulpicius: Cic. Brut. c. 89. *Occiderat Sulpicius illo anno [coss. Sulla et Pompeio] tresque proximo trium ætatum oratores erant crudelissime interfecti, Q. Catulus, M. Antonius, C. Julius.* Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 44. Val. Max. VIII. 9, 2. De Catulo Val. Max. IX. 12, 4.

Sisenna the historian described these times: Tacit. Hist. III. 51. *Prælio quo apud Janiculum adversus Cinnam pugnatum est [in B. C. 87] Pompeianus miles fratrem suum, dein cognito facinore seipsum interfecit* [conf. Liv. Ep. 79.], ut



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>prius V. 3. <i>Quadriennio—hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit.</i> The eight new tribes mentioned by Velleius are ten in Appian. Civ. I. 49. Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν δὴ τοῦσδε τοὺς νοπολίτας οὐκ ἐς τὰς πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα φυλάς αἱ τότε ἦσαν αὐτοῖς κατέλειξαν,—ἀλλὰ δεκατεύοντες ἀπέβησαν ἑτέρας, ἐν αἷς ἐχειροτόνουν ἔτχαιοι. The first grant of the freedom of the city was made in B. C. 90 to those states which had remained in allegiance: conf. a. 90. when eight new tribes appear to have been added. The second grant, described by Livy lib. 80. was made in B. C. 87 to those who were in arms: conf. Appian. Civ. I. 53. And on this occasion the eight new tribes may have been augmented to ten: to which the two new tribes mentioned by Sisenna apud Nonium p. 484. may refer.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 80. <i>Cinna et Marius in urbem recepti sunt; qui velut captam eam cadibus et rapinis vastarunt, Cn. Octavio consule occiso et omnibus adversæ partis nobilibus trucidatis; inter quos M. Antonio eloquentissimo viro.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 22. Oros. V. 19. Plutarch. Mar. c. 42—44.</p> <p>Sulla, having left Italy during the consulship of Cinna (Plutarch. Sull. c. 10.), opposes Archelaüs in Greece: Appian. Mithrid. c. 30. and besieges Aristion at Athens: Idem Ibid. ὁ δ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐχώρει, καὶ μέρος τι στρατοῦ ἐς τὸ ἄστυ περιπέμψας Ἀριστίωνα πολιορκεῖν αὐτὸς ἐνθαπερ ἦν Ἀρχίλαος ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατῆλθε, κατακεκλεισμένων ἐς τὰ τεῖχη τῶν πολέμιων. See for Aristion Plutarch Mor. p. 809. E. Athen. V. p. 211—214. where he is called Ἀθηναῖον. During the winter which followed, Sulla sends Lucullus to collect a fleet: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 2. ἐξέπεμψεν ἐκ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης τὸν Λούκουλλον ἄξοντα ναῦς ἐκείθεν. ἦν μὲν οὖν ἀκμὴ χειμῶνος. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 33.</p>
86.	<p>668. L. Cornelius Cinna II. C. Marius VII. Cassiod. Vell. II. 23. Chron. Alex. Appian. Civ. I. 75.</p> <p>L. Cornelius Cinna II. Fast. Capitolin. Cinna II. et Marius Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Marius VII. Cinna III. Oros. V. 19.</p>	<p>Death of Marius: Liv. Ep. 80. <i>Cinna et Marius—citra ulla comitia consules in sequentem annum se ipsos renunciaverunt: eodemque die quo magistratum inierant Marius Sex. Licinium senatorem de saxo dejecti jussit; editisque multis sceleribus, Idibus Januariis decessit.</i> Or four days later according to Plutarch Mar. c. 46. ἀποθνήσκει δ' οὖν Μάριος ἡμέρας ἑπτακαίδεκα τῆς ἐξδόμης ὑπατείας ἐπιλαβών. Consulatus initio Vell. II. 23. At the age of seventy: conf. a. 134.</p> <p>Athens stormed by Sulla on the Calends of March: Plutarch. Sull. c. 14. εἰσεῖν δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας αὐτὸς φησιν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι Μαρτίαις καλῶνται. Archelaüs defeated in Boeotia: Plutarch. Sull. c. 15—19. Appian. Mithrid. c. 41—45. About the time of the surrender of Athens: according to Pausanias I. 20, 4. ἦλθον ἄγγελαι—Σύλλα μὲν ὡς Ἀθηναῖοις εἰς τεῖχος ἐαλωκόσιν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθήνας πολιορκήσασιν, Τάξιλον κινερατῆσθαι τῇ μάχῃ περὶ Χαιρώνειαν. perhaps referring to the surrender of the citadel. See the order in Eutropius V. 6. <i>Sulla Archelaum apud Piræum non longe ab Athenis obsedit ipsamque urbem cepit: postea commisso praelio contra Archelaum eum vicit.</i> Oros. VI. 2. <i>Archelaum apud Piræum—diu obsedit, ipsam Atheniensium urbem vi cepit, ac postea justo praelio cum Archelao conflixit.</i> Velleius II. 23. <i>Dominante in Italia Cinna</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Ἀντίοχος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν τῇ περὶ θεῶν γραφῇ μνησθεὶς εὖ φησιν ἄλλην ἰσχυραίνειν τοιαύτην τὸν ἥλιον. He was probably with <i>Lucullus</i> on that occasion. Plutarch <i>Lucull.</i> c. 42. mentions the friendship of <i>Lucullus</i> for <i>Antiochus</i>: (Λούκουλλος) ἴδιον τῆς Ἀκαδημίας ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔρωτα καὶ ζῆλον ἔσχεν, οὗ τῆς νείας λεγομένης, καίπερ ἀνθρώπου τότε τοῖς Καρνεάδου λόγοις διὰ Φίλωνος, ἀλλὰ τῆς παλαιᾶς, πιθανὸν ἄνδρα καὶ δεινὸν εἶπεν τότε προστάτην ἐχούσης τὸν Ἀσκαλωνίτην Ἀντίοχον· ὃν πάσῃ σπουδῇ ποιησάμενος φίλον ὁ Λούκουλλος καὶ συμβιωτὴν ἀντίταττε τοῖς Φίλωνος ἀκροαταῖς. <i>Antiochus</i>—<i>didicit apud Philonem tam diu ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem</i> Cic. <i>Acad.</i> IV. 22. His brother <i>Aristus</i> was also a philosopher of note: Cic. <i>Acad.</i> IV. 4. And was heard by <i>Brutus</i>: Plutarch. <i>Brut.</i> c. 2. Cic. <i>Acad.</i> I. 3. as <i>Antiochus</i> was heard by <i>Varro</i>: Cic. <i>Ibid.</i> <i>Antiochus</i> was afterwards heard by <i>Cicero</i>: conf. a. 79.</p>	<p><i>Sisenna memorat.</i> <i>Sisenna</i> was now advanced in age: conf. a. 134. The twelfth book of his <i>History</i> is mentioned by Priscian VI. 15, 79. <i>Sisenna</i> in <i>XII Historiarum</i>. The twenty-third book (if the numbers are genuine) is quoted by Nonius Marcellus c. 7. p. 468.—<i>Sisenna Hist. lib. XXIII.</i> “<i>Multi populi plurimæ contiones dictaturam omnibus animis et studiis suffragaverunt.</i>” Probably the dictatorship of <i>Sulla</i>. <i>Pompeius Silo</i>, a leader in the Marsian war, was mentioned in the fourth book: Nonius c. 4. p. 356. <i>Sisenna Hist. libro quarto:</i> “<i>Pompeius opinione frustrata.</i>” Other incidents of the Marsian war may be traced in his fragments: Macrobi. <i>Sat.</i> VI. 4. <i>Sed et Sisenna in secundo dixit:</i> “<i>Et Marsi propius succedunt, atque ita scutis projectis tecti</i>” &amp;c. Nonius c. 8. p. 484. <i>Sisenna Hist. libro III.</i> “<i>Lucius Calpurnius Piso ex senaticonsulto duas novas tribus</i>”—This may be referred to B. C. 87: see col. 2. Cic. <i>de Div.</i> I. 44. <i>Sisenna</i>—<i>exponit initio belli Marsici et Deorum simulacra sudavisse</i> &amp;c. <i>Sisenna</i> is mentioned with <i>Hortensius</i> and <i>Lucullus</i> by Plutarch <i>Lucull.</i> c. 1. νῖον ὄντα [<i>Lucullum</i>] πρὸς Ὀρτήσιον τὸν δικολόγον καὶ Σισεννᾶν τὸν ἱστορικὸν ἐκ παιδείας τινος εἰς σπουδὴν προσελθούσης ὁμολογῆσαι κ. τ. λ. <i>Sisenna</i> and <i>Hortensius</i> by Senec. <i>Controv. præf. lib. I.</i> p. 73. On the historian <i>Sisenna</i> see Sallust. <i>Jug.</i> c. 95.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Catullus</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. <i>Chron. Olymp.</i> 173. 2. <i>C. Valerius Catullus scriptor lyricus Veronæ nascitur.</i></p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> is ambassador at Rome on the part of the Rhodians during the last illness of <i>Marius</i>: Plutarch. <i>Mar.</i> c. 45. Μάριος εἰς νόσον κατηνέχθη πλευρίτιν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ποσειδώνιος ὁ φιλόσοφος, αὐτὸς εἰσελθεῖν καὶ διαλεχθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ ἐκείνῳ νουθετοῦντι φάσκων αὐτῷ. For his settlement at Rhodes conf. ann. 78. 62. <i>Posidonius</i> before this period had visited various countries; as Spain: ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ φησὶν ἰδεῖν Ποσειδώνιος Strab. XIII. p. 614. Ποσειδώνιος εἶρηκεν ὅτι πλέων ἐκ Γαδείρων εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν προσερχομένη τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλίᾳ Idem XVII. p. 827. <i>Liguria</i>: ἐν τῇ Λιγυρτικῇ φησὶν ὁ Ποσειδώνιος διηγήσασθαι τὸν ξένον ἑαυτῷ Idem III. p. 165. <i>Gaul</i>: φησὶ Ποσειδώνιος αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν ταύτην πολλαχοῦ [in many parts of Gaul] Idem IV. p. 197.</p> <p><i>Archias</i> is with <i>Lucullus</i> in Asia: Cic. <i>pro Arch.</i> c. 5. <i>Proximis censoribus</i> [scil. Cn. Cornelio L. Gellio B. C. 70, coss. Pompeio et Crasso] <i>hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud</i></p>	<p>Birth of <i>Sallust</i>: Chron. Alex. p. 258. Ol. 172. 2. <i>Ptol. Alexandri</i> 10°. ὑπ. Μαρίου τὸ ζ καὶ Κίνα τὸ β. Σαλούστιος ἐγενήθη καλάνδαις Ὀκτωβρίαις. These consuls are placed as usual too high in the Chronicle (see <i>Introd.</i> p. vi.): being in reality coincident with Ol. 173. 3. and the fourth year of <i>Ptol. Soter</i>. The birth of <i>Sallust</i> (in October B. C. 86) is rightly placed by Hieron. in Euseb. <i>Chron. Olymp.</i> 173. 3. <i>Sallustius Crispus scriptor historicus in Sabinis Amiterni nascitur.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>major pars nobilitatis ad Sullam in Achaïam—perfugit. Sulla interim cum Mithridatis præfectis circa Athenas Bæotiamque et Macedoniam ita dimicavit ut et Athenas reciperet. Archelaüs defeated again: Appian. Mith. c. 49—50. Eutrop. V. 6. Plutarch. Sull. c. 20. 21. After which Sulla ἰς Θέσσαλον ἰλίων ἐχίμαζεν: Appian. Mith. c. 51.</i></p> <p><i>Liv. Ep. 82. L. Valerius Flaccus consul [de quo Plutarch. Sull. c. 20. Cic. pro Flacc. c. 25. 32.] collega Cinnæ missus ut Sullæ succederet—a C. Fimbria legato ipsius, ultimæ audaciæ homine, occisus est, et imperium ad Fimbriam translatum. Conf. Oros. VI. 2. Diod. tom. X. p. 206. Appian. Mithrid. c. 51. 52.</i></p>
85.	<p>669. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna III. Cn. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna III. Cn. .... Fast. Capitolin. Κίνα τὸ β' [τὸ γ'] καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Al. Cinna III. et Carco Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Successes of Fimbria in Asia: Liv. Ep. 83. Appian. Mith. c. 53. λεγούσης ἄρτι τῆς τρίτης ἐβδομηκαστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος [towards the middle of B.C. 85]. Strabo XIII. p. 594. mentions his success and his death: συνεπέμψθη ὁ Φιμβρίας ὑπάτω Οὐαλερίῳ Φλάκκῳ ταμίᾳ—καταστασιάσας δὲ καὶ ἀνελὼν τὸν ὑπάτον κατὰ Βιθυνίαν αὐτὸς κατεστάθη κύριος τῆς στρατιᾶς.—τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἐπιλθὼν Σύλλας κατίλυσε. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>Quum L. Cinna et Cn. Papirius Carbo ab seipsis consules per biennium creati bellum contra Sullam pararent, effectum est per L. Valerium Flaccum principem senatus—ut legati ad Sullam de pace mitterentur.</i></p> <p>Birth of M. Brutus: ten years after the consulship of Crassus B.C. 95: conf. Cic. Brut. c. 94. <i>Annis ante decem causas agere cepit Hortensius [conf. a. 95. 4.] quam tu es natus.</i></p>
84.	<p>Ol. 174. U.C. Varr. 670. <i>Cn. Papirius Carbo II. L. Cornelius Cinna IV. Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 83. Cn. Papirius Carbo II. solus consulatum gessit. L. Co. .... Fast. Capitol. Κάρβωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σκριβωνίου Chron. Alex. Carco II. et Cinna IIII. Fast. apud Noris.</i></p> <p>De Cinna Oros. V. 19.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 83. <i>Cinna ab exercitu suo—interfectus est [conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 5.]; consulatum Carbo solus gessit. Sulla quum in Asiam trajecisset pacem cum Mithridate fecit ita ut is cederet provinciis Asia, Bithynia, Cappadocia. Plutarch. Sull. c. 22. ἐγένοντο συνθήκαι, Μιθριδάτην μὲν Ἀσίαν ἀφείναι καὶ Παφλαγονίαν, ἐκστῆναι δὲ Βιθυνίας Νικομήδει καὶ Καππαδοκίας Ἀριοβαρζάνη κ. τ. λ. The terms of this peace are also in Memnon apud Photium cod. 224. p. 733. and in Dio fragm. 173. 1. tom. I. p. 73. who transcribes Plutarch. For the interview of Mithridates and Sulla see Plutarch Sull. c. 24. He adds, (τὴν Ἀσίαν Μιθριδάτης) ἴτη τέσσαρα λεηλατῶν καὶ φορολογῶν διετέλεσεν. Appian. Civ. I. 76. Σύλλας—τὰ ἐς Μιθριδάτην παντ' ἐπιταχύνας, καὶ ἔτεσιν οὐδ' ὅλοις τρισὶν ἐκκαλεῖκα μὲν ἀνδρῶν μυριάδας καταχανὼν τὴν δὲ Ἑλλάδα καὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἀσίαν, καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ, ὅσα Μιθριδάτης προειλήφει, ἐς Ῥωμαίους ἀναλαβὼν—ἐπανήει. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 56—63. Cassiodorus: <i>L. Cinna IV. et Cn. Papirius II. His coss. Asiam in XLIV regiones Sulla distribuit.</i></i></p>
83.	<p>671. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus C. Norbanus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. V. 7. Tacit. Hist. III. 72. Flor. III. 21. Obseq. c. 118. <i>L. Corne-</i></p>	<p>The preparations of Carbo and his party against Sulla occupied the eighty-fourth book of Livy. Pompey ἴτη μὲν τρία καὶ εἴκοσι γεγονώς opposes Carbo on the part of Sulla: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 6. 7. Velleius II. 29. <i>Sub adventum in Italiam L. Sullæ—XXIII annos natus.</i> Conf. Zonar. X. p. 472. C. He entered his twenty-third year prid. Kal. Octob. B.C. 84: conf. a. 106. Diodorus fragm. tom. X. p. 212.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>exercitum fuisse: superioribus</i> [scil. <i>L. Marcio Philippo M. Perperna</i> B.C. 86, coss. <i>Cinna II. Mario VII.</i>] <i>cum eodem quæstore fuisse in Asia: primis</i> [the first after <i>Archias</i> became a citizen] <i>Julio et Crasso</i> [B.C. 89 <i>Cn. Pompeio et L. Catone</i> coss.], <i>nullam populi partem esse censam.</i></p>	
<p><i>Sulla</i> acquires the library of <i>Apellicon</i>: Plutarch. Sull. c. 26. ἀναχθείς δὲ πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐξ Ἐφέσου [after the peace with <i>Mithridates</i>] τριταῖος ἐν Πειραιεὶ καθωρμίσθη, καὶ μυθεὶς ἐξεῖλεν ἑαυτῷ τὴν Ἀπελλίκωνος τοῦ Τηίου βιβλιοθήκην, ἐν ᾗ τὰ πλείστα τῶν Ἀριστοτέλους καὶ Θεοφράστου βιβλίων ἦν, οὕτω τότε σαφῶς γνωριζόμενα τοῖς πολλοῖς. λέγεται δὲ, κομισθείσης αὐτῆς εἰς Ῥώμην, Τυραννίωνα τὸν γραμματικὸν ἐνσκειῦσθαι τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνδρόνικον εὐπορήσαντα τῶν ἀντιγράφων εἰς μῖσον θείναι, καὶ ἀναγράψαι τοὺς νῦν φερομένους πίνακας. <i>Tyrannio</i> came to Rome in B.C. 71: conf. a. Compare with the narrative of Plutarch Strabo XIII. p. 609. <i>Apellicon</i>, the friend of the tyrant <i>Aristion</i> (Athen. V. p. 214. 215.), was now dead: Strabo XIII. p. 609. εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Ἀπελλίκωντος τελευτὴν Σύλλας εἶλε τὴν Ἀπελλίκωντος βιβλιοθήκην ὃ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλὼν. διῦρο δὲ κομισθεῖσαν Τυραννίον ὁ γραμματικὸς διεχειρίσατο φιλαριστοτέλης ὢν, θεραπεύσας τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς βιβλιοθήκης.</p>	
<p><i>Alexander Polyhistor</i> came to Rome in the time of <i>Sulla</i>: Servius in Virgil. <i>Æn.</i> X. 388. <i>Alexander Polyhistor, quem Lucilius Sylla</i> [lege cum Vossio <i>Lucius Sylla</i>] <i>civitate donavit.</i> Suidas: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μιλήσιος, ὃς Πολυῖστωρ ἐπεκλήθη, καὶ Κορνήλιος διότι Κορνηλίῳ Λεντούλῳ αἰχμαλωτισθεὶς</p>	



B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>lius Scipio Asiaticus C. N.</i>..... Fast. Capitolin. Σκιπίων; καὶ Νάρβωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Asiatico II. et Pulbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Norbano Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. De Scipione Ib. c. 28.</p>	<p>inaccurately makes <i>Pompey</i> twenty-two—ἴκονσι καὶ δυεῖν ἐτῶν τὴν ἡλικίαν ὑπάρχων—in Sicily in B. C. 82. He had then entered his twenty-fifth year. The observation of Wesseling ad Diod. l. c. who supposes Diodorus to be accurate (<i>congruunt anni</i>), is negligent, and is refuted by Wesseling himself.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 85. <i>Sulla in Italiam cum exercitu trajecit, missisque legatis qui de pace agerent a consule C. Norbano violatis, eundem Norbanum praelio vicit</i> [conf. Oros. V. 20.]: <i>et quum L. Scipionis alterius consulis—castra obpugnaturus esset, universus exercitus consulis—signa ad Sullam transtulit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. 28. Diod. tom. X. p. 210. <i>Sulla</i> landed at Brundisium in the beginning of the year, and after his success against the consuls περιπέμπει ἐς ὅσα δύναται τῆς Ἰταλίας φιλία τε καὶ φόβω καὶ χρήμασι καὶ ἱλπίσιν ἀγείρων, μέχρι τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ θύρου; ἑκατέροις ἐς ταῦτα ἀνηλώθη. Appian. Civ. I. 86. Obsequens c. 118. <i>L. Scipione C. Norbano coss.—L. Sulla post quintum annum victor in Italiam reversus magno terrori fuit inimicis.</i> <i>Sulla</i> left Italy in the beginning of B. C. 87 (conf. a.), and returned in the beginning of B. C. 83. He was therefore four years absent, and returned in the beginning of the fifth.</p> <p><i>Sertorius</i> fled to Spain: Appian. Civ. I. 86. μετὰ τὴν Σούσσης κατάληψιν ἔφυγεν ἐς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν. Conf. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 6.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>L. Scipio et C. Norbanus. His coss. Capitolium custodum negligentia concrematur.</i> Confirmed by Tacitus Hist. III. 72. Referred also to this year by Obsequens c. 118. This accident occurred prid. Non. Quintil. Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. ἰμπεργήσεσθαι τὸ Καπιτάλιον· ὃ καὶ συμβῆναι τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης—πρὸ μιᾶς νόνων Κυντιλίων ἁς εὖν Ἰουλίης καλοῦμεν. Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 86.</p>
82.	<p>672. <i>C. Marius Cn. Papirius Carbo III.</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 87. Eutrop. V. 8. Flor. III. 21. Vell. II. 26. 27. Cic. in Rull. III. 2. 3. Val. Max. VII. 6, 4. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. 49. <i>C. Marius in mag. occis. est. Cn.</i>..... Fast. Capitolin. Then follows Ibid. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix</i> [Diet.] <i>L. Valerius Flaccus</i> [mag. eq.]</p> <p>Κάρβωνος τὸ γ' καὶ Μαρίου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. Gratilliano et Carbo III. Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Mario Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 126.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 87. <i>Sulla C. Marium—in oppido Præneste obsedit.</i> Ep. 88. <i>Carbonem exercitu ejus fuso—Italia expulit: cum Samnitibus, qui soli ex Italicis populis nondum arma posuerant, juxta urbem Romanam ante portam Collinam debellavit: recuperataque republica pulcherrimam victoriam crudelitate quanta in nullo hominum fuit inquit navit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 98. Plutarch. Sull. c. 29—32. Vell. II. 27. Oros. V. 20. 21. Val. Max. IX. 2, 1. Liv. Ep. 88. <i>C. Marius Præneste obsessus—septus ab exercitu mortem sibi conscivit.</i> Conf. Diod. apud Phot. p. 1189. Val. Max. VI. 8, 2. On <i>Marius</i> at Præneste conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. The victory over the Samnites was gained <i>Carbone ac Mario coss. Kalendis Novembribus</i>: Vell. II. 27. <i>Carbo</i> is put to death by <i>Pompey</i> in Sicily: Val. Max. IX. 13, 2. <i>Tertio in consulatu suo jussu Pompeii in Sicilia ad supplicium ductus.</i> Conf. Val. Max. VI. 2, 8. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 21. For the circumstances see Plutarch Pomp. c. 10. Liv. Ep. 89. <i>Sulla dictator factus.</i> Appian. Civ. I. 100. ὁ Σύλλας ἐς μὲν πρόσχημα τῆς πατρίου πολιτείας ὑπάρχοντος αὐτοῖς ἐπέτρεψεν ἀποφῆναι καὶ ἐγένοντο Μάρκος Τύλλιος καὶ Κορνήλιος Δολαβέλλας. αὐτὸς δὲ οἷα δὴ βασιλεύων δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπᾶτοῖς ἦν. For the return of <i>Sulla</i> and the war of <i>Sulla</i> (seconded by <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i>) against <i>Carbo</i>, <i>Norbanus</i>, and young <i>Marius</i>, see Appian. Civ. I. 76—96. ἤρξατο μὲν οὖν ὅτε ὁ πόλεμος, ἐξ οὗ Σύλλας ἐς Βρεντίσιον παρῆλθεν,</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ἐκράθη, καὶ αὐτῷ παιδαγωγὸς ἐγένετο, εἴτα ἡλευθερώθη. ἦν δὲ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τῶν Σύλλα χρόνων καὶ ἐπὶ τάδε. ἀνέρεθῃ δὲ ἐν Λαυρενταῖς ὑπὸ πυρὸς τῆς οἰκίας φθαρείσης. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ Ἑλένη μαθούσα τὸ συμβᾶν ἀπήγατο. ἦν δὲ γραμματικὸς τῶν Κράτητος μαθητῶν. <i>Alexander</i> was now advanced in years if he heard <i>Crates</i>, who was in reputation seventy-six years before: conf. a. 159. <i>Crates</i> might live till about B. C. 123; and the disciple might be twenty years of age at the death of his master: which would suppose him about sixty at this time. <i>Polyhistor</i>, though called a Milesian by Suidas, was born in Phrygia: Steph. Byz. Κοτιάειον. πόλις Φρυγίας.—ἵνα ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδου γραμματικὸς πολυμαθέστατος χρηματίζων· ὃς περὶ παντοδαπῆς ὕλης τεσσαράκοντα δύο ἔγραψε λόγους. Hence Etymol. v. εἰδοῖχα: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κοτιάεύς. Idem v. περιβόηδης: περιβόηγης, περιβόητης. οὕτως Ἀλ. ὁ Κοτιάεύς. He was not the disciple of the grammarian <i>Asclepiades</i>, as Berkel. ad Steph. interprets; because <i>Asclepiades</i> flourished more than a century before <i>Polyhistor</i> came to Rome: conf. a. 196. ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδου therefore means <i>Asclepiadis cujusdam filius</i>. <i>Polyhistor</i> was admired by the Roman grammarian <i>Hirginus</i> (for whom see B. C. 47. 4.): Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 20. <i>Studiosae et avide imitatus est Cornelium Alexandrum grammaticum Græcum; quem propter antiquitatis notitiam Polyhistorem multi, quidam Historiam vocabant.</i> For the works of <i>Alexander</i> see Append. c. 12. N°. 152.</p>	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 174. 3. <i>P. Terentius Varro vico Atace in provincia Narbonensi nascitur: qui postea XXXV. annum agens Græcas literas cum summo studio didicit.</i> Mentioned by Horace Sat. I. 10, 46.—<i>experto frustra Varrone Atacino.</i> This poet composed a poem <i>de Bello Sequanico</i>: Priscian. Gramm. X. 1, 3. <i>P. Varro Belli Sequanici libro secundo.</i> and on the Argonautic Expedition: Probus ad Virgil. Georg. II. 126. <i>Varro: qui quatuor libros de Argonautis edidit.</i> These appear to have been translated from Apollonius: Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 87. <i>Atacinus Varro in iis per quæ nomen est assecutus interpretis operis alieni.</i> This poem is referred to by Ovid Trist. II. 439. <i>Is quoque Phasiacas Argo qui duxit in undas.</i> and again De Ponto IV. 16, 21. <i>Velivolique maris vates</i>—where he is mentioned among the poets whom Ovid remembered.</p> <p>Birth of C. <i>Licinius Calvus</i>: Plin. H. N. VII. 49. C. <i>Mario Cn. Carbone III. coss. ad V. Kal.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Ὀλυμπιάδων οὐσῶν ἑκατὸν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τεσσάρων μῆκος δ' αὐτοῦ—οὐ πολὺ ὥς ἐπὶ τοσοῖσδε ἔργοις ἐγένετο—ἔς δὲ τριτὴς ὁμῶς προῆλθε κατὰ γε τὴν Ἰταλίαν, μέχρι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνιῆσατο Σύλλας. Ibid. c. 84. The three years were only current years. <i>Sulla</i> passed into Italy in the beginning of B. C. 83: Ol. 174. 1. <i>excunte</i>: and became dictator at the end of B. C. 82: the middle of Ol. 174. 3. The actual space was less than two years.</p>
81.	<p>673. <i>M. Tullius Decula Cn. Cornelius Dolabella</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 100. Gell. XV. 28. Cic. in Rull. II. 14. <i>M. Tullius Decula Cn.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Φουσκούλου καὶ Δολαβέλλα Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>[L. Cornelius Sulla] <i>Felix Dict.</i> [de rege Mithridate] a. DCLXXVII. [673 Varr.] .... <i>Kal. Febr.</i> [per biduum: conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1.] Fast. Capitolin. Placed by Dodwell ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV. p. 2587. in B. C. 80. But, if <i>Sulla</i> had triumphed ... <i>Kal. Februar.</i> B. C. 80, he would have been described in the Marble as <i>cos. II.</i> since that day fell within his second consulship: whereas the triumph is placed in Ed. Sigon. within the year of <i>Tullius</i> and <i>Dolabella</i>. His triumph therefore must be referred to ... <i>Kal. Feb.</i> B. C. 81. and it appears that the year of the city is anticipated in the Marble, and is reckoned, not from the <i>Palilia XI. Kal. Mai.</i> but from <i>Kal. Jan.</i> when the consuls entered upon office, and which was now therefore ἔτους ἀρχὴ Plutarch. Mar. c. 45. Thus, in the consulship of <i>Censorinus</i> B. C. 39, <i>Kal. Januar.</i> and <i>VII. Kal. Novemb.</i> are both reckoned in the Marble to fall within U. C. 714. Conf. a. 39. See Introd. p. xviii.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Pompey</i>: Eutrop. V. 9. <i>Cn. Pompeius (quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat) quartum et vicesimum annum agens de Africa triumphavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 89. <i>XXIV annos natus, adhuc eques Romanus, quod nulli contigerat, ex Africa triumphavit.</i> The African war for which he triumphed was carried on, according to Plutarch, in his twenty-fourth year: ἔτος ἄγων ἐκείνο τέταρτον καὶ εἰκοστὸν Plutarch. Pomp. c. 12. and yet after the dictatorship of <i>Sulla</i> commenced, and after the death of <i>Carbo</i>: Ibid. c. 9. 10. 11. These notes of time must not be rigidly taken. <i>Pompey</i> completed his twenty-fourth year. <i>prid. Kal. Octob.</i> B. C. 82: conf. ann. 106. 83. <i>Sulla</i> was not dictator till after <i>Kal. Novemb.</i> conf. a. 82. We may place the African expedition in the very beginning of B. C. 81, and the triumph before the end of September: that is, before his twenty-fifth year was completed. For his triumph see Plutarch Pomp. c. 14.</p> <p><i>Cato</i> æt. 14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 3.</p>
80.	<p>Ol. 175. U. C. Varr. 674. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix II. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 103. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 50. Gell. XV. 28. Σύλλου καὶ Μετίλλου Chr. Alex. <i>Sulla</i></p>	<p>(Liv. Ep. 89. <i>Mytilenæ in Asia, quæ sola urbs post victum Mithridatem arma retinebat, expugnata dirutaque sunt.</i> From the order of events in the Epitomator, the capture of Mytilenæ may be referred to B. C. 80 or B. C. 79. At this siege <i>Cæsar</i> was present: Sueton. Cæs. c. 2. (<i>Cæsar</i>) <i>Stipendia prima in Asia fecit M. Thermi prætoris contubernio:—et a Thermo in expugnatione Mytilenarum corona cirica donatus est.</i>)</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Junias M. Cæcilius Rufus et C. Licinius Calvus eadem die geniti sunt, oratores quidem ambo.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicronis pro Quinctio : Gell. XV. 28. M. Tullium et Cn. Dolabellam, quibus consulibus causam privatam pro Quinctio apud Aquilium Gallum judicem dixit. At the age of twenty-six : Gell. Ibid. Rightly placed by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 174. 4. Vicesimo sexto anno ætatis Cicero Quinctium defendit.</i></p> <p><i>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 11. Valerius Cato ut nonnulli tradiderunt Burseni cujusdam libertus ex Gallia; ipse libello cui est titulus Indignatio ingenuum se natum ait, et pupillum relictum, eoque facilius licentia Sullani temporis exutum patrimonio. Docuit multos et nobiles, visusque est peridoneus præceptor maxime ad Poëticam tendentibus, ut quidem apparere vel his versiculis potest :</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Cato grammaticus, Latina Siren, Qui solus legit ac facit poëtas.</i></p> <p><i>Scriptis præter grammaticos libellos etiam poemata; ex quibus præcipue probantur Lydia et Diana. Lydiæ Ticiæ meminuit : " Lydia doctorum maxima cura liber." Dianæ Cinna : " Sæcula permaneat nostri Diana Catonis." Vixit ad extremam senectutem sed in summa pauperie et pæne inopia.</i></p> <p><i>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 174. 4. Vultacilius [lege L. Otacilius cum Scalig. ad Euseb. p. 151. Voss. de Hist. Latin. p. 40.] Plotus Latinus rhetor Cn. Pompeii libertus et doctor scholam Romæ aperuit. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 3. L. Otacilius Pilitus [forte Plotus] servisse dicitur—deinde rhetoricam professus Cn. Pompeium Magnum docuit, patris ejus res gestas nec minus ipsius compluribus libris exposuit; primus libertinorum, ut Cornelius Nepos opinatur, scribere historiam orsus.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicronis pro Sex. Roscio : Gell. XV. 28. Neque dubium est quin post annum quam pro Quinctio dixerat Sex. Roscium reum parricidii defenderit, annos jam septem atque viginti natus, L. Sulla Felice II. Q. Metello Pio cons. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 175. 1. Roscio contra Chrysogonum defenso Cicero Athenas secedit, et inde post triennium Romam regreditur.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>et Pio</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix II. Q. Ca.....</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>De Metello</i> Val. Max. V. 2, 7. Cic. pro Plane. c. 29.	
79.	675. <i>P. Servilius Vatia Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 22. Appian. Civ. I. 103. <i>P. Servilius Vatia qui postea Isauricus appellatus est. Ap. Cl.....</i> Fast. Capitolin. Βιτία καὶ Πούλχρον Chron. Al. <i>Vacia et Pulcro</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>De Appio</i> Cic. pro Plancio c. 21.	Abdication of <i>Sulla</i> : Appian. Civ. I. 103. τῷ δ' ἔξης ἔτει ὁ μὲν δῆμος καὶ τότε τὸν Σύλλαν θεραπεύων ἤρετό ὑπατεύειν· ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἀνασχόμενος ὑπάτευσ· αὐτοῖς ἀπέφηνε Σερουίλιον Ἰσαυρικὸν καὶ Κλαύδιον Πούλχρον· αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν μεγάλην ἀρχὴν—ἐκὼν ἀπέθετο. He had been ten years in command from his first consulship B. C. 88: Plutarch. comp. Lys. et Sull. p. 162. ἔτη συνεχῶς δέκα νῦν μὲν ὕπατον νῦν δ' ἀνθύπατον νῦν δὲ δικτάτωρα ποιῶν ἑαυτόν.
78.	676. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus Q. Lutatius Catulus</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 105. Eutrop. VI. 1. 5. Fast. Capitolin. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 15. 16. Val. Max. II. 8, 7. Sallust. fragm. lib. I. Plin. H. N. X. 21. XXXV. 3. XXXVI. 6. 15. Flor. III. 23. Cic. pro Balbo c. 15. Λεπίδου καὶ Κατούλλου Chron.	Appian. Civ. I. 105. ὕπατοι καθίστανται Κόϊντος τε Κάτλος ἀπὸ τῶν Σουλλαίων καὶ Λέπιδος Αἰμίλιος ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων· ἐχθίστω τε ἀλλήλοισιν καὶ εὐθὺς ἀρξαμένοι διαφέρεσθαι. Confer Plutarchum Sull. c. 34. Death of <i>Sulla</i> : Appian. Civ. I. 105. ἐτελεύτησεν [conf. Plutarch. Sull. c. 36. 37.] ἰξήκοντα ἔτη βιώσας [sexagesimum ingrediens annum Val. Max. IX. 8, 8.]—γίγνεται δ' εὐθὺς ἐν ᾧστει στάσις ἐπ' αὐτῷ—Λεπίδου καὶ τῶν ἀμφὶ Λέπιδον ἐνισταμένων. ἑξενίκα δ' ὁ Κάτλος καὶ οἱ Σύλλαισι. Liv. Ep. 90. <i>Sulla decessit.—M. Æmilius Lepidus, quum acta Sullae tentaret rescindere, bellum excitavit et a Q. Catulo collega Italia pulsus est, et in Sardinia frustra bellum molitus periit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 16. Oros. V. 22. Eutropius VI. 5. Consul <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus Catuli collega bellum civile voluit commovere; intra tamen unam ætatem motus ejus oppressus est.</i> <i>Lepidus</i> , however, was still in arms

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Antiochus</i> flourished: see col. 4. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 9. p. 739. C. Φίλωνος δὲ γίνεταί ἀκουστῆς Ἀντίοχος ἐτέρας ἄρξας Ἀκαδημίας. Μησάρχω γοῦν τῷ Στωϊκῷ σχολάσας ἐναντία Φίλωνι τῷ καθηγῆτῃ ἐφρόνησε μυρία τε ξένα προσῆψε τῇ Ἀκαδημείᾳ. Plutarch. Cic. c. 4. ἀφικόμενος (ὁ Κικέρων) εἰς Ἀθήνας Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Ἀσκαλωνίτου διήκουσε, τῇ μὲν εὐροίᾳ τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ καὶ χάριτι κηλούμενος ἃ δ' ἐν τοῖς δόγμασιν ἐνεωτέρειζεν οὐκ ἐπαινῶν. ἤδη γὰρ ἐξίστατο τῆς νέας λεγομένης Ἀκαδημίας ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ τὴν Καρνεάδου στάσιν ἐγκατέλειπε. According to Plutarch (quoted ad an. 87. 3.) <i>Antiochus</i> only restored the old doctrines from which <i>Philo</i> had departed. Idem Brut. c. 2. Βρούτος τὴν νέαν καὶ μέσσην λεγομένην Ἀκαδημίαν οὐ πάνυ προσιέμενος ἐξήρτητο τῆς καλαιᾶς, καὶ διετέλει θαυμάζων Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἀσκαλωνίτην.</p> <p><i>Zeno</i> the Epicurean taught at Athens: see col. 4. He was the disciple of <i>Apollodorus</i>: Laërt. X. 25. καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρος δὲ ὁ κηποτύραννος γέγονεν ἐλλόγιμος [Ἀπολλοδώρος ὁ Ἐπικούρειος Idem X. 13.], ὃς ὑπὲρ τετρακόσια συνέγραψε βιβλία.—Ζήνων τε ὁ Σιδώνιος, ἀκροατὴς Ἀπολλοδώρου. Idem VII. 35. Ζήνων—Σιδώνιος τὸ γένος, φιλόσοφος Ἐπικούρειος, καὶ νοῦσαι καὶ ἐρμηνεύσαι σαφῆς. If <i>Apollodorus</i> succeeded <i>Basilides</i> [conf. a. 270] without any interval, the succession in this school from the death of <i>Epicurus</i> B. C. 270 to the old age of <i>Zeno</i> B. C. 79 would stand thus: <i>Hermachus</i>, <i>Polystратus</i>, <i>Dionysius</i>, <i>Basilides</i>, <i>Apollodorus</i>, <i>Zeno</i>: six teachers in 192 years.</p>	<p><i>Cicero</i> goes to Athens: Cic. Brut. c. 91. <i>Cum essem biennium versatus in causis—Roma sum profectus. Cum venissem Athenas, sex menses cum Antiocho veteris Academicæ nobilissimo et prudentissimo philosopho fui.</i> He attests again that he heard <i>Antiochus</i> at Athens: Fin. V. 1—3. and mentions him among his masters: Nat. Deor. I. 3. He also heard <i>Zeno</i> the Epicurean: Fin. I. 5. <i>Phædrum aut Zenonem, quorum utrumque audiui:—cos quos nominavi cum Attico nostro frequenter audiui.</i> <i>Zeno</i> is described again by <i>Cicero</i> Nat. Deor. I. 21. speaking in the person of <i>Cotta</i>: <i>Zenonem, quem Philo noster coryphæum appellare Epicureorum solebat, cum Athenis essem audiebam frequenter, et quidem ipso auctore Philone.</i> He was now an old man: Cic. Tusc. III. 17. <i>Me audiente Athenis senex Zeno—dicere solebat.</i> and had heard <i>Carneades</i>: Idem Acad. I. 12. <i>Carneades—ut cognovi ex iis qui illum audierant, maximeque ex Epicureo Zenone, qui cum ab eo plurimum dissentiret, unum tamen præter ceteros mirabatur, incredibili quadam fuit fucultate.</i> <i>Carneades</i> had now been dead fifty years: conf. a. 129. 3.</p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> and <i>Apollonius Molo</i> flourished: Plutarch. Cic. c. 4. οἷον [from Athens: conf. a. 79. 3. 4.] (ὁ Κικέρων) εἰς Ἀσίαν καὶ Ῥόδον ἐπλευσε, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἀσιανῶν ῥητόρων Ξεινοκλῆϊ τῷ Ἀδράμυτῇ καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ Μάγνητι καὶ Μενίπῳ τῷ Καρὶ συνεσχόλασεν, ἐν δὲ Ῥόδῳ ῥήτορι μὲν Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ Μόλωνι φιλοσόφῳ δὲ Ποσειδωνίῳ. Cic. Brut. c. 91. <i>Post a me Asia tota peragrata est cum summis quidem oratoribus—quorum erat princeps Menippus Stratonicensis.—Assiduissime autem mecum fuit Dionysius Magnes: erat etiam Eschylus Cnidius, Adramyttenus Xenophanes. Hi tum in Asia rhetorum principes numerabantur: qui-</i></p>	<p>The History of <i>Sallust</i> began from this year: Fragm. apud Donatum: <i>Res populi Romani M. Lepido Q. Catulo coss. ac deinde militiæ et domi gestas composui.</i></p> <p><i>Sulla</i> τὸ εἰκοστὸν καὶ δεύτερον τῶν ὑπομνημάτων πρὸ δυεῖν ἡμερῶν ἢ ἐτελεύτα γράφων ἐπαύσατο Plutarch. Sull. c. 37. The second book is quoted by <i>Gellius</i> I. 12, 16. <i>L. Sulla rerum gestarum libro II. ita scripsit: “P. Cornelius, cui primum cognomen Sullæ impositum est, flamen Dialis captus.”</i> Idem XX. 6, 3. <i>L. Sulla rerum gestarum libro II. “Quo si fieri potest, ut etiam nunc nostri vobis in mentem veniat,”</i> &amp;c. The memoirs of</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Alex. after Κλαυδίου καὶ Σεργιλίου interpolated: see Introd. p. vi.	<p>in the beginning of B. C. 77: conf. a. 75.</p> <p>War of Sertorius in Spain: Eutrop. VI. 1. <i>M. Emilio Lepido Q. Catulo coss. cum Sulla remp. composuisset, bella nova exarserunt: unum in Hispania.—Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat [conf. a. 83],—ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum duces Q. Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham vicit, et L. Domitius prætor. Conf. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 10—13.</i></p>
77.	<p>677. <i>D. Junius Brutus M. Æmilius Mamercus Lepidus Livianus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitol. Obseq. c. 119. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II. p. 974. Βρούτου καὶ Μαμέρκου Chron. Alex. <i>Mamercus et Juliano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Bruto et Emilio Mamercus</i> Sallust. fragm. Hist. lib. III. p. 182.</p>	<p><i>P. Servilius</i> is sent against the pirates: Liv. Ep. 90. <i>Res a P. Servilio proconsule [he was consul B. C. 79] adversus Cilicas gestas continet.</i> Eutrop. VI. 3. <i>Ad Ciliciam et Pamphyliam missus est P. Servilius ex consule, vir strenuus. Is Ciliciam subegit, Lyciæ urbes clarissimas oppugnavit et cepit.—Isauros quoque aggressus ad deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit.—Revertens triumphum accepit et nomen Isaurici meruit.</i> Oros. V. 23. <i>P. Servilius ex consule Ciliciam et Pamphyliam crudelissime adortus dum subdere studet pæne delevit.—Triennio emenso quo bellum gestum est Isaurici nomen adsumpsit.</i> Conf. a. 75.</p>
76.	<p>Ol. 176. U. C. Varr. 678. <i>Cn. Octavius C. Scribonius Curio</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 35. Obseq. c. 120.</p>	<p><i>Sertorius</i> is opposed by <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i> in Spain: Appian. Civ. I. 108. Σύλλα δ' ἀποθανόντος καὶ Λεπίδου μετὰ Σύλλαν, στρατὸν ἔχων (Σερτώριος) ἄλλον Ἰταλῶν ὅσον αὐτῷ Περπένας ὁ τοῦ Λεπίδου στρατηγὸς ἤγαγεν ἐπίδοξος ἦν στρατεύσειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν· εἰ μὴ δεισάσα ἡ βουλὴ στρατὸν τε ἄλλον καὶ στρατηγὸν ἕτερον ἐπὶ τῷ προτέρῳ Πομπήϊον ἐπεμψεν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 8. <i>Pompeius—eques Romanus pro consule in Hispaniam adversus Sertorium pari imperio cum Pio Metello principe civitatis missus est.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 17. Sertor. c. 18. Cic. pro Manil. c. 21. Liv. Ep. 91. <i>Cn. Pompeius quum adhuc eques esset cum imperio consulari adversus Sertorium missus est.</i> Obsequens c. 120. <i>Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio coss.—A Sertorio in Hispania exercitus Ro-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>bus non contentus Rhodum veni, neque ad eundem quem Romæ audiveram Molonem applicavi. Posidonius</i> is elsewhere mentioned by Cicero as his teacher: <i>Posidonius magister de Fato</i> c. 3. Idem <i>N. Deor.</i> I. 3. <i>Diodotus, Philo, Antiochus, Posidonius, a quibus instituti sumus.</i> <i>Fin.</i> I. 2. <i>Quid est a Chrysippo prætermissum in Stoicis? legimus tamen Diogenem, Antipatrum, Mnesarchum, Panætium,—in primisque familiarem nostrum Posidonium.</i> He was the disciple of Panætius: <i>conf. a.</i> 143. and a native of Apamea: <i>Strab.</i> XIV. p. 655. Ποσειδώνιος ἰπολιτεύσατο μὲν ἐν Ῥόδῳ καὶ ἰσοφίστευσεν, ἣν δ' Ἀπαμεὺς ἐκ τῆς Συρίας. Suidas: Ποσειδώνιος Ἀπαμεὺς ἐκ Συρίας, ἡ Ῥόδιος, φιλόσοφος Στωϊκός.—σχολὴν δ' ἔσχεν ἐν Ῥόδῳ, διάδοχος γεγενηὸς καὶ μαθητὴς Παναετίου. <i>Lucian. Macrob.</i> c. 20. Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς τῆς Συρίας, νόμος δὲ Ῥόδιος, φιλόσοφος τε ἅμα καὶ ἱστορίας συγγραφεὺς. <i>Athenæus</i> VI. p. 252. e. Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς ὕστερον δὲ Ῥόδιος χρηματίσας. He lived to the age of eighty-four: ἑξήκοντα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα <i>Lucian.</i> l. c. For his embassy to Rome <i>conf. a.</i> 86. For his conversations with Pompey <i>conf. a.</i> 62.</p>	<p><i>Sulla</i> are quoted by Plutarch: Σύλλας ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν <i>Mar.</i> c. 35. <i>Sull.</i> c. 14. 28. ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ἂν Λευκούλλῳ τὴν γράψην ἀνατέθεικε <i>Sull.</i> c. 6. <i>conf. Plutarch. Lucull.</i> c. 1. 4. 23. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων <i>Sull.</i> c. 17. Σύλλας φησὶ <i>Sull.</i> c. 4. 5. 27. 28. Σύλλας γέγραφε <i>Mar.</i> c. 25. οἱ περὶ Σύλλαν ἱστοροῦσι <i>Mar.</i> c. 26. Idem <i>Mor.</i> p. 786. D. ὁ Σύλλας—ταῦτα περὶ αὐτοῦ γέγραπεν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν. See also <i>Plin. H. N.</i> XXII. 6. The last book was completed by his freedman: <i>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm.</i> c. 12. <i>Cornelius Epicadus L. Corn. Sullæ dictatoris libertus calatorque sacerdotio augurali filioque ejus Fausto gratissimus fuit; quare nunquam non utriusque se libertum edidit. Librum autem quem Sulla notissimum de rebus suis imperfectum reliquerat ipse supplavit.</i></p> <p>Cicero hears Molo at Rhodes: see col. 3. Add <i>Quintilian Inst.</i> XII. 6, 7. <i>M. Tullius—in Asiam navigavit seque et aliis sine dubio eloquentiæ ac sapientiæ magistris sed præcipue tamen Apollonio Moloni, quem Romæ quoque audierat</i> [<i>conf. a.</i> 88], <i>Rhodi rursus formandum dedit.</i></p> <p><i>Hieronym.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 175. S. T. <i>Quintius Atta scriptor logatarum Romæ moritur, sepultusque via Prænestina ad miliarium secundum.</i></p>
	<p>Cicero returns to Rome: <i>Cic. Brut.</i> c. 91. <i>Recepi me biennio post</i> [<i>conf. a.</i> 79].—<i>Duo tum excellabant oratores qui me imitandi cupiditate incitarent, Cotta et Hortensius.</i></p>
	<p>Cicero is engaged in pleading causes: <i>Cic. Brut.</i> c. 92. <i>Unum annum, cum rediissemus ex Asia, causas nobiles egrimus; cum quæsturam nos, consulatum Cotta, ædilitatem peteret Hortensius.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Asinius Pollio</i> according to the dates of <i>Hieronymus</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron.</i> See <i>A. D.</i> 4. 11.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>mani cæsi.</i> Appian Civ. I. 109. relates the first encounter of <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Sertorius</i> .—καὶ τότε μὲν χειμῶνος ἐπιόντος διέστησαν Ibid. The luxury of <i>Metellus</i> in Spain is described by Val. Max. IX. 1, 5.
75.	679. <i>L. Octavius C. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 121. .... <i>ius C. Aur...us</i> .... Fast. Capit. omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Octavio et Cotta</i> Fast. apud. Noris.	<p>Appian. Civ. I. 110. ἀρχομένου δ' ἧρος ἐπῆσαν ἀλλήλοις Μέτελλος μὲν καὶ Πομπήιος ἀπὸ τῶν Πυρρηναίων ὁρῶν, ἔνθα ἐισχέμαζον, Σερτώριος δὲ καὶ Περσίννας ἐν Αὐσιτανίας.</p> <p>Scribonius succeeds <i>Claudius</i> in Macedonia: Eutrop. VI. 2. <i>Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post consulatum. Levra prælia habuit contra varias gentes quæ Rhodopam provinciam incolebant, atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei successor C. Scribonius Curio post consulatum. Is Dardanos vicit et usque ad Danubium penetravit, triumphumque meruit, et intra triennium finem bello dedit.</i> Oros. V. 23. <i>Interea [during the war of Sertorius in Spain] Macedonicum bellum Claudius sortitus varias gentes quæ Rhodopæis montibus circumfusæ sunt ac tunc Macedoniam crudelissime populabantur—pellere Macedoniæ finibus bello adtentavit:—unde cum animo æger—morbo insuper correptus casset, interiit. Hujus successor Scribonius adtentatarum gentium vim declinans in Dardaniam arma convertit eamque superavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 91. <i>Ap. Claudius proconsul Thracas pluribus præliis vicit. Claudius was consul in B. C. 79: and Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 676 has shewn from Sallust that he was still at Rome in the beginning of B. C. 77: Oratio Philippi apud Sallust. fragm. lib. I. Quare ita censeo: Quoniam Lepidus exercitum privato consilio paratum—ad urbem ducit, ut Appius Claudius Interrex cum Q. Catulo proconsule et cæteris quibus imperium est urbi præsidio sint.</i> His acts therefore in Macedonia were after that date: and with this the order in Livy Ep. 91. agrees; where the acts of <i>Claudius</i> are related after the mission of <i>Pompey</i> to Spain in B. C. 76. and the narrative of Orosius implies the same order. The acts of <i>Curio</i> against the Dardani were related by Livy lib. 92.</p> <p><i>P. Servilius</i> subdues the Isaurians: Liv. Ep. 93. <i>P. Servilius proconsul in Cilicia Isauros domuit et aliquot urbes piratarum expugnavit.</i> Alluded to by Strabo XII. p. 568. Placed by the Epitomator between the acts of <i>Curio</i> and the death of <i>Nicomedes</i>. This war had been begun three years before, conf. a. 77.</p>
74.	<p>680. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus M. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. VI. 6. περὶ τὴν ἕκτῃ καὶ ἑβδόμῃ καστὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάδα Plutarch. Lucull. c. 5.</p> <p>..... <i>Lucullus. M. Aurelius</i>.... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Λουκούλλου καὶ Μικούτου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>Post <i>Lepidum</i> [B. C. 78] <i>ferme quadriennio L. Lucullus consul fuit</i> Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 6.</p>	<p><i>Pompey</i> still carries on the war against <i>Sertorius</i>: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 20. ὑπατεύων δὲ Λεύκουλλος τότε καὶ Πομπήιος μὲν ὢν διάφορος μνάμενος δ' ἑαυτῷ τὸν Μιθριδατικὸν πόλεμον ἰσπευσεν ἀποσταλῆναι τὰ χρήματα, φοβούμενος αἰτίαν Πομπήιος παρασχεῖν δεομένῳ Σερτώριον ἀφείναι καὶ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην τραπέσθαι.</p> <p>Eutrop. VI. 6. <i>L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cotta coss. mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ et testamento populum Romanum fecit hæredem.</i> Conf. Liv. Ep. 93. Eutrop. Ibid. <i>Mithridates pace rupta Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie.—Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut Cyzico capta totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit—et multis præliis vicit.</i> Conf. Cic. pro Muren. c. 15. Liv. Ep. 93. <i>M. Aurelius Cotta consul ad Chalcedonem prælio a rege victus est.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 8. Liv. Ep. 94. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus con-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Cicero quæstor [conf. a. 76] in Sicily: Cic. Brut. c. 92. <i>Me quæstorem Siciliensis excepit annus. Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam: princeps et erat et habebatur Hortensius.</i> Cicero was now in his thirty-second year: Conf. a. 106.</p> <p>Sextus Peduceus was prætor: Ascon. Argum. in Cic. Divinat. Idem ad Cic. Divinat. c. 1. p. 286. <i>Cum a duobus quæstoribus Sicilia regi soleat, uno Lilybætano altero Syracusano, ipse Lilybætanus quæstor fuit, Sex. Peduceo prætor.</i> Peduceus was succeeded by Sacerdos (in B. C. 74), and he by Verres (in B. C. 73): Ascon. Argum. in Cic. Divinat. <i>Cum successisset in Sicilia C. Sacerdoti prætori.</i> Conf. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 10. Verres remained three years (B. C. 73—71): <i>per triennium</i> Cic. Divinat. c. 1. 4. Act. I. in Verr. c. 4. 5. 14. He was <i>recens e provincia</i> Cic. Act. I. in Verr. c. 2. when accused by Cicero in B. C. 70.</p>
	<p>Cicero returns to Rome: Cic. Brut. c. 92. <i>Cum anno post e Sicilia me recepissem.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cic. c. 6. He returned almost five years—<i>quinquennium fere</i>—before the impeachment of Verres [conf. a. 70]: his return therefore was not later than the beginning of B. C. 74.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>sul adversus Mithridatem equestribus praeliis feliciter pugnavit. Mithridates</i> through the winter is besieged by <i>Lucullus</i> near <i>Cyzicus</i>: Appian. Mithrid. c. 76. Μιθριδάτου ἐν χειμῶν ἐπιγεγόνετος ἀπέρητο καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἀγοράν. The winter is noticed in <i>Epistola Mithridatis</i> apud Sallust. Hist. lib. IV. <i>Simul hiems mari prohibebat.</i></p> <p>Appian. Civ. I. 111. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους, ἕκτης ἐβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος οὗσης [Ol. 176. <math>\frac{2}{3}</math>.], δύο μὲν ἐκ διαθηκῶν εἴνη Ῥωμαίοις προσεγγίγνεται, Βιθυνία τε Νικομήδους ἀπολιπόντος καὶ Κυρήνη Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λαγίδου βασιλείως ὃς ἐπέκλυσεν ἦν Ἀπίων. <i>Apion</i> in reality died twenty-two years before: conf. a. 96. For the bequest of <i>Apion</i> see Appendix c. 5. No. 7.</p> <p>Appian. Ibid. πόλεμοι δ' ἤκμαζον, οὗτος τε ὁ Σερτωρίου περὶ Ἰβηρίαν, καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτου περὶ τὴν ἀνατολήν, καὶ ὁ τῶν λεγστῶν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ θαλάσῃ, καὶ περὶ Κρήτην—ἕτερος, καὶ ὁ τῶν μονομάχων ἀνά τὴν Ἰταλίαν. This last war might begin in Ol. 176. 3. but yet not before B. C. 73. Conf. a. 71. For the Cretan war conf. a. 68.</p>
73.	<p>681. <i>M. Terentius Varro Lucullus C. Cassius Cassiod.</i> Oros. V. 24. Cic. pro Cluent. c. 49. ....ius ...<i>Lucullus C.</i> C.... Fast. Capitol. Μαρκελλοῦ καὶ Κασίου Chron. Alex. <i>Varo et Licino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>The war with <i>Sertorius</i> still continues: Appian. Civ. I. 113. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους οἱ στρατηγοὶ Ῥωμαίων μᾶλλον τι θαρρῆσαντες ἐπήσαν ταῖς πόλεσι ταῖς ὑπὸ Σερτωρίω—καὶ πολλὰ αὐτοῦ περισσῶν.</p> <p>The war with <i>Spartacus</i> began: conf. a. 71. Liv. Ep. 95. Plutarch. Crass. c. 8. 9. Oros. V. 24.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i> defeats <i>Mithridates</i> at <i>Cyzicus</i>: Liv. Ep. 95. <i>L. Lucullus proconsul ad Cyzicum urbem exercitum Mithridatis fame ferroque delevit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 9—11. Eutrop. VI. 6. <i>Lucullus—dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur ipse cum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit.—Ita una hieme et aestate a Lucullo centum fere millia regis extincta sunt.</i> The summer of B. C. 73, and the preceding winter.</p>
72.	<p>Ol. 177. U. C. Varr. 682. <i>L. Gellius Poplicola Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodius</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 96. Plutarch. Crass. c. 9. Oros. V. 24. Cic. pro Balbo c. 8. 14. Γεντίλλου [Ι. Λεντούλου] καὶ Γελλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Publicola et Lentulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Cn. Lentulus</i> cui cognomen <i>Clodiano</i> fuit Sallust. in quarto <i>Historiarum libro</i> apud Gellium XVIII. 4, 4.</p>	<p>The consuls oppose <i>Spartacus</i> without success: Liv. Ep. 96. <i>Cn. Lentulus consul male adversus Spartacum pugnavit: ab eodem L. Gellius consul et Q. Arrius prætor acie victi sunt.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 24. Appian. Civ. I. 117. οἱ δ' ἐν ἄστει τοὺς ὑπάτους ἐξέπειπον. Plutarch. Crass. c. 9. ἀμφοτέρους ἐξέπειπον τοὺς ὑπάτους. ὦν Γέλλιος μὲν τὸ Γερμανικὸν—ἐπέθηκε, Λέντου ἐν τὸν Σπάρτακον μεγάλοις στρατοπέδοις περιλαβόντος, ὁρμήσας ὁμοῦ καὶ μάχην συνάψας ἐκράτησε μὲν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἱλαβε ἐκ τῆν ἀποσκευῶν ἅπασαν. De Gellio Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 8.</p> <p>End of the war with <i>Sertorius</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 113. μέχρι τοῦ ἔξης ἔτους αὐτοὶ μὲν αὖθις ἐπῆσαν σὺν πλείονι μᾶλλον καταφρονήσει. Death of <i>Sertorius</i>: Ibid. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 25. 26. The war was ended in the eighth year: Appian. Civ. I. 108. γινόμενον μὲν ὀκτάετις. Eutrop. VI. 1. <i>Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est et finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adolescentem et Q. Metellum Pium.</i> Liv. Ep. 96. <i>Sertorius a M. Antonio et M. Perperna et aliis conjuratis in convivio interfectus est, octavo ducatus sui anno.—Imperium partium ad Marcum translatus est; quem Cn. Pompeius victum captumque interfecit, ac recepit Hispanias decimo fere anno quam captum erat bellum.</i> Oros. V. 23. <i>Decimo demum anno belli inchoati.</i> The eight years would commence in B. C. 80 with the command of <i>Sertorius</i>. The ten years might be computed from B. C. 82, when <i>Sertorius</i>, after his flight to Spain at the end of B. C. 83, began to excite a war.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Lucullus</i>, having besieged Amisus through the preceding winter, proceeds against <i>Mithridates</i>: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 15. ὁ Λούκουλλος περί τε τὴν Ἀμισὸν διέτριψε, μαλακῶς τῇ πολιορκίᾳ χρώμενος· καὶ μετὰ χειμῶνα [B. C. 7½] Μουρήναν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην καθήμενον ἐν Καβείροις. Appian. Mithrid. c. 78. 79. Λούκουλλος Ἀμισὸν τε καὶ Εὐπατορίαν—περικαθήμενος ἐπολιόρκει.—Μιθριδάτης δ' αὐτοῖς πολλὰν ἀγορὰν καὶ ὄπλα καὶ στρατιὰν ἐπέμπευ ἐκ Καβείρων, ἐνθα χειμάζων στρατὸν ἄλλον συνέλεγεν.—ἵσταμένου δ' ἔαρος ὁ μὲν Λούκουλλος διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Μιθριδάτην ἰχώρει—καὶ—ἐς Κάβειρα κατέβη. He was employed two successive winters at Cyzicus and Amisus: Sallust. apud Plutarch. Lucull. c. 33. εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πολέμου πρὸς Κυζίκω καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Ἀμισῶ ὡς χειμῶνας ἐξῆς ἐν χάρακι διαγαγεῖν ἀναγκασθέντας. As therefore the winter operations at Cyzicus were in B. C. 7½, we must place the siege of Amisus in the winter of B. C. 7½. The campaign which followed, and which ended in the defeat of <i>Mithridates</i>, and his flight into Armenia, is related by Plutarch Lucull. c. 15—19. Appian Mithrid. c. 79—82. Conf. Memnon. apud Phot. p. 741. ἱππομαχίαι συνέστησαν β', ὧν τὴν μὲν ἐνίκων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν δευτέραν δὲ οἱ Ποντικοί. τριβομένου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου Λούκουλλος ἀγορὰν ἄξοντας εἰς Καππαδοκίαν ἐπέμπευ κ. τ. λ.—οὕτω Μιθριδάτη τῶν πραγμάτων περιφανῶς ἀποκικλιμένων—αὐτὸς εἰς Ἀρμενίαν διασώζεται. These events were related in Livy lib. 97. <i>L. Lucullus in Ponto adversus Mithridatem feliciter pugnavit, caesis hostium amplius quam sexaginta millibus</i>. Ibid. <i>Mithridates—ad Tigranem Armeniae regem confugit</i>. Referred to by Sallust in <i>Mithridatis epistola</i>: <i>Restituto deinde apud Cabira exercitu, et variis inter me atque Lucullum praeliis, inopia rursus ambos incessit.—Ego, vastis circum omnibus locis, in Armeniam concessi</i>.</p>
71.	683. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Aufidius Orestes</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. VI. S. Πλενδούλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Oreste</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p>The war with <i>Spartacus</i> ended by <i>Crassus</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 119. 120. Idem Ibid. 121. καὶ τότε Κράσσος ἐξ μηνὸν ἐργασάμενος—τὸν στρατὸν οὐ μίθισι διότι μὴδὲ Πομπήϊος· ἐς δὲ ὑπατείαν ἄμφω παρήγγελλον, ὁ μὲν ἐστρατηγηκὼς—ὁ δὲ Πομπήϊος οὔτε στρατηγήσας οὔτε ταμειύσας ἔτος τε ἔχων τίταρτον ἐπὶ τοῖς τριάκοντα. Liv. Ep. 97. <i>M. Crassus praetor—cum Spartaco debellavit, caesis cum ipso millibus sexaginta</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Crass. c. 10. 11. At the time of <i>Pompey's</i> return from Spain: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 21. Crass. c. 11. The war of <i>Spartacus</i> τρίτης ἔτη ᾗδ' καὶ φοβερός Appian. Civ. I. 118. Eutrop. VI. 7. <i>Tertio anno bello huic finis impositus</i>. Begun therefore in B. C. 73.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i> continues the war against <i>Mithridates</i>: Eutrop. VI. 8. <i>P. Cornelio Lentulo et Cn. Aufidio Oreste coss. duo tantum gravia bella in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum et Macedonicum. Hac duo Luculli agebant</i>. After the flight of <i>Mithridates</i>, <i>Lucullus</i> having sent an embassy to <i>Tigranes</i>, returns to the siege of Amisus: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19. καταστρεφάμενος δὲ Χαλδαίους καὶ Τιβαρηνούς καὶ τὴν μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν παραλαβὼν, καὶ φρούρια καὶ πόλεις παραστησάμενος, Ἀππῖον μὲν ἐπέμψεν πρὸς Τιγράτην ἱερατῶν Μιθριδάτην αὐτὸς δ' ἦκε πρὸς Ἀμισὸν ἐπὶ πολιορκουμένην. Amisus is taken: Plutarch. Ibid. Memnon apud Phot. p. 744. Λούκουλλος—πρὸς τὴν Ἀμισὸν παραγεγοῶς—ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐπείθε, ταύτην λιπὼν ἐπὶ τὴν Εὐπατορίαν μίθιστη τὴν πολιορκίαν—καὶ ἦλθε Εὐπατορία.—μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ Ἀμισὸς ἐάλω. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19. ἦν δ' ἡ πόλις Ἀθηναίων ἀποικος, ἐν ἐκείνοις ἄρα τοῖς καιροῖς ἐν οἷς ἤκμαζεν ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν καὶ κατέχευε τὴν θάλασσαν οἰκισθεῖσα. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 83. The mission of</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Tyrannio</i> the grammarian is taken at Amisus: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19. τότε καὶ Τυραννίων ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐάλω. Μουρῆνας δ' αὐτὸν ἐξητήσατο, καὶ λαβὼν ἀπηλευθέρωσεν, ἀνελυθέρως τῇ δωρεᾷ χρησάμενος. Strabo XII. p. 548. ἄνδρες γεγονόσιν ἀξιοὶ μνήμης κατὰ παιδείαν ἐνταῦθα [at Amisus].—γραμματικὸς Τυραννίων, οὗ ἡμεῖς ἠκροασάμεθα. Suidas: Τυραννίων Ἐπικρατίδου καὶ Λινδίας Ἀλεξανδρίτης Ἀμισηνός.—γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου καὶ πρότερον, μαθητὴς ἄλλων τε καὶ Ἑστιαίου τοῦ Ἀμισηνοῦ—εἴτα διήκουσε καὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Θρακῆος ἐν Ῥώμῃ [conf. a. 107]. ἀντιστοιχοῦσιν Δημητρίῳ τῷ Ἐρυθραίῳ [Laërt. V. 84. Δημήτριος—γραμματικὸς Ἐρυθραῖος, πολιτογραφηθεὶς ἐν Τήμνῳ]. ὃς ἔχθη εἰς Ῥώμην ληρθεὶς αἰχμάλωτος ὑπὸ Λουκούλλου ὅτε κατεπολέμησε Μιθριδάτην.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Appius</i> is noticed also by Memnon Ibid. ἔπειψε καὶ Λεύκολλος πρὸς Τιγράτην πρεσβευτὴν Ἀπίον Κλάδιον Μιθριδάτην ἔξαιτῶν. <i>Tigranes</i> had now reigned twenty-five years: διὰ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν Plutarch. Lucull. c. 21. which places the beginning of his reign in B. C. 96.</p> <p>Triumphs of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i>: Vell. II. 30. <i>Metellus et Pompeius ex Hispaniis triumphaverunt; sed Pompeius, hoc quoque triumpho adhuc eques Romanus, ante diem quam consulatum iniret curru urbem invectus est.</i> Conf. Eutrop. VI. 5. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 22. ἡ-φισθέντος αὐτῶ δευτέρου θριάμβου καὶ ὑπατείας. <i>Pompey</i> therefore triumphed prid. Kal. Jan. [December B. C. 71.]</p>
70.	684. Cn. Pompeius Magnus M. Licinius Crassus Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 121. Chron. Alex. Liv. Ep. 97. Donatus in Vita Virgilii. Gell. XIV. 7. Asconii Arg. Cic. in Cæcilium. Plutarch. Crass. c. 12. Pomp. c. 22. 23. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 177. 3.	<p>Liv. Ep. 97. <i>M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules facti (sed Pompeius ante quam quæsturam gereret, ex equite Romano) tribuniciam potestatem restituerunt: judicia quoque per L. Aurelium Cottam prætorem ad equites Romanos translata sunt.</i> Asconius in Cic. Cornel. I. p. 959. <i>L. Cotta qui lege sua judicia inter tres ordines communicavit, senatum, equites, tribunos ærarios.</i> The judicial power had been with the knights, according to Cicero, for almost fifty years; and then with the senators for ten: Cic. Act. I. in Verr. c. 13. <i>Inter decem annos posteaquam judicia ad senatum translata sunt,—cum equester ordo judicaret annos prope quinquaginta continuos.</i> Ascon. ad loc. <i>X annos] Hoc tempus quo senatus judicat, victore Sulla ab ordine equitum transferente judicia. Annos I.] Tanto fere tempore equester ordo judicavit lege Sempronia.</i> In reality forty-three or forty-four years; from the law of <i>C. Gracchus</i> B. C. 123 (conf. a. 92) to the time of <i>Sulla</i> B. C. 80. The ten years were B. C. 80—70. The judicial power was still with the senate in <i>Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 70 (the date of that oration of Cicero: see col. 4.): Cic. Ibid. c. 16:—<i>judicia quibus nunc utimur.</i> Ascon. ad loc. <i>Senatoria judicia dicit.</i> The Aurelian law therefore was passed after that date. Cicero does not notice in these passages the Servilian law of B. C. 106: conf. a. That law probably did not long remain in force; for in B. C. 92 the judicial power was with the <i>equites</i>, and senators are not mentioned: conf. a. 92. On the Aurelian law of B. C. 70 see Duker apud Drakenb. ad Liv. Ep. 97.</p> <p>After the embassy of <i>Appius</i> (which is described by Plutarch Lucull. c. 21.), <i>Mithridates</i>, twenty months after his flight, has an interview with <i>Tigranes</i>: Memnon apud Phot. p. 752. Μιθριδάτης ἐναιτὴν καὶ μῆνας ἢ ἐν τοῖς μέρεσι τῆς Ἀρμενίας διατρίβων οὕτω εἰς ὅψιν κατέστη Τιγράνου. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 22. Τιγράνης δὲ Μιθριδάτην πρότερον μὲν οὐδ' ἰδεῖν ἤξίωσεν οὐδὲ προσεπεῖν οἰκείον ἄνδρα,—τότε δὲ [after the embassy of <i>Appius</i>] σὺν τιμῇ καὶ φιλοφροσύνῃ μετεπέμψατο αὐτόν. Appian. Mithrid. c. 82. Μιθριδάτης—εἰς Τιγράτην ἔφυγεν—ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐς ὅψιν οὐ προσέμενος ἐν χωρίοις ἐκέλευσε διαίτης βασιλικῆς ἄξιουσθαι. We may place the defeat and escape of <i>Mithridates</i> in the end of B. C. 72 (conf. a.), and his admission to <i>Tigranes</i>, in the middle of B. C. 70.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Metrodorus</i>: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 22. λόγων εἰς τὰ βασίλεια γινομένων ἀπορρήτων [between <i>Tigranes</i> and <i>Mithridates</i>], τὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐπαρτίας ὑποψίας ἐπὶ κακῶ τῶν φίλων, — ὧν ἦν καὶ Μητροδώρος ὁ Σκήψιος, ἀνὴρ εἰπεῖν οὐκ ἀηδής, καὶ πολυμαθής, ἀκμῇ δὲ φιλίας τοσαύτῃ χρήσασθαι ὥστε πατὴρ προσαγορεύεσθαι τοῦ βασιλέως. τοῦτον, ὡς εἰσὶν, ὁ Τιγράνης πεμφθέντα πρεσβευτὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Μηθριδάτου πρὸς αὐτὸν δεομένου βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίους ἤρετο κ. τ. λ. — ταῦτ' ἐξηγεῖται ὁ Τιγράνης τῷ Μηθριδάτῃ καὶ κατεῖπεν, ὡς οὐδὲν ἐργασομένη τὸν Μητροδώρον ἀνέκιστον. ὁ δ' εὐθὺς ἀνέστη. Compare the account of Strabo at B. C. 91. <i>Metrodorus</i> at the time of his death was perhaps at least seventy-five years of age, and about sixty years younger than <i>Demetrius of Scepsis</i>, who was a boy — <i>μειράκιον</i> — in B. C. 190. 120 years before the death of <i>Metrodorus</i>. Conf. ann. 190. 91. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 144. ὁ Σκήψιος Μητροδώρος ἐν τῷ περὶ συνηθείας βιβλίῳ is quoted by Strabo XVI. p. 775. Μητροδώρος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ ἀλειπτικῆς by Athenæus XII. p. 552. c. Possibly the same <i>Metrodorus</i>. <i>Metrodorus</i> excelled in the <i>memoria technica</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 88. Plin. H. N. VII. 24. <i>Ars inventa est a Simonide consummata a Metrodoro Scepsio</i>. Cic. Tusc. Quæst. I. 24. [written in B. C. 45] <i>Non quæro quanta memoria Simonides fuisse dicatur, quanta Theodectes, quantus is qui a Pyrrho legatus ad senatum est missus, Cineas, quanta nuper Charmadas, quanta qui modo fuit, Scepsius Metrodorus</i>.</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis in Q. Cæcilium divinatio et Actio I. in Verrem</i>: Asconius: Cn. Pompeio primum et M. Crasso coss. C. Verres — <i>repetundarum reus ab Siculis postulatus est. — Ab Hortensio defenditur, facile et principe in senatu propter nobilitatem et in foro ob eloquentiam rege causarum, et eodem consule designato cum Q. Metello. — Extitit Q. Cæcilius Niger quæstor Verris, qui se potius accusatorem contenderet constitui oportere</i> — Cicero designatus ædilis respondet. But the <i>Actio in Verrem</i> was pronounced <i>Nonis Sextilibus</i>: Cic. c. 10. <i>Nonæ sunt hodie Sextiles</i>. a few days after the <i>comitia</i>: Idem c. 6. <i>His diebus paucis, comitiis consularibus factis</i>. and the <i>Divinatio in Cæcilium</i> was at the least more than fifty days before the <i>Actio</i>: Asconius Arg. in Act. in Verr. <i>Victo Cæcilio et accusatione ad se delata, Cicero cum inquisitionis tempus — postulasset dies XV. et totam provinciam peragrasset diebus L.</i> [conf. Cic. Act. in Verr. c. 2. <i>ego Siciliam quinquaginta diebus obii</i>] while Cicero was yet only a candidate: <i>Divinat.</i> c. 22. <i>Honorem quem petimus</i>. Act. in Verr. c. 9. <i>Comitiorum metu deterrebar, &amp;c.</i> The first oration therefore was delivered some time before the <i>comitia</i>, the second a few days after. And of the last only Cicero himself is to be understood Brut. c. 92. <i>Cum essem in pluribus causis et in principibus patronis quinquennium fere versatus, tum in patrocinio Siciliensi maxime in certamen veni designatus ædilis cum designato consule Hortensio</i>. Asconius then has inaccurately applied to both orations what was only true of the second. Middleton, Life of Cicero vol. I. p. 84. has followed the error of Asconius. As Cicero <i>Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 70 reckons almost five years since his return from Sicily, we must place his return in the very beginning of B. C. 74.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Virgil</i>: Donatus in Vita: <i>Natus est Cn. Pompeio Magno, et M. Licinio Crasso primum consulibus Id. Octob. in pago qui Andes dicitur, qui est a Mantua non procul</i>. Hieronym. in Euseb.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
69.	<p>685. <i>Q. Hortensius Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> Cassiod. Cic. pro Cluentio c. 64. Chron. Alex. <i>Nepote et Metello</i> Fast. apud Noris. Conf. a. 107.</p> <p><i>Q. Hortensio Q. Metello Cretico</i> Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 709.</p>	<p><i>Lucullus</i> ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον ἐχώρει πόλεμον Plutarch. Lucull. c. 24. He passes the Euphrates: Plutarch. Ibid. Appian. Mithrid. c. 84. Memnon apud Phot. p. 752. Siege of Tigranocerta: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 26. Defeat of Tigranes: Plutarch. Ib. c. 28. Appian. Mithrid. c. 85. Memnon p. 753. <i>Prid. Non. Octob.</i> πρὸ μιᾶς νύκτος Ὀκτωβρίου Plutarch. Lucull. c. 27. <i>Lucullus</i> takes Tigranocerta: Dio XXXV. 2. Λούκουλλος Τιγράνην μὴν οὐκ ἐπεδίωξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ κατὰ σχολὴν σωθῆναι εἶασε.—τὰ δὲ δὴ Τιγρανόκερτα στασιασάντων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρμενίους τῶν ξένων τῶν συνοικούντων αὐτοῖς εἶλε.—τούτῳ μὲν δὴ τῷ ἔτει [the year before the consulship of <i>Q. Marcius</i>] ταῦθ' ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐπραξε c. 3. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 29. ἐν τοῖς Τιγρανοκέρτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους στασιασάντων καὶ τῷ Λουκούλλῳ τὴν πόλιν ἐνδιδόντων προσβαλὼν εἶλε. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 86. Liv. Ep. 98. <i>L. Lucullus in Armenia Mithridatem et Tigranem et ingentes utriusque regis copias pluribus præliis fudit.</i></p> <p>The Cretan war is assigned to this year by Eusebius Chron. II. p. 362. <i>Olymp. 177. 3. Creticum bellum conflatum est.</i> This date agrees with the true time. The province of Crete was given to the consul <i>Metellus</i> (conf. a. 68) before the close of that Olympic year.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>Q. Metellus et Q. Hortensius. His cos. a Q. Catulo reparatum dedicatumque Capitolium est.</i> Liv. Ep. 98. <i>Templum Jovis in Capitolio—a Q. Catulo dedicatum est.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XIX. 1.</p>
68.	<p>Ol. 178. U. C. Varr. 686. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Q. Marcius Rex</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXV. 4. Cic. in Pison. c. 4. <i>Μαρκίου Ῥήγου καὶ Μετέλλου</i> τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Vacia</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>De Marcio</i> Dio XXXV. 15.</p>	<p>Dio XXXV. 4. ἐπὶ Κυνίου Μαρκίου (οὗτος γὰρ, καίπερ οὐ μόνος ἀποδείχθης, μόνος ὑπάτευσεν, ὁ γὰρ σὺν αὐτῷ χειροτονηθεὶς Λούκιος Μέτελλος ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ ἔτους ἀπέθανεν)—ἐν οὖν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ ὁ Λούκουλλος μεσούντος ἤδη τοῦ θέρους—στρατεύσας—ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὤρμησεν.—c. 6. ἐπὶ Νίσιβιν ὤρμησεν.—πρὸς οὖν ταύτην ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐλθὼν ἐν μὲν τῷ θέρει—οὐδὲν ἐπύρανεν.—ὡς δ' ὅτε χειμῶν ἐνέστη καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι βαθυμότερον διήγον—εἶλε—καὶ ἐκεῖ διεχείμασε. This campaign of <i>Lucullus</i> is described by Plutarch Lucull. c. 31. 32. ὁ Λούκουλλος—αὐθις ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην ἐβάδιζε θέρους ἀκμάζοντος.—ἐκ τούτου ἐπρημένος καὶ τεθαβήκως ἄνω προάγειν διανοεῖτο καὶ καταστρέφειν τὸν βάρβαρον—ὥρα δ' ἰσημερίας φθινοπωρινῆς—χειμῶνες ἐπέπεσον. He then besieges Nisibis—βαλόμενος δὲ στρατόπεδον καὶ πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πολιορκίας ἐπαγαγὰν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ κατὰ κράτος λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Q. Metellus</i> conducts the war in Crete: Liv. Ep. 98. <i>Q. Metellus proconsul, bello sibi adversus Cretenses mandato, Cydoniam urbem obsedit.</i> Xiphilin. Epit. Dion. tom. I. p. 75. κληρουμέναν τῶν ὑπάτων [the consuls of B. C. 69] Ὀρτήσιος τὸν πρὸς Κρήτας ἔλαχε πόλεμον—ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν—τῷ συνάρχοντι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐβίοντο—ἐξέστη,—ὁ δὲ δὴ Μέτελλος ἐστεύλατό τε εἰς Κρήτην καὶ τὴν νῆσον ἅπασαν ἐχειρώσατο μετὰ τούτῳ—καίτοι πρὸς τοῦ Πομπηίου τοῦ Μάγνου ἦδη τῆς θαλάσσης ἐμπάσης ἀρχοντος—ἐμποδιζόμε-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 177. 3. <i>Virgilius Maro in pago qui Andes dicitur haud procul a Mantua nascitur, Pompeio et Crasso coss.</i> Martial. Ep. XII. 67. <i>Octobres Maro consecravit Idus.</i> Cf. Phlegon. apud Phot. Cod. 97. Placed in the next year <i>coss.</i> <i>Hortensio et Metello</i> in Chron. Al. <i>Ol.</i> 176. 3. <i>Ptol. Aul.</i> 9°. [<i>Ol.</i> 177. 4. <i>Ptol. Aul.</i> 12°. See Introd. p. vi.] ὑπ. Ὀρτησίου καὶ Μιτέλλου. Βιργίλιος ἐγεννήθη.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero ædilis</i>: conf. a. 70.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>νός τε καὶ καλυόμενος, ὡς αὐτῷ προσηκουσῶν καὶ τῶν νήσων. Conf. a. 67. <i>Metellus</i> had been preceded by <i>M. Antonius</i> the father of the triumvir: Appian. tom. I. p. 98. Florus III. 7. <i>Primus invasit insulam M. Antonius</i>. Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 212. Asconius in Cic. Divinat. c. 17. <i>Antonius curator tuendæ totius oræ maritimæ</i> [hence <i>M. Antonii infinitum illud imperium</i> Cic. II. in Verr. II. 3.]—<i>indicto Cretensibus bello male re gesta ibidem periit, antequam Pompeius contra piratas missus est</i>. Conf. Cic. II. in Verr. III. 91. <i>Antonium—in mediis ejus injuriis et cupiditatibus mors oppressit</i>. <i>Antonius</i> had been appointed to that command in the consulship of <i>Cotta</i>: Ascon. ad Cic. II. in Verr. II. 3. <i>gratia Cottæ consulis</i> [sc. <i>C. Cotta</i> B. C. 75]. He was in that command during the prætorship of <i>Verres</i> in Sicily: Cic. Divinat. c. 17. To the war of <i>Antonius</i> in Crete Appian refers when he mentions a Cretan war in B. C. 74. conf. a. 74.</p>
67.	<p>687. <i>C. Calpurnius Piso</i> <i>M. Acilius Glabrio</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXV. 12. XXXVI. 26. Chron. Alex. De <i>Pisone</i> Plutarch. Pomp. c. 27. Val. Max. III. 8, 3. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Cornel. I.</p>	<p>Sedition in the army of <i>Lucullus</i>: Dio XXXV. 12. 14. ἐπὶ Μανίου Ἀχιλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Γαίου Πείσαντος ὑπάτων—τὸ στράτευμα ἐστασίασεν· οἱ γὰρ Οὐαλέριοι, οἱ τῆς τε στρατείας ἀρεθίντες καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ' αὐτοῖς στρατευσάμενοι, ἐκινήθησαν μὲν καὶ ἐν τῇ Νισίβει κ. τ. λ. Liv. Ep. 98. <i>Sequi volebant; id est, quia legiones Valerianæ impleta a se stipendia dicentes Lucullum reliquerunt</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 33. 34. Idem Ibid. c. 35. περιουσίῳ δ' αὐτῷ καθ' ὅδον οἱ Φιμβριανοὶ στασίασαντες ἀπέλιπον τὰς τάξεις, ὡς —μηκέτι τῷ Λουκούλλῳ προσήκον ἄρχειν, ἑτέροις ἀποδιδεγμένων τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν. —οὐ μὲν ἄλλα—συνέθεντο παραμῖναι τὸ θέρος [B. C. 67], ἰὰν δὲ μηδεὶς ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ κατὰ πρός αὐτοὺς ἀγανιούμενος, ἀπηλλάχθαι.—τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος ἐνδύπτις τὰ ὅπλα—ἀπεχώρησαν ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος ἐπιμαρτυράμενοι πεπληρωσθαι τὸν χρόνον.—τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκάλεε διὰ γραμμάτων Πομπήϊος· ἤδη γὰρ ἀποδέδεικτο τοῦ πρός Μιθριδάτην πολέμου στρατηγός. The soldiers were unsettled by the appointment of the consul <i>Glabrio</i> to succeed <i>Lucullus</i>: Dio XXXV. 2. τὸν ὑπάτον αὐτῷ τὸν κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὄντα διάδοχον ἱερμψαν. Priscian. XVIII. 4, 41. <i>Salustius</i> in <i>V. Historiarum</i>: "<i>Legiones Valerianæ, comperto lege Gabinia Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datum esse, missas</i>." Plutarch, who refers elsewhere to the appointment of <i>Glabrio</i> (Βιθυνίαν ἣν ἔχει Γλαβρίων Pomp. c. 30.), has not here sufficiently distinguished it from that of <i>Pompey</i>, which he has anticipated. For <i>Pompey</i> was not appointed till the following year, in the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Volcatius</i>: conf. a. 66.</p> <p>The war against the pirates is committed to <i>Pompey</i>, <i>Pisone et Glabrione</i> cass. Conf. Dion. XXXVI. 7. 21. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 26. 27. Livii Ep. 99. <i>Cn. Pompeius lege ad populum lata</i> [conf. Ascon. ad Cic. Cornel. I. p. 964.] <i>persequi piratas jussus, qui commercium annonæ intercluscrant, intra quadragesimum diem toto mari eos expulit; belloque cum iis in Cilicia confecto acceptis in deditionem piratis agros et urbes dedit</i>. For the distribution of his force see col. 4. The war was completed according to Plutarch Pomp. c. 28. οὐκ ἐν πλείονι χρόνῳ τριῶν μηνῶν. Cicero pro Manil. c. 12. <i>Undequingagesimo die</i> [quadragesimo die Florus III. 6.] <i>totam ad imperium P. R. Ciliciam adjunxit</i>. —<i>Tantum bellum</i>—<i>Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, incunte vere suscepit, media æstate confecit</i>. Described by Dio XXXVI. 6—21. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 25—28.</p> <p><i>Metellus</i> concludes the war in Crete during the piratical war: conf. Dion. XXXVI. 1. 2. Appian. tom. I. p. 99. οἱ Κρήτες ἐς Πομπήϊον</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>M. Terentius Varro</i> served under <i>Pompey</i> in the war against the pirates: <i>Auctor Vitæ: Meruit bello piratico sub Pompeio, victor navali corona donatus exstitit.</i> Appian. Mithr. c. 95. ὁ Πομπήιος—ἐπίστησεν Ἰβηρίαν μὲν καὶ ταῖς Ἡρακλείαις στήλαις Τιβέριον Νέρωνα καὶ Μάλλιον Τορκουάτον· ἄμφω δὲ τὴν Λιγυστικὴν τε καὶ Κελτικὴν θάλασσαν Μάρκον Πομπήιον· Λιβύην δὲ καὶ Σαρδόνι καὶ Κύρῳ καὶ ὅσαι πλησίον νῆσοι Λέντουλον τε Μαρκελλίων καὶ Πούπλιον Ἀτίλιον· περὶ δὲ αὐτὴν Ἰταλίαν Λούκιον Γέλλιον καὶ Γνάϊον Λέντουλον· Σικελίαν δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἴονιον ἐφύλασσον αὐτῶν Πλώτιος τε Οὐάρος καὶ Τερέντιος Οὐάβρων μέχρις Ἀκαρνανίας· Πιλοπόννησον δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐτι δ' Εὐβοίαν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Βοιωτίαν Λούκιος Σισιννάς· τὰς δὲ νήσους καὶ τὸ Αἰγαῖον ἅπαν καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐπ' ἐκείνων Λούκιος Λέλλιος· Βιθυνίαν δὲ καὶ Θράκην καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα καὶ τὸ τοῦ Πόντου στόμα Πούπλιος Πείσων· Λυκίαν δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίαν καὶ Κύπρον καὶ Φοινίκην Μέτελλος Νέπας. Florus III. 6. with some variation: <i>Gellius Tusco mari impositus, Plotius Siculo: Gratitius Ligusticum sinum, Pompeius Gallicum obsedit: Torquatus Balearicum, Tiberius Nero Gaditanum fretum,—Lentulus Libycum, Marcellinus Ægyptium, Pompeii juvenes Adriaticum, Varro Terentius Ægæum et Ponticum: et Pamphylium Metellus, Asiaticum Cyprio, ipsas Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato.</i>—<i>Ipse Pompeius in originem fontemque belli Ciliciam.</i> Pliny III. 11. (<i>M. Varro cum classibus Pompeii piratico bello præesset</i>) agrees with Appian in the station of <i>Varro</i>. We may read therefore in Florus partly with Freinsh. and partly with Madame Dacier:—<i>Libycum Lentulus Marcellinus: Ægyptium Pompeii juvenes: Adriaticum Varro Terentius: Ægæum et Ponticum et Pamphylium Metellus.</i> The naval crown of <i>Varro</i> is attested by Pliny H. N. XVI. 4. <i>Coronæ rostrata</i></p>

B. C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Μάγνον στρατηγούντα τοῦ ληστικῆ καὶ Μιθριδατείου πολέμου πέμψαντες ἔρ- σαν ἑαυτοὺς ἐλθόντι ἐπιτρέψαι· ὁ δὲ ἀσχόλως τότε ἔχων ἐκέλευε τὸν Μέτελλον —ἱερίστας τῆς νήσου.—ὁ δὲ οὐ φροντίσας ἐπέμεινε τῷ πολέμῳ μέχρι ὑπὲρ γάγετο αὐτὴν κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 29. ὁ Μέτελλος—στρατηγὸς εἰς Κρήτην ἐπέμψθη πρότερον ἢ τὸν Πομπήϊον αἰρεθῆναι. οἱ δὲ πολιορκούμενοι—ἐπι- καλοῦντο τὸν Πομπήϊον εἰς τὴν νήσον ὡς τῆς ἐκείνου μέρος οὔσαν ἀρχῆς.—ὁ δὲ ἔγραψε τῷ Μετέλλῳ καλύων τὸν πόλεμον.—οὐ μὴν ἐνίδωκεν ὁ Μέτελλος. Jus- tin. XXXIX. 5. <i>Creta Ciliciaque piratico bello perdomita in provincia formam rediguntur.</i> Metellus had been engaged in this war three years current: Eutrop. VI. 11. <i>Intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit.</i> Vell. II. 34. (<i>Creta</i>) <i>ducibus Panare et Lasthene—per trien- nium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat.</i> Or two years complete: Oros. VI. 4. <i>Cretam insulam per biennium Metellus evertit.</i> He went to Crete in his consulship B. C. 69, and completed the war about the close of B. C. 67: a space perhaps of two years and a half. The final reduction of Crete is noticed by Livy Ep. 100. at the time of the Manilian law: Q. Metellus, <i>perdomitis Cretensibus, liberae in id tem- pus insulae leges dedit.</i> (Caesar quaestor: Sueton. Caes. c. 7. <i>Quaestori ulterior Hispania ob- venit.</i> Plutarch. Caes. c. 5. ταμίης εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐν τῶν στρατηγῶν Βίτιρι συνεξῆλθεν. <i>atque qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset</i> [sc. 33.] Sueton. Ibid.)</p>
66.	<p>688. M. Aemilius Le- pidus L. Volcatius Tul- lus Sallust. Cat. c. 18. Cic. Catil. I. 6. pro Sulla c. 4. Dio XXXVI. 25. Asconius Arg. ad Cic. Cornel. I. Βουλγα- ρίου καὶ Τούλλου Chron. Alex. An. Lepidus L. Tor- quatus Cassiod.</p>	<p>The Mithridatic war is committed to Pompey by the Manilian law: Dio XXXVI. 25. 26. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 30. Liv. Ep. 100. C. Mani- lius <i>tribunus plebis magna indignatione nobilitatis legem tulit ut Pom- peio Mithridaticum bellum mandaretur. Concio ejus bona.</i> Lucullus was still in Asia at the beginning of this year: Cic. pro Manil. c. 2. <i>Lucillum magnis rebus gestis ab eo bello discedere.</i> The two generals meet in Galatia: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 36. Pomp. c. 31. Dio XXXVI. 29. Pompey defeats Mithridates: Liv. Ep. 100. Cn. Pompeius <i>ad gerendum bellum adversus Mithridatem profectus cum rege Parthorum Phraate amicitiam renovavit, equestri praelio Mithridatem vicit.</i> Ep. 101. Cn. Pompeius <i>Mithridatem nocturno praelio victum coegit Bos- porum profugere.</i> Conf. Dion. XXXVI. 33. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 32. Tigranes surrenders to Pompey: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 33. Dio XXXVI. 35. who winters on the banks of the Cyrenus: Dio c. 36. πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κύρνῳ τριχῇ νείμας τὸν στρατὸν παρεχίμασι.—παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ Κρόνια: about the middle of December: Dio c. 37. τῆς Κρονικῆς ἑορτῆς τοῖς Ῥω- μαίοις καθηκούσης Plutarch. Pomp. c. 34.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>—<i>in duobus maxime ad hoc ævi celebres: M. Varrone e piraticis bellis, dante Magno Pompeio: itemque M. Agrippa tribuente Cæsare e Siculis</i> [sc. B. C. 36]. Conf. VII. 30.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero prætor: Dio XXXVI. 27. Plutarch. Cic. c. 9. Asconius Arg. ad Cic. Cornel. I. Sequenti deinde anno</i> [sc. post C. Pisonem consulem] <i>M. Lepido L. Volcatio cons. quo anno prætor Cicero fuit.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro lege Manilia: Cicero was now prætor: conf. c. 1. 24.—Cic. pro Cluentio: In his prætorship: conf. c. 53.</i></p> <p><i>Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 7. M. Antonius Gnipho ingenuus in Gallia natus sed expositus, a nutritore suo manumissus,—fuisse dicitur ingenii magni, memoriæ singularis, nec minus Græce quam Latine doctus: præterea comi faciliq̃ue natura, nec unquam de mercedibus pactus, eoq̃ue plura ex liberalitate discen- tium consecutus. Docuit primum in Divi Julii domo pueri adhuc, deinde in sua privati. Docuit autem et rhetoricam ita ut quotidie præcepta eloquentiæ traderet declamaret vero non nisi nundinis. Scholam ejus claros quoque viros frequentasse aiunt; in his M. Ciceronem etiam cum prætura fungeretur. Scripsit multa, quamvis annum ætatis quinquagesimum non excessit: etsi Ateius Philologus duo tantum volumina de Latino sermone reliquisse eum tradit: nam cætera scripta discipulorum ejus esse. Macro- b. Sat. III. 12. Antonius Gnipho vir doctus, cujus scholam Cicero post laborem fori frequen- tabat.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
65.	689. <i>L. Aurelius Cotta</i> <i>L. Manlius Torquatus</i> Dio XXXVII. 1. Ne- pos Vit. Attic. c. 4. Cic. in Rull. II. 17. Ascon. Arg. in Cic. Cor- nel. I. Idem ad Cic. in toga cand. p. 978. 980. 986. Sueton. in Vita Horat. Sallust. Cat. c. 18. Chron. Alex. Omi- si a Cassiod. qui duorum annorum cons. confun- dit: conf. a. 66. <i>Sulla</i> <i>et Pæto</i> Fast. apud No- ris. scil. <i>P. Sulla et P.</i> <i>Autronio Pæto</i> cons. designatis de quibus Sallust. Cat. c. 18. Sue- ton. Cæs. c. 9. See col. 2.	Dio XXXVII. 1. τῷ δ' ἐπιγεγνημένῳ ἔτει, τοῦ τε Κόττου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου Λουκίου ὑπατεύοντων, ἐπολέμησε μὲν (Πομπήιος) καὶ τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἰβηρί. Conf. Liv. Ep. 101. Appian. Mithrid. c. 103. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 34. 35. A conspiracy in the beginning of this year against the consuls and senate is noticed by Sallust Catil. c. 18. <i>L. Tullo M. Lepido</i> cons. <i>P. Autronius et P. Sulla designati consules legibus ambitus interro-</i> <i>gati pœnas dederunt. Post paullo Catilina pecuniarum repetundarum</i> <i>reus prohibitus erat consulatum petere.</i> — <i>Erat eodem tempore Cn. Piso</i> <i>adolescens nobilis, summæ audaciæ, egens, factiosus.</i> — <i>Cum hoc Cati-</i> <i>lina et Autronius consilio communicato parabant in Capitolio Kalendis</i> <i>Januariis L. Cottam et L. Torquatium consules interficere: ipsi fasci-</i> <i>bis correptis Pisonem cum exercitu ad obtinendas duas Hispanias</i> <i>mittere. Ea re cognita rursus in Nonas Februarias consilium cædis</i> <i>transtulerant.</i> Liv. Ep. 101. <i>Conjuratio eorum qui in petitione consu-</i> <i>latus ambitus damnati erant facta de interficiendis consulibus obpressa</i> <i>est.</i> The condemnation of the consuls elect in B.C. 66 is noticed by Cicero in toga cand. apud Asconium p. 982. <i>Ea lege contentus sum</i> <i>qua duos consules designatos uno tempore damnari vidimus.</i> And the attempt of Catiline and Piso: Idem Ib. p. 986. <i>De Pisone</i> conf. As- con. ad locum. These transactions are related by Dio XXXVI. 27. <i>Cæsar ædilis:</i> Dio XXXVII. 8. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 5. 6. Sueton. Cæs. c. 10. <i>His</i> cons. Conf. Dionem Ibid. c. 1. 10. Suetonius Cæs. c. 9. <i>Ante paucos dies quam ædilitatem iniret venit in suspicionem conspi-</i> <i>rasse cum M. Crasso consulari, item P. Sulla et L. Autronio post de-</i> <i>signationem consulatus ambitus condemnatis, ut principio anni sena-</i> <i>tum adorirentur &amp;c.</i> which also fixes his ædileship to this year. <i>De</i> <i>Cæsaris ædilitate</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3.
64.	Ol. 179. U.C. Varr. 690. <i>L. Julius Cæsar C. Mar-</i> <i>cus Figulus</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 6. 10. Cic. pro Sulla c. 20. Ascon. Arg. Cic. in toga cand. Sallust. Cat. c. 17. Λουκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Φιγούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare et Furnio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	In the summer of this year Pompey is in Syria: Dio XXXVII. 6. (Φραάτης) εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Τυγράνην μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ—ἐστράτευσεν ἐν τῷ ἔρει ἐν ᾧ Λεύκιός τε Καῖσαρ καὶ Γάιος Φίγουλός ὑπάτευσαν. καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ἐπιβ' ὑστερον ἀντιπικράτησε. τοῦ τε Τυγράνου τὸν Πομπήιον ἐν Συρίᾳ ὄντα ἐπικαλι- σαμένου κ. τ. λ.—where he winters: Ibid. c. 7. Πομπήιος δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀσπίδι καὶ τότε ἐχειμάσας. conf. a. 63.
63.	691. <i>M. Tullius Cicero</i> <i>C. Antonius</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 10. Sal-	Death of Mithridates: Dio XXXVII. 10. τοῦ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου μετὰ Γαίου Ἀντωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος ὅτε Μιθριδάτης—αὐτὸς ἐαυτὸν διέφθειρεν. Ibid. c. 11. ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτὸς μὲν οὐχ ὑπέεικε ταῖς συμφοραῖς ἀλλὰ—ἐκείνῳ,

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Atticus</i> returns to Rome: <i>Nepos Vit. Attic.</i> c. 2—4. <i>Adolescentulus propter adfinitatem P. Sulpicii qui tribunus plebis interfectus est</i> [conf. a. 88] <i>non expers fuit illius periculi.</i>—Itaque interfecto <i>Sulpicio</i> posteaquam vidit <i>Cinnano</i> tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam,—quum alii <i>Sullanis</i> alii <i>Cinnanis</i> faverent partibus [B. C. 87], idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis <i>Athenas</i> se contulit.—Huc ex <i>Asia</i> <i>Sulla</i> decedens [B. C. 84] quum venisset, quamdiu ibi fuit secum habuit <i>Pomponium</i>, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrina.—Hic (<i>Atticus</i>) complures annos moratus—tranquillatis rebus <i>Romanis</i> remigravit <i>Romam</i>, ut opinor, <i>L. Cotta</i> et <i>L. Torquato</i> <i>cos.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro Cornelio I.</i> <i>Asconius</i> in <i>Argumento</i>: Hanc orationem dixit <i>L. Cotta</i> <i>L. Torquato</i> <i>cos.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Horace</i>: <i>Sueton. in Vita</i>: Natus est <i>VI. Idus Decembres</i> [conf. <i>Hor. Ep. I. 20, 27.</i>] <i>L. Cotta</i> <i>L. Torquato</i> consulibus. <i>Consule Manlio</i> <i>Hor. Carm. III. 21, 1.</i> <i>Torquato</i>—consule meo <i>Idem Epod. 13, 8.</i> <i>Hieronymus</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 178.4.</i> <i>Horatius Flaccus Satyricus et Lyricus</i> poeta libertino patre <i>Venusi</i> nascitur.</p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis in toga candida</i>: <i>Asconius</i>: Hæc oratio dicta est <i>L. Cæsare C. Figulo</i> <i>cos.</i> post annum quam pro <i>Cornelio</i> dixerat. Sex competitores in consulatus petitione <i>Cicero</i> habuit, duos patricos, <i>P. Sulpicium Galbam</i> <i>L. Sergium Catilinam</i>; quatuor plebeios, ex quibus duo nobiles, <i>C. Antonium</i>, <i>M. Antonii</i> oratoris filium, <i>L. Cassium Longinum</i>; duos qui tantum non primi ex familiis suis magistratum adepti erant, <i>Q. Cornificium</i> et <i>C. Licinium Sacerdotem</i>. Solus <i>Cicero</i> ex competitoribus equestri erat loco natus, atque in petitione patrem amisit.—<i>Catilina</i> et <i>Antonius</i>,—multum poterant;—coierant enim ambo ut <i>Ciceronem</i> consulatu dejicerent adiutoribus usi firmissimis, <i>M. Crasso</i> et <i>C. Cæsare</i>. Itaque hæc oratio contra solum <i>Catilinam</i> et <i>Antonium</i> est. Idem ad orationem p. 988. Cæterum <i>Cicero</i> consul omnium consensu factus est. <i>Antonius</i> pauculis centuriis <i>Catilinam</i> superavit.</p>
<p><i>Parthenius</i> of <i>Nicæa</i> is captured at the close of the <i>Mithridatic</i> war; <i>Suidas</i>: Παρθένιος Ἡρακλείδου καὶ Εὐδώρας· Ἑρμῆππος δὲ Τήβας φησὶ Νικαεὺς</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis orationes consulares</i>: <i>Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1.</i> Una est in senatu <i>Kal. Januar.</i> [conf. in <i>Pisonem</i> c. 2. in <i>Rull. I. 1. 4. 7. 9. Kalendis</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Iust. Cat. c. 24. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 4, 3. Sueton. Aug. c. 5. Plin. H. N. VIII. 53. Plutarch. Cic. c. 11. Anton. c. 9. Florus IV. 1. Obseq. c. 122. Oros. VI. 6.</p> <p>De Cicerone Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 130. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 2. U. C. anno septingentesimo Cicerone consule Idem IX. 39. corrupte.</p> <p>Κικέρωνος καὶ Ἀντωνίου Chron. Alex. Cicerone et Antonino Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>ἄλλως τε καὶ ἰπειδὴ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ διέτριβε, πρὸς τε τὸν Ἰστρον διὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν ἐλθεῖν κἀντιῦθεν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσβαλεῖν. His death is related by Dio c. 11. 12. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 41. conf. Liv. Ep. 102. Oros. VI. 5. and is noticed by Cicero at the end of this year: pro Muren. c. 16.</p> <p>Jerusalem taken by Pompey: Dio XXXVII. 15. 16. After a siege of three months: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 4, 3. ἀλούσης τῆς πόλεως περὶ τρίτον μῆνα [tertio mense Eutrop. VI. 14. Oros. VI. 6.] τῇ τῆς νηστείας ἡμέρᾳ [ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου ἡμέρᾳ Dio XXXVII. 16.] κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἑβδόμηκοστήν καὶ ἑκατοστήν ὀλυμπιάδα ὑπατευόντων Γαίου Ἀντωνίου καὶ Μάρκου Τουλλίου Κικέρωνος. Liv. Ep. 102. Cn. Pompeius Judaeos subegit: fanum eorum in Hierosolyma inviolatum ad id tempus cepit. Conf. Strab. XVI. p. 762. 763. Oros. VI. 6. The day of the Fast—ἡ τῆς νηστείας ἡμέρα—which Dio according to Reimar ad Dion. p. 1082. mistook for a Sabbath, is not to be understood of the Fast in the seventh Hebrew month <i>Tisri</i> [=Sept. Oct.]: Zechar. VII. 5. VIII. 19. nor of the Fast in the tenth month <i>Tebeth</i>: Zechar. VIII. 19. and still less of the Fast in the fourth month <i>Tamuz</i>: Zechar. VIII. 19. as Priedeaux Connex. vol. IV. p. 97. has understood it; placing the capture at midsummer; but rather of a Fast in the ninth month <i>Casleu</i>, as Reimar ad Dion. XXXVII. 16. and Usher Annal. p. 599. interpret: which fixes the capture to December B. C. 63.</p> <p>Conspiracy of Catiline: compare with Sallust Dio XXXVII. 29—38. Liv. Epit. 102. Plutarch. Cic. c. 10. 14. 15. 21. 22. <i>Manlius arma cepit ante diem VI. Kal. Novembris</i> Sallust. Cat. c. 30. Conf. Cic. Catil. I. 3. <i>Catilina in Manliana castra profectus est</i> Sallust. c. 32. On the night which followed VI. Id. Novembres: Cic. Cat. I. 1. <i>Quid proxima quid superiore nocte egeris</i>. Idem c. 4. <i>Recognosce noctem illam superiorem. Dico te priori nocte venisse—in M. Leccæ domum</i>. But this was the night which followed VIII. Kal. Nov. Cic. pro Sulla c. 18. <i>Ad M. Leccam nocte ea quæ consecuta est posterum diem Nonarum Novemb.</i> which fixes the first oration (since that meeting was on the second night preceding) to VI. Kal. Nov. eighteen days after the S. C. referred to by Cicero Catil. I. 2. <i>Vicesimum jam diem patimur</i>—Ascon. in Pison. p. 601. <i>Summatim tempus comprehensum est—cum octavus decimus dies esset posteaquam factum S. C.</i> That decree was passed XI. Kal. Nov. the day after—<i>postridie</i> pro Muren. c. 25.—Cicero had first denounced Catiline. But he laid open the designs of Catiline <i>ante diem XII. Kalendas Novemb.</i> Catil. I. 3. From XI Kal. Nov. to VI Id. are eighteen days, corresponding to the number assigned by Asconius. Catiline fled in the night following the first oration: Cic. Catil. II. 12. Sallust. Cat. c. 32. The punishment of the conspirators (Sallust. c. 50—53. Sueton. Cæs. c. 14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 23. Cic. c. 20.) was decreed in the senate <i>Nonis Decembribus</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. <i>Nonarum illarum Decembrium</i> Idem Ep. Att. I. 19. <i>Nonis iis quibus nos magna gessimus</i> Ep. Att. XVI. 14. Conf. Ep. Fam. I. 9. pro Flacco c. 40. pro Plancio c. 37. in Pisonem c. 2. An erroneous account of the debate was given by Brutus: See Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 21.</p> <p>Birth of Augustus: Sueton. Aug. c. 5. <i>Natus est Augustus M. Tullio Cicerone et Antonio coss. IX. Kal. Octob.</i> Idem c. 31. <i>Mensem Septembrem quo erat natus</i>. See A. D. 1. U. C. 754. Plutarch. Cic.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

ἡ Μυρλεανὸς, ἐλεγιστοὺς καὶ μέτρων διαφόρων ποιητής. οὗτος ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ Κίνα λάφυρον ὅτε Μιθριδάτην Ῥωμαῖοι κατεπολέμησαν. εἴτα ἤρπειθ διὰ τὴν παιδευσιν καὶ ἐβίω μέχρι Τιβερίου τοῦ Καίσαρος. From this date to the accession of *Tiberius* U. C. 767. A.D. 14. are seventy-seven years. *Parthenius* therefore was taken in his infancy, and might be about eighty at his death in the beginning of the reign of *Tiberius*. There is no reason, then, for the assertion of *Brunck* ad *Analect.* tom. III. p. 198. that *Parthenius* could not survive to the time of *Tiberius*: *Non ille usque ad Tiberii imperium vitam producere potuit.* The extant work of *Parthenius* is dedicated to *Cornelius Gallus*: Παρθένιου Νικαίως περὶ ἑρωτικῶν παθημάτων: Παρθένιος Κορινθίω Γάλλω χαίρειν· Μάλιστα σοὶ δοκῶν ἀρμόττειν, Κορινθίε Γάλλε, τὴν ἀφροισιν τῶν ἑρωτικῶν παθημάτων, ἀναλεξάμενος ὡς ὅτι μάλιστα ἐν βραχυτάτοις ἀπέσταλκα. κ. τ. λ. And was therefore written before B. C. 26, when *Gallus* died. Conf. a. 26. 2. *Parthenius* was the preceptor of *Virgil*: *Macrob.* Sat. V. 17. *Versus est Parthenii, quo grammatico in Græcis Virgilius usus est, Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρί [i. Νηρήϊ] καὶ Ἰνώῳ Μελικέρτῃ. Hic ait [Georg. I. 437.], Glaucō et Panopeæ et Inoo Melicertæ. Gellius XIII. 26. Parthenii poetæ versus est Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρί [Νηρήϊ] καὶ Εἰναλίῳ Μελικέρτῃ. cum versum Virgilius æmulatus est, &c.* His works were admired by *Tiberius*: *Sueton.* *Tiber.* c. 70. *Fecit (Tiberius) et Græca poemata, imitatus Euphronem et Rhianum et Parthenium, quibus poetis admodum delectatus scripta eorum et imagines publicis bibliothecis inter veteres et præcipuos auctores dedicavit.* For the works of *Parthenius* see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 190.

*Apollodorus* of *Pergamus* flourished: *Hieronym.* in *Euseb. Chron. Olymp.* 179. 2. *Apollodorus Pergamenus Græcus orator præceptor Callidii et Augusti clarus habetur.* *Strabo* XIII. p. 625. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο ἐλλόγιοι καὶ ἡμᾶς Περγαμηνοὶ Μιθριδάτης τε ὁ Μηνοδείου υἱὸς—καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρος ὁ βήτωρ, ὁ τὰς τέχνας συγγράψας καὶ τὴν Ἀπολλοδώρειον αἵρεσιν παραγαγὼν, εἰ τίς ποτ' ἐστὶ πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπιγράται—ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Ἀπολλοδώρειος αἵρεσις καὶ ἡ Θιοδώρειος. μάλιστα δὲ ἐξῆρε τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρον ἡ τοῦ Καίσαρος φιλία τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ διδάσκαλον τῶν λόγων γενόμενον· μαθητὴν δ' ἴσχειν ἀξιόλογον Διονύσιον τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Ἀττικόν, πολίτην αὐτοῦ· καὶ γὰρ σεβιστὴς ἦν ἱκανὸς καὶ συγγραφεὺς καὶ λογογράφος. *Apollodorus* taught *Octavius* in B. C. 44: conf. a. 44.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Januarii* c. 8.]; *altera ad populum de lege Agraria* [conf. in *Rull.* II. 6. 16. 23. 34. 36. 37.]; *tertia de Othone*; *quarta pro Rabirio* [conf. pro *C. Rabir.* c. 1. in *Pisonem* c. 2.]; *quinta de proscriptorum filiis*; *sexta cum provinciam in concione deposui*; *septima qua Catilinam emisi* [VI. Id. Novemb. see col. 2.]; *Octava quam habui ad populum postridie quam Catilina profugit* [scil. in *Catilin.* II. V. Id. Novemb.]; *nona in concione quo die Allobroges involgarunt* [scil. in *Catil.* III.]; *decima in senatu Nonis Decembribus* [scil. in *Catil.* IV. see col. 2.]. *Sunt præterea duæ breves quasi ἀποσπασμάτια legis agrariæ.*

*Ciceronis pro Murena*: *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* c. 39. *Defendi consul L. Murenam consulem designatum.* Conf. *Plutarch.* *Cat. Min.* c. 21. Towards the close of the year: *Cic.* pro *Muren.* c. 2. *Prope jam terram videntem.* c. 37. *In exitu est jam meus consulatus.* After *Catiline* had withdrawn: conf. c. 37. 39. and therefore after V. Id. Novemb. See col. 2. And yet before IV. Id. Decemb. [conf. a. 123] when *Cato* the tribune elect was to enter on his office: *Idem* *Ib.* c. 28. *Expectatio tribunatus.* c. 38. *Nonne prospicis tempestatem anni tui? Jam enim hesternæ concione intonuit vox perniciose designati collegæ tui.* Not long after the comitia: *Ib.* c. 41. *Paucis ante diebus in gratulatione &c.* *Quibus in locis paucis ante diebus factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii celebrassent &c.* And the consular comitia at which *Murena* was elected were between XII. Kal. Nov. and VI. Id. Nov. Compare *Cic.* pro *Muren.* c. 25. *Catil.* I. 3. 5. And it may be inferred from the silence of *Cicero* that at the time of this cause the *Nones* of *December* [see col. 2.] were not yet passed. *Ernesti* ad *Cic.* pro *Muren.* c. 38. without sufficient reason would expunge the word *designati* and place this cause after the tribunes had entered upon office.

*Suetonius* de illustr. *Gramm.* c. 9. *Orbilius Pupillus Beneventanus, morte parentum una atque eadem die inimicorum dolo interemptorum destitutus, primo apparituram magistratibus fecit, deinde in Macedonia corniculo mox equo mervit; functusque militia studia repetit quæ jam inde a puero non leviter attigerat, ac professus diu in patria quinquagesimo demum anno Romam consule Cicerone transiit, docuitque majore fama quam emolumento.—Vixit ad centesimum prope annum, amissa jampridem memoria, ut versus Bibaculi docet:*

*Orbilius ubinam est, litterarum oblitio?*



B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>c. 44. αὐτῷ γεγονέναι συμβεβήκει Κικέρωνος ὑπατεύοντος. According to Suetonius c. 94. on the day on which <i>Catiline's</i> conspiracy was debated in the senate: <i>Quo natus est die cum de Catilinæ conjuratione ageretur in curia et Octavius ob uxoris puerperium serius adfuisset, nota ac vulgata res est P. Nigidium comperta moræ causa &amp;c.</i> Dodwell Diss. X. p. 451—453. having assumed that this debate was after <i>XII. Kal. Nov.</i> solves the difficulty by ascribing the variation to the defect in the Roman Calendar. He argues that in B. C. 63 Nov. 10, or <i>IV. Id. Nov.</i> in reality fell upon Sept. 24. that the birthday of <i>Augustus</i> (Sept. 23) fell upon <i>V. Id. Nov.</i> in the old Calendar, and was reckoned <i>IX. Kal. Octob.</i> in the reformed Julian year. But it may be answered, 1. after the year was fixed, anniversaries were placed at the same days which they had occupied in the moveable year. Thus <i>XI. Kal. Mai.</i> continued to be the day of the <i>Palilia</i> in the reformed Calendar. Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 42. in B. C. 45 after the reformation, names his own birthday: <i>Diem meum III. Non. Jan.</i> If therefore the day on which <i>Augustus</i> was born had been called <i>V. Id. Nov.</i> in the old Calendar, it would have been called so still. 2. Cicero Catil. II. 10. speaks of winter: <i>His jam noctibus</i>—that is, winter nights: <i>Quo pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent?</i> &amp;c. This language describes November rather than September, and is an argument that the Roman Calendar in that year was not far from the true time. Dodwell p. 453. has seen this objection, but has not answered it. We may suppose, then, that the debate in Suetonius was not a debate on or after <i>XII. Kal. Nov.</i> but some previous meeting in which <i>Catiline</i> was mentioned. Such as that in Cic. pro Muren. c. 25. <i>Idem ille (Catilina) in eodem ordine paucis diebus ante [before XII. Kal. Nov.] Catoni judicia minitanti respondisset</i> &amp;c. Dio indeed XLV. 1. does not name <i>Catiline</i> at all: τὸν Ὀκταεῖον βραδύτερον ἐς τὸ συνέδριον—(ἔτυχι γὰρ βουλὴ οὕσα) ἀπαντήσαντα κ. τ. λ.</p>
62.	<p>692. <i>D. Junius Silanus</i> <i>L. Licinius Murena</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Dio XXXVII. 39. Eutrop. VI. 16. Plutarch. Cic. c. 14. Cat. Min. c. 21. Cic. pro Flacco c. 13.</p>	<p><i>Catiline</i> slain: Dio XXXVII. 39. Κατιλῖνας ἐν ἀρχῇ εὐθύ; τοῦ ἔτους; ἐν ᾧ Ἰούnius τε Σιλανὸς καὶ Λούκιος Λικίνιος ἤρξαν ἀπεφθάρη. Liv. Ep. 103. <i>Catilina a C. Antonio proconsule cum exercitu cæsus est.</i> Compare Sallust c. 56—61. Dio c. 39. 40. He was slain in the winter: <i>hieme</i> Cic. pro Sext. c. 5. In our present copies of Cassiodorus the death of <i>Catiline</i> is placed a year too low: <i>M. Pupio et M. Valerio coss.</i> <i>Cæsar prætor: His consulibus:</i> conf. Dion. XXXVII. 39. 44. He was <i>prætor designatus</i> at the debate on the conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i> in December B. C. 63: Plutarch. Cic. c. 23. τῶν εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἀρχόντων Καίσαρα στρατηγούντα. Sueton. Cæs. c. 14. <i>Prætor creatus detecta conjuratione Catilinæ—censuit</i> &amp;c. Hence on that occasion <i>prætorio loco dixerit:</i> Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 21. His <i>prætorship</i> is mentioned by Plutarch Cat. Min. c. 27. and described by Suetonius Cæs. c. 15—17. <i>Cato tribunus plebis:</i> δημαρχῶν τότε Κάτων Plutarch. Cic. c. 23. Conf. a. 63. 4. Dion. XXXVII. 39. 43. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 21. Cic. pro Sextio c. 5. 28. 29. <i>Triumph of Metellus:</i> Eutrop. VI. 16. <i>D. Junio Silano et L. Murena coss. Metellus de Creta triumphavit.</i> He had concluded the war in Crete at the close of B. C. 67: conf. a. <i>Return of Pompey to Italy:</i> after the election of the consuls: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 30. Πομπήιος μέγας ἀπὸ τῆς στρατείας ἐπανιᾶν—πρὸς</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Reliquit filium Orbilius, et ipsum Grammaticum professorem. Bibaculus</i>, who was now in his fortieth year [conf. a. 102], and therefore only ten years younger than <i>Orbilius</i>, would himself be advanced in age when that verse was written.</p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> flourished at Rhodes: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42. Πομπήιος—ἐν Ῥόδῳ γενόμενος πάντων μὲν ἡκρόασατο τῶν σοφιστῶν, καὶ δωρεὰν ἐκάστω τάλαντον ἰδῶκε· Ποσειδώνιος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀκρόασιν ἀνέγραψεν ἣν ἔσχεν ἐκ αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἑρμαγόραν τὸν ῥήτορα περὶ τῆς καθόλου ζητήσεως ἀντιταξάμενος. Plin. H. N. VII. 30. <i>Cn. Pompeius confecto Mithridatico bello intraturus Posidonii sapientiæ professione clari domum</i>, &amp;c. This visit of <i>Pompey</i> on his return from the Mithridatic war was in B. C. 62: see col. 2. <i>Pompey</i> had already visited <i>Posidonius</i> at Rhodes in B. C. 67: Strab. XI. p. 492. φασὶ γοῦν ἐν Ῥόδῳ γενόμενον τὸν Πομπήιον ἠνίκα ἐπὶ τὸν ληστρικὸν πόλεμον ἐξῆλθεν [conf. a. 67. 2.], εὐθὺς δ' ἔμελλε καὶ ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην ὁρμήσειν,—παρατυχεῖν διαλεγόμενον τῷ Ποσειδωνίῳ κ. τ. λ.—προστίθει δὲ τούτοις ὅτι καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν συνέγραψε τὴν περὶ αὐτόν. This account was perhaps contained in the historical work of <i>Posidonius</i>: ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις αἱ συνέθηκαν οὐκ ἀλλοτρίαις ἢ προφητοῦ φιλοσοφίας, πολλὰ παρὰ πολλοῖς ἔβημα καὶ νόμιμα ἀναγράφαν Athen. IV. p. 151. e. of which</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis pro P. Sulla</i> [de quo conf. a. 65. 2.]: soon after the conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i>: <i>nuper ferunt consul retulerim pro Sulla</i> c. 30. A few months after the punishment of the conspirators in December B. C. 63: <i>severitatem judiciorum quæ per hos menses in homines audacissimos facta est</i> c. 33. Whence <i>Manutius</i> in <i>Argumento</i> rightly places the oration in B. C. 62: <i>anno proximo post Ciceronem consulem</i>.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>πεμπεν ἀξιῶν τὰς ὑπατικές ἀρχαιρέσις ἀναβαλίσθαι τὴν σύγκλητον ὡς ἂν αὐτὸς παρὰν Πείσανι συναρχαιρέσις—ὁ δὲ Κάτων μετέστησε τὴν βουλὴν ὥστ' ἀποψηφίσασθαι. And before <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 61: conf. a. 61. 4. Dio XXXVII. 49. notices his return: Πομπήιος ἦλθε μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν—καὶ τὸν τε Ἀρράνιον τὸν Λούκιον καὶ τὸν Μέτελλον τὸν Κέλωνα ὑπάτους ἀποδειχθῆναι ἐποίησεν. Their election fell upon <i>VI. Kal. Sextil.</i> B. C. 61. Conf. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 16.</p> <p><i>Theophrimus</i> archon at Athens: Euseb. Chron. I. 29. p. 134. I. 48. p. 217. Conf. a. 61. 3.</p>
61.	<p>693. <i>M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus M. Valerius Messalla</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 46. Cæs. B. G. I. 2. Plin. H. N. VII. 26. VIII. 36. XXXVII. 2. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 12. 13. 14. Euseb. Chron. I. 48. Chr. Alex.</p> <p><i>Calpurniano et Messalla</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>De Pisone</i> Ascon. in Cic. in <i>Pison.</i> p. 709.</p>	<p>Triumph of Pompey: Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 2. <i>Tertio triumpho quem de piratis, Asia, Ponto,—M. Pisone M. Messalla coss. pridie Kal. Octob. die natalis sui egit.</i> Idem VII. 26. <i>Triumpho quem duxit ante diem III. Kalendas Octobres M. Messalla M. Pisone coss.</i> In the Capitoline fragments: ..... <i>III. pro cos.....gonia Cappadoc.....nia pirateis..... K. Octo. an. DCXCII.</i> [693 Varr.] Described by Plutarch Pomp. c. 45. It lasted two days: εἰς ἡμέρας δύο μερισθέντος Plutarch. Ibid. which explains the variation in Pliny. Orosius VI. 6. <i>Bellum Orientis cum viginti et duobus regibus sese gessisse ipse Pompeius pro concione narravit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 26. from whom the lacunæ in the Marble may be supplied. To the account of Pliny Ibid. <i>Hos honores urbi tribuit in delubro Minervæ quod ex manubiis dicabat</i>—may now be added the inscription in Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 129. ὁ Πομπήιος τὰς ἰδίας πράξεις ὥς συνετέλεισεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀναγράφας ἀνέθηκεν, ὧν ἴσθιν ἀντιγράφειν τόδε: “Πομπήιος Γναίου υἱός, μέγας, αὐτοκράτωρ, τὴν παραλίαν τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ πάσας τὰς ἐντος ὠκεανοῦ νήσους ἐλευθέρωσας—κ. τ. λ. ἀνέθηκε τῇ θεῷ κ. τ. λ.” This account of Pliny VII. 26. is not to be confounded with that of Pliny in another passage VIII. 7. <i>Pompeii altero consulatu [B. C. 55] dedicatione templi Veneris Victricis:</i> or with that in Gellius X. 1. <i>Cum Pompeius ardem Victoriæ dedicaturus foret—consul tertium [B. C. 52].</i> These were distinct transactions from the present.</p>
60.	<p>Ol. 180. U. C. Varr. 694. <i>L. Afranius Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer</i> Cas-</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> in Spain: Dio XXXVII. 52. τῆς Λουσιτανίας μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἤρξε. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 11. εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στρατηγίας τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν τὴν Ἰβηρίαν λαβὼν—ἐξῆλθεν. The transactions of <i>Cæsar</i> in Spain (his con-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>the forty-ninth book is quoted Athen. IV. p. 168. d. Περσίδανος ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ καὶ τισσαράκστῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.</p> <p><i>Hermagoras</i> is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 76. <i>C. Sicinius</i>—<i>ex hac inopi ad ornandum sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagoræ disciplina.</i> Ibid. c. 78. <i>Accium</i> <i>cujus accusationi respondi pro A. Cluentia</i> [B. C. 66. conf. a.]; <i>qui erat doctus Hermagoræ præceptis.</i> He was contemporary with <i>Athenæus</i>: Quintil. Inst. III. 1, 16. <i>Fecit velut propriam Hermagoras viam, quam plurimi sunt secuti: cui maxime par atque æmulus videtur Athenæus fuisse.</i> <i>Multa post Apollonius Molo.</i> They both therefore preceded <i>Molo.</i> <i>Athenæus</i> is named by Varro L. L. VIII. 41. <i>Athenæus dicitur rhetor nomine etsi non sit Atheniensis.</i></p>	
<p><i>Castor</i> the chronographer brought his Roman Chronology down to this year: <i>Castor apud Euseb. Chron. I. 48. Addemus Romulum et cæteros qui post hunc Romæ cum imperio præfuerunt usque ad Tarquinium Superbum: qua temporis summa anni sunt CCXIV. Postea consules ordinatim explicabimus capto quidem exordio a L. Junio Bruto et L. Tarquinio Collatino, concluso autem opere in M. Valerio Messalla et M. Pisone qui consulatum gesserunt Theophimo archonte Athenis.</i> As the year of these consuls commenced <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 61, the year of <i>Theophimus</i> probably commenced at the summer solstice preceding, or July B. C. 62. The work of <i>Castor</i> concluded at the 181st Olympiad: conf. a. 56.</p> <p><i>Archias</i> is still living: Cic. Ep. Att. I. 16 [written B. C. 61 consule <i>Pisone</i>]. <i>Cum Archias nihil de me scripserit; ac vercor ne Lucullis quoniam Græcum poema condidit nunc ad Cæcilianam fabulam spectet</i> [i. e. <i>ne nunc de Metellis scribat carmen</i>: Ernest.]. See Appendix c. 12. No. 157.</p>	<p>Some of the transactions of this period; the divorce of <i>Mucia</i> by <i>Pompey</i> [a little before his arrival in Italy: conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42.]; the attempt of <i>Chælius</i> upon the wife of <i>Cæsar</i> [<i>Kal. Mai.</i> B. C. 62 during the prætorship of <i>Cæsar</i>: conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 9, 10. Cic. c. 28, 29. Sueton. Cæs. c. 74.]; the characters of the consuls <i>Piso</i> and <i>Messalla</i>; are touched upon by Cicero Ep. Att. I. 12 [written <i>Kal. Jan. M. Messalla M. Pisone</i> cons.]. 13 [written <i>VI. Kal. Feb.</i>]. 14 [written <i>Id. Feb.</i>]. 16 [written <i>post Idus Maias</i>]. 17 [<i>Non. Decemb.</i>]. <i>Quintus</i> the brother of Cicero is appointed to the government of Asia: Cic. Ep. Att. I. 15 [written <i>Id. Mart.</i>]. <i>Asiam Quinto—obtigisse audisti.</i> conf. I. 17. <i>Quintus</i> succeeded <i>Flaccus</i>: Cic. pro Flacco c. 14. <i>Fratrem meum qui L. Flacco successerit.</i> c. 21. <i>Frater meus Flacco successit.</i> And <i>Flaccus</i> was prætor in B. C. 63: Sallust. Catil. c. 45. Cic. pro Flacco c. 3, 40. and went to Asia in B. C. 62 <i>Silano et Murena</i> cons. Ibid. c. 13. He commanded therefore that province not <i>triennium</i>, as Manut. and Ernest. in Arg. Cic. pro Flacco suppose, but only one year. Hence <i>annui temporis criminationem</i> apud Cic. pro Flacco c. 40.</p> <p>It appears from Ep. Att. I. 12. <i>Pompeium nobis amicissimum constat esse.</i> I. 14. <i>Prima concio Pompeii</i>, &amp;c. that <i>Pompey</i> was already returned to Rome before the beginning of this year.</p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> is still at Rhodes: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1 [written B. C. 60, after <i>Kal. Jun.</i>]. <i>Ad me rescripsit jam Rhodo Posidonius se nostrum illud</i></p>	<p>Cicero Ep. Att. I. 19 [written <i>Id. Mart.</i>]. mentions a history of his consulship in Greek, and a history written in Greek by <i>Lucullus</i>: <i>Commen-</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>siod. Obseq. c. 123. Chron. Alex. Florus IV. 2. Dio XXXVII. 49. Plin. H. N. II. 67. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 18. <i>Metellus cos. designatus</i> Cic. Ep. Att. I. 17. written <i>Non. Decembr.</i> B. C. 61. De his <i>cos.</i> Cic. Ep. Att. I. 19. 20. De hoc anno Hor. Carm. II. 1, 1.</p>	<p><i>sulibus</i>) to his coalition with <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Crassus</i> are related by Dio XXXVII. 52—58. Suetonius Cæs. c. 18. <i>Ex prætura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam—pari festinatione, non expectato successore, ad triumphum simul consulatumque decessit: sed—coactus est triumphum, ne consulatu excluderetur, dimittere.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 8. Liv. Ep. 103. <i>C. Cæsar Lusitanos subegit</i> [conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 12.]: <i>eoque consulatus candidato et captante rempublicam invadere conspiratio inter tres principes civitatis facta est, Cn. Pompeium M. Crassum C. Cæsarem.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 9. Plutarch. Crasso c. 14. Pomp. c. 47. Cæs. c. 13. Cic. Ep. Att. II. 9. <i>Herodes</i> archon at Athens: in Ol. 180. 1. Diod. I. 4. Conf. a. 59. 3. From July B. C. 60.</p>
59.	<p>695. <i>C. Julius Cæsar M. Calpurnius Bibulus</i> Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. XXXVIII. Oros. VI. 7. Eutrop. VI. 17. Sueton. Cæs. c. 19. Liv. Ep. 103. Gell. IV. 10. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 9. in Pison. c. 1. <i>Δικίου Καίσαρος καὶ Βιβουλάρου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare et Bibulo</i> Fast. apud Noris. For the testimonies of Plutarch see col. 2.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 103. <i>Leges agrariæ a Cæsare consule cum magna contentione invito senatu et altero consule M. Bibulo latæ sunt.</i> For the consulship of <i>Cæsar</i> conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 1—9. Sueton. Cæs. c. 20—22. Appian. Civ. II. 10—14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 31—33. Pomp. c. 47. 48. Cæs. c. 14. Val. Max. II. 10, 7. Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 9. De <i>Bibulo</i> Cic. Ep. Att. II. 20. in <i>Vatinium</i> c. 9.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ὑπόμνημα cum legeret [the history of his consulship: see col. 4.], quod ego ad eum ut ornatius de iisdem rebus scriberet miseram, non modo excitatum esse ad scribendum sed etiam plane perterritum.</p> <p>Diodorus the historian is in Egypt: Diod. I. 44. μέχρι τῆς ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος, καθ' ἣν ἡμεῖς μὲν παρεβάλομεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐβασίλευε δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ υἱὸς Διόνυσος χρηματίζων. Before Ptolemy had been acknowledged by the Romans: Diod. I. 83. καθ' ὃν χρόνον Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων οὕτω προσηγορεύετο φίλος.—οὐκ ἐξ ἀκοῆς ἡμεῖς ἱστοροῦμεν ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὴν γεγεννημένην ἡμῖν ἐπιδημίαν—ἐσρακότες. But Ptolemy was acknowledged in the consulship of Cæsar B. C. 59: Sueton. Cæs. c. 54. (quoted by Wess. ad Diod. I. 83.) <i>In primo consulatu—societates ac regna pretio dedit; ut qui uni Ptolemæo prope sex milia talentorum suo Pompeiique nomine abstulcrit.</i> We may therefore place the visit of Diodorus in B. C. 60.</p> <p>The history of Diodorus ended at the Gallic war of Cæsar: Diod. I. 4. μέχρι τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ συστάντος πολέμου Ῥωμαίοις πρὸς Κελτοὺς καθ' ὃν ἡγούμενος Γάιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσ-αγορευθεὶς θεὸς [written therefore after the death of Cæsar] κατεπολέμησε μὲν τὰ πλεῖστα καὶ μαχिमώτατα τῶν Κελτῶν ἰθὺ προεβίβασε δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ῥώμης μέχρι τῶν Βριταννικῶν νήτων. τούτου δ' αἱ πρῶται πράξεις ἀπετελείσθησαν ὀλυμπιάδος τῆς ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἡρώδου. A <i>prochronism</i> of two years. Corsini Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 123. supposes that Diodorus may refer to the command in Spain: <i>Certe quidem incunte hac Olympiade Cæsar in Lusitaniam profectus bellum gessit:</i> which does not clear him from the charge of negligence. Whether Diodorus confounded the command in Spain B. C. 60 with the command in Gaul B. C. 58, or whether he antedated the Gallic war, the account is still inaccurate. But, as the first campaign in Gaul—αἱ πρῶται πράξεις—occurred in Ol. 180. 2, possibly the date is corrupt; and Diodorus might have written ὀλ. ρπ'. κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος, which would place the archonship of Herodes in B. C. 57. Diodorus however I. 5. commits the still greater error of confounding the Gallic war B. C. 58 with the civil war B. C. 50. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 182.</p>	<p>tarium consulatus mei Græce compositum misi ad te; in quo si quid erit quod homini Attico minus Græcum eruditumque videatur, non dicam quod tibi—Lucullus de suis historiis dixerat, se quo facilius illas probaret Romani hominis esse idcirco barbara quadam et σόλοιχα dispersisse: apud me si quid erit ejusmodi, me imprudente erit et invito. Idem Ep. Att. I. 20 [written post III Idus Maii]. <i>Misi ad te Græce perfectum consulum meum.</i> The history of the Marsic war by Lucullus, written in his youth, is mentioned by Plutarch Lucull. c. 1. διασώζεται Ἑλληνικὴ τις ἱστορία τοῦ Μαρσικοῦ πολέμου.</p> <p>Birth of Livy: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 180. 2. <i>Messalla Corvinus orator nascitur, et Titus Livius Patavinus scriptor historicus.</i></p> <p>Ælius Tubero the historian is with Q. Cicero in Asia: Cic. ad Q. frat. I. 1, 3. (<i>de legalis tuis</i>) <i>honore et dignitate et ætate præstat Tubero, quem ego arbitror, præsertim cum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere quos velit et possit imitari.</i> Quintus had now completed two years in his government, and commenced the third: I. 1, 2. <i>Summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia biennium. s. 4. Nunc vero tertius hic annus. s. 14. Tertius annus. s. 16. Hic tertius annus imperii tui.</i> And B. C. 61 was the first year: conf. a. which determines the date of this letter to B. C. 59.</p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro A. Thermo: pro L. Flacco:</i> Cic. pro Flacc. c. 39. <i>Bis hoc anno me defendente absolutus est A. Thermus.</i> Flaccus was charged with peculation committed in Asia, which he governed in B. C. 62: conf. a. 61. The cause <i>pro Flacco</i> was after C. Antonius had been condemned: pro Flacc. c. 38. <i>Oppressus est C. Antonius;</i> and Antonius was banished in B. C. 59 <i>Cæsare et Bibulo coss.</i> Dio XXXVIII. 10. whence the oration <i>pro Flacco</i> is also fixed to this year: after the exile of Antonius B. C. 59, and before the exile of Cicero himself in B. C. 58. On the cause <i>pro Flacco</i> conf. Ep. Att. II. 25.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
58.	<p>696. <i>L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus A. Gabinus</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVIII. 9. 13. Cæs. B. G. I. 6. Appian. Civ. II. 14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 33. Cic. c. 30. 31. Pomp. c. 48. Chron. Alex. Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 612. <i>L. Calpurnius</i>.....Fast. Capitolin. Cæsoniano et Camonio Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De his coss. Cic. pro Sext. c. 7—15.</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> in Gaul: The Helvetii prepare to move <i>V. Kal. April.</i> <i>L. Pisonis A. Gabinio</i> coss. <i>Cæsari</i> quum id nuntiatum esset—<i>quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam ulteriorem contendit</i> Cæs. B. G. I. 6. 7. Conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 31—33. Liv. Ep. 103. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 18. War with <i>Ariovistus</i>: Cæs. B. G. I. 31—53. Dion. XXXVIII. 34—50. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 19. Liv. Ep. 104. <i>C. Cæsar</i>, quum adversus Germanos qui <i>Ariovisto</i> duce in Galliam transcendebant exercitum duceret rogatus ab <i>Æduis et Sequanis</i>,—<i>trepidationem militum propter metum novorum hostium ortam adlocutione exercitus inhibuit, et victos prælio Germanos Gallia expulit.</i> Cæs. B. G. I. 54. <i>Cæsar una æstate duobus maximis bellis confectis—in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit; hibernis Labicnum præposuit; ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est.</i> See Oros. VI. 7. for the first campaign in Gaul.</p> <p><i>Calo</i> is sent by <i>Clodius</i> to Cyprus: Dio XXXVIII. 30. conf. Liv. Ep. 104. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 34. Pomp. c. 48. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 8.</p>
57.	<p>697. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXIX. 1. Val. Max. IX. 14, 4. Cic. in Pison. c. 15. Ascon. in Cic. Milon. p. 852. Διονυλλίου καὶ Μαρκελλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>P. Cornelius</i> .....Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>De <i>Lentulo</i> Plutarch. Cic. c. 33. Pomp. c. 49. Cic. pro Milon. c. 15. in Pisonem c. 32. Dio XXXIX. 17.</p> <p>De <i>Metello</i> Cic. pro Sextio c. 62. de provinc. consular. c. 9.</p>	<p>War with the Belgæ: Cæs. B. G. II. Dio XXXIX. 1. τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ᾧ Κορνήλιος τε Σπινθήρ καὶ ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Νέπας ὑπατεύουσιν ἤρξαντο διελθόντος, τρίτος τις πόλεμος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Conf. Liv. Ep. 104. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 20. Oros. VI. 7. At the end of this campaign, <i>Cæsar in Carnutes Andes Turonesque—legionibus in hiberna deductis ipse in Italiam profectus est</i> Cæs. B. G. II. 35. <i>Cæsar</i> ibid. <i>Ob eas res—dies XV. supplicatio decreta est: quod ante id tempus acciderat nulli.</i> On the motion of <i>Cicero</i>: Cic. de prov. consular. c. 11. <i>Supplicationem XV. dierum decrevi sententia mea.</i> Soon, therefore, after the return of <i>Cicero</i> in September B. C. 57. See col. 4. <i>Cicero pro Balbo</i> c. 27. <i>C. Cæsarem senatus et genere supplicationum amplissimo ornavit et numero dierum novo:—imperatorī decem legatos decrevit, lege Sempronia</i> [conf. a. 56. 4.] <i>succedendum non censuit. Harum ego sententiarum et princeps et auctor fui.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>[The death of <i>Tyrannio</i> the grammarian was placed in this year by Suidas, according to Kuster: <i>Τυραννίων Ἀμισηνός—διαπραπῆς γενόμενος ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ πλούσιος ἐκτίσαστο καὶ βιβλία ὑπὲρ τὰς τρεῖς μυριάδας ἐτελεύτησε δὲ γηραιὸς—ὀλυμπιάδι ξϛ' [scribendum est ρϛ'. Kuster.] ἐν τῷ γ' ἔτει τῆς ὀλυμπιάδος. According to this correction, which places his death in Ol. 180. 3. he resided at Rome about thirteen years after his capture by <i>Lucullus</i>: conf. a. 71. But, as <i>Strabo</i> heard <i>Tyrannio</i> of <i>Amisus</i> [conf. a. 71], this date may be doubted. For <i>Strabo</i> was living in A. D. 18 [see A. D. 14]: seventy-five years after this date. And, if <i>Tyrannio</i> the friend of <i>Cicero</i> was <i>Tyrannio</i> of <i>Amisus</i> (which is very probable), we have proof that he was still living in B. C. 46. For <i>Tyrannio</i> is named by <i>Cicero</i> in B. C. 59: Ep. Att. II. 6. and in B. C. 56 was employed by <i>Cicero</i> in arranging his library: Ep. Att. IV. 4. 8. and in instructing his nephew <i>Quintus</i>: Ep. ad Q. fr. II. 4. and is again mentioned in B. C. 54: Ep. Q. fr. III. 4. III. 5. and in B. C. 46: Ep. Att. XII. 2. 6. The numbers therefore in Suidas must be otherwise restored.]</i></p>	<p><i>Cicero</i> goes into exile: Cassiodorus: <i>L. Piso et A. Gabinius. His coss. Clodii rogatione Cicero in exsilium est profectus.</i> Liv. Ep. 103. <i>M. Cicero lege a P. Clodio tribuno plebis lata quod indemnatos cives necavisset in exsilium missus est.</i> Conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 13—18. Appian. Civ. II. 15. Plutarch. Cic. c. 31. 32. <i>Cicero</i> quitted Rome before <i>Cæsar</i> had marched to Gaul: Dio XXXVIII. 17. Cic. pro Sext. c. 18. <i>Ipse Cæsar—erat ad portus; erat cum imperio; erat in Italia ejus exercitus.</i> and was at Thurium IIX. Id. April.: Ep. Att. III. 5. He reached Brundisium XIV Kal. Mai.: Ep. Att. III. 7. and Thessalonica X. Kal. Jun.: Ep. Att. III. 8. where he remained till the end of November: conf. Ep. Att. III. 22. He is at Dyrrachium VI. Kal. Decemb.: Ibid. Conf. Cic. pro Plancio c. 40.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> recalled: Cassiod. <i>P. Lentulus et Q. Metellus. His coss. propter civiles dissensiones per senatusconsultum de exsilio Cicero revocatur.</i> τῶν περὶ Λέντλων ὑπατευόντων Plutarch. Cic. c. 33. Conf. Cic. pro Sextio c. 33. 50. 69. <i>Cicero</i> Ep. Att. IV. 1. <i>Pridie Non. Sextiles Dyrrachio sum profectus ipso illo die quo lex est lata de nobis. Brundisium veni Nonis Sextilibus. Ibi mihi Tulliola meo fuit præsto, natali suo ipso die [ipsis Nonis Sextilibus: idem dies reditus—natalis idem carissimæ filiae pro Sextio c. 63.].—Ante diem VI. Idus Sextiles cognovi cum Brundisii essem—legem comitiis centuriatis esse perlatam.—In senatu Non. Septemb. senatus gratias egimus.</i> Liv. Ep. 104. <i>M. Cicero Pompeio inter alios orante et T. Annio Milone tribuno plebis agente ingenti gaudio senatus ac totius Italiae ab exsilio reductus est.</i> Conf. Dion. XXXIX. 8—11. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 49. Idem Cic. c. 33. κατ'ἑκαταδικάτῳ μηνὶ μετὰ τὴν φυγὴν. <i>Cicero</i> had left Rome before VIII. Id. April. B. C. 58: conf. a. and reached Brundisium on his return Non. Sextil. B. C. 57. He returned therefore in the seventeenth month of his exile. See for his return Ep. Fam. I. 9.</p> <p>[Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 180. 4. <i>Catullus tricesimo ætatis anno Romæ moritur.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
56.	<p>Ol.181. U.C.Varr.698.  <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus</i>  <i>Marcellinus L. Marcius</i>  <i>Philippus</i> Cassiod. Dio  XXXIX. 16. 18. 40.  Cic. Ep. Att. V. 21.  Fam. I. 9. Ascon. Arg.  in Cic. in Pison.  Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ  Φιλίππου Chron. Alex.  <i>Cn. Corneliu</i> .....  Fast. Capitolin.  De <i>Lentulo</i> Val. Max.  VI. 2, 6. Cic. Ep. Q.  fr. II. 6.</p>	<p><i>Clodius</i> <i>adilis</i>: conf. Dion. XXXIX. 18—24. <i>Cato</i> returns from  Cyprus: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 39. ὑπάτευε δὲ Φίλιππος Idem Ib.  War in Armorica: Cæs. B. G. III. 7. <i>Cum Cæsar—inita hieme in</i>  <i>Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones</i>  <i>cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est.</i> Dio XXXIX.  40. ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Μαρκελλίου τῇ τε Φιλίππου ὑπατείᾳ ἐπὶ Οὐινετοῦς  ἐστράτευσε. Conf. Oros. VI. 8. At the end of this campaign, <i>Cæsar</i>  <i>exercitum—in Aulercis Lexoviisque reliquis item civitatibus quæ præs-</i>  <i>ime bellum fecerant in hibernis collocavit</i> B. G. III. 29.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Catullus</i> was now thirty years of age; conf. a. 87. but his death is erroneously placed at this date by Hieronymus, since he survived the second consulship of <i>Pompey</i> B. C. 55, and the consulship of <i>Vatinus</i> B. C. 47. Conf. ann. 55. 47.]</p> <p>Idem Ibid. <i>Olymp.</i> 180. 4. <i>M. Callidius orator clarus habetur, qui bello postea civili Cæsarianas partes secutus</i> [conf. Cæs. B. Civ. I. 2.], <i>quum togatam Galliam regeret, Placentiæ obiit.</i></p>
<p>The work of <i>Castor</i> the chronographer closed at this period: Euseb. Chron. I. 41. <i>Castoris libris sex quibus pertingit a Nino usque ad CLXXXI Olympiadem.</i> Suidas: Κάστωρ Ῥόδιος ἦ, ὥς τινες, Γαλάτης, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι ἐπλανήθησαν, Μασσαλιώτης, ῥήτωρ· ὃς ἐκλήθη φιλοράμειος· γήμας δὲ οὗτος Δηϊοτάρου τοῦ συγκλητικοῦ θυγατέρα ἀνηρέθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἅμα τῇ γαμετῇ διότι αὐτὸν Καίσαρι διέβαλεν. ἔγραψε δὲ ἀναγραφὴν Βαβυλωνος καὶ τῶν θαλασσοκρατησάντων ἐν βιβλίοις β'. χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα· καὶ περὶ ἐπιχειρημάτων ἐν βιβλίοις θ'. περὶ πείθους β'. περὶ τοῦ Νείλου· τέχνην ῥητορικὴν. Strabo XII. p. 568. τὸ τοῦ Κάστορος βασίλειον τοῦ Σαωκονδαρίου, ἐν ᾧ γάμβρον ὄντα τοῦτον ἀπέσφαξε Δηϊοταρος καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ. According to these accounts compared <i>Castor</i> the chronographer was the son-in-law of <i>Deiotarus</i>, and was probably put to death in B. C. 45. when his son, also named <i>Castor</i>, then a young man, accused <i>Deiotarus</i>: Cic. pro Deiot. c. 1. <i>Crudellem Castorem—qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit, adolescentiæque suæ terrorem intulerit ei cujus senectutem tueri debebat.</i> See App. c. 12. N°. 174.</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Sextio</i>: Cic. ad Q. fr. II. 3. <i>A. d. IIII. Id.</i> [sc. <i>IIII. Id. Feb. B. C. 56</i>] <i>Sextius est postulatus—a quodam M. Tullio de vi.</i> Idem Q. fr. II. 4. <i>Sextius noster absolutus est a. d. II. Id. Mart. et, quod vehementer interfuit reipublicæ, nullam videri in ejusmodi causa dissentionem esse, omnibus sententiis absolutus est.</i> He was also defended by <i>Hortensius</i>: Cic. pro Sext. c. 2. <i>A Q. Hortensio—causa est P. Sextii perorata.</i> Cicero spoke the last: Ibid. c. 2. <i>extremo dicendi loco.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis in Vatinius</i>: conf. Ep. Fam. I. 9. <i>Vatinius</i> was a witness against <i>Sextius</i>:—<i>hesterno pro testimonio esse mentitum in Vatin.</i> c. 1. He had been trib. pleb. in the consulship of <i>Cæsar</i> B. C. 59: conf. c. 7.</p> <p><i>Ciceronis de provinciis consularibus</i>: <i>Lentulo et Philippo coss.</i> Asconius: conf. a. 55. Cicero de prov. consul. c. 2. <i>Quatuor sunt provinciæ de quibus adhuc intelligo sententias esse dictas: Gallicæ duæ, quas hoc tempore uno imperio</i> [sc. <i>Cæsaris</i>] <i>videmus esse conjunctas; et Syria et Macedonia, quas—pestiferi illi consules</i> [sc. <i>Piso et Gabinius</i>] <i>occupaverunt. Decernendæ nobis sunt lege Sempronia</i> [sc. <i>C. Gracchi B. C. 123</i>] <i>duæ.</i></p> <p>Cicero addresses <i>Luceius</i>: Ep. Fam. V. 12. <i>Quia videbam Italici belli et civilis historiam jam a te pæne esse perfectam, dixeras autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, decesse mihi nolui quin te admonerem ut cogitares conjunctene mallets cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, an—civilem conjurationem ab hostilibus externisque bellis sejungere.</i>—<i>A principio enim conjurationis usque ad reditum nostrum</i> [B. C. 63—57] <i>videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse.</i> Idem Ep. Att. IV. 6 [written in B. C. 56]. <i>Epistolam Luceio nunc quam misi, qua meas res ut scribat rogo, fac ut ab eo sumas. valde bella est; eumque ut appropere adhorteris, et quod mihi se ita facturum rescripsit agas gratias:</i> conf. Ep. Att. IV. 9. <i>Luceius</i> was with <i>Pompey</i> in B. C. 49: conf. a. 49. 3.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
55.	<p>699. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.</i> Cassiod. DioXXXIX. 31. 50. 60. <i>Cæs. B. G. IV. 1.</i> Appian. <i>Civ. II. 18.</i> Plutarch. <i>Cat. Min. c. 42.</i> <i>Cæs. c. 21.</i> Oros. VI. 13. Ascon. in <i>Cic. Pison. p. 589. 700.</i> Donatus in <i>Vita Virgilii.</i> Πομπηίου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex. <i>Magno II. et Grasso</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pompeii altero consulatu</i> Plin. H. N. VIII. 7. Catullus Carm. 113.</p>	<p>Dio XXXIX. 31. ὁ Πομπήϊος καὶ ὁ Κράσσεος ὕπατοι ἐκ μεσοβασιλείας ἀπεδείχθησαν. Liv. Ep. 105. <i>Quum C. Catonis tribuni plebis intercessionibus comitia tollerentur, senatus vestem mutavit. M. Cato in petitione præturae prælato Vatini repulsam tulit</i> [conf. Dio. XXXIX. 32.]. <i>Idem, quum legem impediret qua provinciae consulibus in quinquennium Pompeio Hispania Crasso Syria et Parthicum bellum Cæsari Gallia et Germania dubantur, a C. Trebonio tribuno plebis legis auctore in vincula ductus est.</i> The provinces were decreed εἰς ἄλλην πενταετίαν Plutarch. <i>Pomp. c. 51. 52.</i> <i>Cæs. c. 21.</i> Crasso c. 15. τὴν ἐτέραν πενταετίαν Appian. <i>Civ. II. 18.</i> Suetonius <i>Cæs. c. 24.</i> <i>Cæsar—Crassum Pompeiumque in urbem provincie suæ Lucam extractos</i> [conf. Plutarch. <i>Pomp. c. 51.</i> <i>Cæs. c. 21.</i> Crasso c. 14. <i>Cat. Min. c. 41.</i>] <i>compulit ut—consulatum alterum peterent, et ut in quinquennium sibi imperium propagaretur.</i> Dio XXXIX. 33. Γάιος Τρεβόνιος δημαρχὸν ἔγραψε τῷ μὲν (Κράσσῳ) τὴν τε Συρίαν καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς τῷ δὲ (Πομπηίῳ) τὰς Ἰβηρίας—ἀρχειν ἐπὶ πέντε ἔτη δοθῆναι.—φοβηθέντες οἱ ὕπατοι μὴ διαμάρτωσιν ἂν ἱερὰτον προσεποιήσαντο αὐτοὺς ὥστε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ ἐκείνη (τῷ Καίσαρι) τρία ἔτη πλείω, ὥς γε τάληθις εὐρίσκεται, μηκύναι.</p> <p>Fourth campaign in Gaul: <i>Cæs. B. G. IV. 1. Ea quæ secuta est hieme, qui fuit annus Cn. Pompeio M. Crasso coss. Usipetes Germani et item Tenchtheri—flumen Rhenum transierunt.</i> Dio XXXIX. 47. χειμαζόντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ γαλλίᾳ, Τισυκτηροὶ τε καὶ Οὐσιτίται Κελτικὰ γένη—τόν τε Ῥήνον διέβησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Τριουήρων ἐνέβαλον. <i>Cæsar passes the Rhine: B. G. IV. 16—19.</i> Dio XXXIX. 48. 49. Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 22.</i> And into Britain: Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 23.</i> Oros. VI. 9. <i>Cæsar B. G. IV. 20. Exigua parte a statis reliqua—tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit.</i> He returns <i>propinqua die æquinoctii c. 36.</i> Dio XXXIX. 50. ἐς Βρειταννίαν—τοῦ τε Πομπηίου καὶ τοῦ Κράσσου ὕπατευόντων ἱππικαὶ ὄντη. Conf. Liv. Ep. 105. At the end of the campaign <i>Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit B. G. IV. 38.</i></p> <p>A further alteration is made in the judicial law: Cicero in <i>Pison. c. 39. Ecquid vides lege judiciaria lata quos posthac iudices simus habituri?</i> Asconius p. 762. <i>Legem judiciariam ante aliquot annos, quibus temporibus accusatus est Verres a Cicerone, tulit Aurelius Cotta prætor</i> [conf. a. 70]: <i>qua communicata sunt judicia senatui et equitibus Romanis et tribunis ærariis. Rursus deinde Pompeius in consulatu secundo, quo hæc oratio [sc. in Pisonem: see col. 4.] dicta est, promulgavit ut amplissimo ex censu ex centuriis aliter quam antea lecti iudices, æque tamen ex illis tribus ordinibus, res judicarent.</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Demetrius Magnes* is mentioned in this year by Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 11 [written B. C. 55]. *Tu Luceio nostrum librum dabis. Demetrii Magnetis tibi mitto.* He lived in the time of Atticus and Cicero: conf. a. 49. *Demetrius* in his work περί ὁμωνύμων ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφεῶν mentioned the death of *Diotimus* the Stoic on the prosecution of *Zeno Sidonius*: see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 146. This incident brings down that work of *Demetrius* to the time of *Zeno*, who was still living in B. C. 79. conf. a. 79. 4. For *Demetrius Magnes* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 171.

*Timagenes* the sophist is brought to Rome by *Gabinus*: Suidas: Τιμαγένης βασιλικῷ ἀργυραμοιβοῦ υἱὸς Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ῥήτωρ, ὡς δέ τινες, Αἰγύπτιος· ὃς ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου αἰχμάλωτος ἄχθεις εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπὸ τοῦ Γαβινίου ἐξαγέθη ὑπὸ Φαύστου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σύλλου, καὶ ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ αὐτοῦ Πομπηίου καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν ἐπὶ Καίσαρος [τοῦ Αὐγούστου] καὶ μετέπειτα συνάμα Κικιλίου. ἐκπιστὼν δὲ τῆς σχολῆς διὰ τὸ παρρησιαστὴς εἶναι ἐν ἀγρῷ διήγετο Τουσκλάνῳ λεγομένῳ. *Gabinus* led an army into Egypt in this year. See Appendix *Kings of Egypt* N<sup>o</sup>. 9. For *Timagenes* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 194.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Cicero* in *L. Calpurnium Pisonem*: *Asconius* in *Argum. Cum revocati essent ex provinciis Piso et Gabinius ex sententia Ciceronis, quam dixerat de provinciis consularibus Lentulo et Philippo coss.* [B. C. 56], *reversus in civitatem Piso de insectatione Ciceronis in senatu conquestus est.*—*Pisoni Cicero respondet hac oratione.* Idem Ibid. p. 589. *Hæc oratio dicta est Cn. Pompeio Magno II. M. Crasso II. consulibus* [conf. Cic. in *Pison.* c. 24.], *ante paucos dies quam Cn. Pompeius ludos fuceret* [conf. Cic. in *Pisonem* c. 27.] *quibus theatrum a se factum dedicavit.* The expressions therefore of Cicero, "three years," and "three campaigns,"—*per triennium* c. 35. *trinis æstivis* c. 40. must be understood of current years: *Piso* went to Macedonia in B. C. 57, and returned in B. C. 55. in the third year current. For the games of *Pompey* conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VII. 1. Plin. H. N. VIII. 19. 20.

*Cicero* composes *de Oratore libros tres*: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 13 [written after *XVII. Kal. Decemb.*]. *De libris oratoriis factum est a me diligenter; diu multumque in manibus fuerunt; describas licet.* He mentions them in his correspondence in B. C. 54: Ep. Fam. I. 9. *Scripti Aristoteleo more—tres libros in disputatione ac dialogo de Oratore.*—*Abhorrent a communibus præceptis, et omnem antiquorum et Aristoteleam et Isocrateam rationem oratoriam complectuntur.* Ep. Att. IV. 16. *In oratoriis quos tu in cælum fers.*—*in illis quidem tribus libris quos tu dilaudas.*

*Virgil* assumes the *taga virilis*: Donatus in *Vita*: *Initia ætatis Cremonæ egit usque ad virilem togam, quam natali suo accepit iisdem illis coss. iterum quibus erat natus.* Thus the passage appears to stand, when cleared of its interpolations. Conf. Heyn. ad locum: Virg. tom. V. p. 321. *Virgil* therefore assumed the manly gown *Id. Octob.* B. C. 55, on the day on which he entered his sixteenth year. Donatus Ibid. places the death of *Lucretius* on the same day: *Evenitque ut eo ipso die Lucretius poeta discederet.* *Lucretius* might be now in his forty-first year, if he was born B. C. 95. conf. a. Hieronymus places the *taga virilis* of *Virgil* two years, and the death of *Lucretius* three years lower: conf. ann. 53. 52.

*Catullus* *carm.* 113. mentions the second consulship of *Pompey* B. C. 55: *Pompeio—facto consule nunc iterum.*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
54.	<p>700. <i>L. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Cassiod. <i>Cæs.</i> B. G. V. 1. Obseq. c. 124. Ascon. ad Cic. pro Scauro p. 1002. Chron. Alex. Dio XXXIX. 60. XL. 1. ἐν τῇ Πρώτῃ τότε ἡπτακῆσια ἔτη ἀγούσῃ Ibid.</p>	<p>Second expedition into Britain: <i>Cæs.</i> B. G. V. 1. <i>L. Domitius Ap. Claudio</i> <i>coss. discedens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuevit, legatis imperat—uti quam plurimas possent hieme naves edificandas—curarent &amp;c.</i> Conf. Dion. XL. 1. Oros. VI. 9. Cicero ad Q. fr. III. 1, 7. <i>Ex Britannia Cæsar ad me Kal. Sept. dedit literas, quas ego accepi a d. IIII. Kal. Octob. satis commodas de Britannicis rebus.</i> Ep. Att. IV. 17. <i>Ab Quinto fratre et a Cæsare accepi a. d. IX. Kal. Novemb. literas, confecta Britannia, obsidibus acceptis, nulla præda, imperata tamen pecunia, datas a litoribus Britannie proximo a. d. VI. Kal. Octob. Exercitum Britannia reportabant.</i> Idem Ep. Att. IV. 16 [written <i>Kal. Octob.</i>]. <i>Britannici belli exitus expectatur.</i></p> <p>War with <i>Ambiorix</i> in the winter: <i>Cæs.</i> B. G. V. 26—34. Dio XL. 4. ἐπεὶ εἰς Ἰταλίαν ὤρμησεν ὡς καὶ ἐκεῖ παραχειμάσων, οἱ Γαλάται—ἐνείχμασαν. Conf. Liv. Ep. 106. Plutarch. <i>Cæs.</i> c. 24. Oros. VI. 10.</p> <p><i>Crassus</i> marches against the Parthians: Obsequens c. 124. <i>Cn. Domitius Ap. Claudio</i> <i>coss. M. Crassus ad Parthos profectus cum Euphratem transiret &amp;c.</i> Plutarch. <i>Crasso</i> c. 17. <i>His</i> <i>coss.</i> Dio XL. 17. ἐξῆλθεν ἀπαλλαγῆς τῆς ὑπατείας Plutarch. <i>Pomp.</i> c. 52. He left Rome, however, before the expiration of his year: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 13. <i>Nos in Tusculanum venisse a. d. XVII. Kal. Decemb.</i> [B. C. 55] <i>video te scire.—Crassum quidem nostrum minore dignitate aiunt profectum paludatum quam olim æqualem ejus L. Paullum</i> [conf. a. 168] <i>iterum consulem.</i> <i>Crassus</i> therefore went forth from Rome in his consulship; after <i>XVII. Kal. Dec.</i> B. C. 55. the day on which Cicero had quitted it. His first campaign in Asia would be in B. C. 54; after which he wintered in Syria: Plutarch. <i>Crasso</i> c. 17. ἀντεχώρησεν αὐτὸς ἐν Συρίᾳ διαχειμάσων. Conf. Dion. XL. 12—16. The winter of B. C. 54. On the Parthian expedition conf. Flor. III. 11. Vell. II. 46.</p> <p><i>Cato prætor</i>: εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς ἔτος [the year after the consulship of <i>Pompey</i>] αἰρεθεὶς στρατηγὸς Plutarch. <i>Cat. Min.</i> c. 44. Conf. Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 16. Idem ad Q. fr. III. 4. <i>Cato et Servilius prætores—Appium consulem.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro P. Vatinio</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 9.]. — <i>pro M. Aemilio Scauro</i>: Asconius: <i>Hanc quoque (pro Scauro) orationem eisdem consulibus dixit quibus pro Vatinio, L. Domitio Aenobarbo et Ap. Claudio Pulchro coss. Summus iudicii dies fuit ad IV. Nonas Septembris. Cic. ad Q. fr. II. 16. Ego eodem die (quo hæc scripsi) post meridiem Vatinium eram defensurus. Ea res facilis est.—Scauri iudicium statim exercebitur: cui nos non deerimus. Idem Ib. III. 1. Orationes efflagitatas pro Scauro et pro Plancio absolvi. Ibid. Scaurum beneficio defensionis valde obligavi. Conf. de Scauro Ep. Att. IV. 16. For the ædileship of Scaurus, mentioned by Asconius p. 1002—ædilitatem summa magnificentia gessit—conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 7. XXXVI. 2. 15.</i></p> <p><i>Cicero compos de Republica libros</i>: Ep. Att. IV. 14 [soon after VI. Id Mai.]. <i>Velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant non secus ac si ipse adesses, cum cæteri tum Varronis: est enim mihi utendum quibusdam rebus ex iis libris ad eos quos in manibus habeo: quos, ut spero, tibi valde probabo. Ad Q. fr. II. 14 [before Kal. Jun.]. Scribebam illa quæ dixeram Πολιτικά. spissum sane opus et operosum; sed, si ex sententia successerit, bene erit opera posita. Ep. Att. IV. 16 [Kal. Octobribus]. Hanc ego de Republica quam institui disputationem in Africani personam et Philii et Lælii et Manilii contuli. Adjunxi adolescentes Q. Tiberonem, P. Rutilium,—Scævolam et Fannium. Ad Q. fr. III. 5. Quod quæris, quid de illis libris egerim quos cum essem in Cumano scribere institui, non cessavi neque cesso: sed sæpe jam scribendi totum consilium rationemque mutavi. Nam jam duobus factis libris, in quibus—sermo est a me institutus Africani paullo ante mortem,—sermo autem in novem et dies et libros distributus de optimo statu civitatis et de optimo cive, sane texebatur opus luculenter.—Admonitus sum multo majore auctoritate illis de rebus dici posse si ipse loquerer de Republica.—Commovit me et eo magis quod maximos motus nostræ civitatis attingere non poteram, quod erant inferiores quam illorum ætas qui loquebantur.—Nunc—loquar ipse tecum; et tamen illa quæ institueram ad te, si Romam venero, mittam. The work was afterwards published in six books: conf. a. 44. Cælius ad Ciceronem Ep. Fam. VIII. 1 [written in May B. C. 51]. observes: <i>Tui politici libri omnibus rigent.</i></i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
53.	<p>701. <i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus M. Valerius Messalla</i> Cassiod. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 54. Ascon. ad Cic. Milon. p. 851. Βαλβίνου καὶ Μεσσάλα Chron. Alex.</p> <p>These consuls entered upon office μόλις ἐβδόμῃ μηνί Dio XL. 17. 45. μῆνας ὀκτὼ τὴν πόλιν ἀναρχὸν γενέσθαι Appian. Civ. II. 19.</p>	<p>Sixth campaign in Gaul: <i>Cæs. B. G. VI. 1. Cæsar majorem Gallie motum exspectans—ab Cn. Pompeio proconsule petit, quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio reipublicæ causa remaneret, quos ex Cisalpina Gallia consulis sacramento rogavisset—ad se proficisci juberet.—Quod quum Pompeius et reipublicæ et amicitie tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos delectu tribus ante exactam hiemem adductis legionibus duplicatoque earum cohortium numero quas cum Q. Titurio amiserat—docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.</i> He invades the Suevi: <i>B. G. VI. 9. 10. 28.</i> After this campaign, the legions being distributed into winter quarters, <i>Cæsar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est c. 43.</i></p> <p>Defeat and death of <i>Crassus: His coss. Dio XL. 17—27. Conf. Liv. Ep. 106. Oros. VI. 13. V. Idus Junias Ovid. Fast. VI. 465. Plutarch Crasso c. 18.</i> describes his setting forth from his winter quarters: <i>ἤδη τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκ τῶν χειμαδίων συναθροίζοντος αὐτοῦ—his passage of the Euphrates c. 19. his defeat and death c. 24—31. Conf. Val. Max. I. 6, 11. Crassus was past sixty at the time of this expedition: Plutarch. Crass. c. 17. ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἔτη παραλλάτταν.</i></p>
52.	<p>Ol. 182. U. C. Varr. 702. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. sine collega</i> Zonar. X. p. 482. B. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 8. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 54. Cat. Min. c. 47. 48. <i>Cæs. c. 28.</i> Dio XL. 50. Vell. II. 47. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Milon. Q. <i>Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio (quinque mensibus postremis)</i> Cassiod. Dio XL. 51. Appian. Civ. II. 25. εἰς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους πέντε μῆνας Plutarch. Pomp. c. 55.</p> <p>Πομπηίου τὸ β' καὶ Μετίλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Magno III. solo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pompeio tertium consule</i> Gellius X. 1. Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 1. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. XXXIV. 14.</p> <p>Post annos XXII [sc. ab a. U. C. 680] <i>Cn. Pompeii III. [leg. III.] consulatu</i> Plin. H. N. XV. 1.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Clodius: a. d. XIII. Kal. Februarias: Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. pro Milon. p. 775. Cic. pro Milon. c. 10.</i> See the circumstances in Ascon. Ibid. Dio XL. 48—50. Appian. Civ. II. 21. 22. The death of <i>Clodius</i> in reality occurred before the close of B. C. 53: conf. a. 49. 2. After this, <i>Pompey</i> is created sole consul: Dio XL. 50. Conf. Liv. Ep. 107. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Milon. p. 778. <i>Pompeius ab interrege Ser. Sulpicio V. Kal. Mart. mense intercalario consul creatus est, statimque consulatum iniit.</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 14. <i>Magni Pompeii in tertio consulatu extat edictum, in tumultu necis Clodianæ, prohibentis ullum telum esse in urbe.</i> That is, in the tumult which followed the death of <i>Clodius</i>. The third consulship of <i>Pompey</i> is noticed in Dial. de clar. Or. c. 38. <i>Tertio consulatu Cn. Pompeius—imposuit veluti frænos eloquentiæ: ita tamen, ut omnia in foro omnia legibus omnia apud prætores gererentur</i> [sc. in judiciis].</p> <p><i>Cæsar B. G. VII. 1. Cæsar in Italiam ad conventus agendos proficiscitur. Ibi cognoscit de Clodii cade, de senatusque consulto certior factus ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent, delectum tota provincia habere instituit.</i> War with <i>Vercingetorix: Conf. Liv. Ep. 107. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 26. 27. Cæs. B. G. VII. 1—6. Idem Ibid. c. 6. His rebus in Italiam Cæsari nuntiatis, cum jam ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompeii commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est.</i> The first operations are in the winter: confer c. 10. <i>reliquam partem hiemis. c. 32. jam prope hieme confecta.</i> Compare for this war <i>Oros. VI. 11. Dio XL. 33—44.</i> Rightly placed by Dio c. 44. in the third consulship of <i>Pompey</i>, and erroneously referred by Reimar to the preceding year. At the end of this campaign, <i>legiones in hiberna mittit—ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit B. G. VII. 90.</i></p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Nicolaus Damascus* in his 114th book described *Crassus* in Parthia: Athen. VI. p. 252. d. Λικινίου δὲ Κράσσου τοῦ ἐπὶ Πάρθους στρατεύσαντος, κόλακά φησι γενέσθαι Νικόλαος ἐν τῇ τεσσαρισκαιδεκάτῃ, πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν Ἀνδρόμαχον τὸν Καββηρόν [conf. Plutarch Crasso c. 29.]. ὃ τὸν Κράσσον πάντα ἀνακοινοῦμενον προδοῖναι Πάρθοις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπολίσθαι.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 181. 4. *Curio promptus et popularis orator Romæ habetur insignis; qui deinceps in Africa pudore amissi exercitus mori maluit quam evadere.* For the death of Curio in B. C. 49 conf. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 42. *C. Curio in Africa periit* Sueton. Cæs. c. 36. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15. *C. Curio qui bello civili in Cæsarianis partibus obiit.* De Curione conf. Cic. Brut. c. 81. Vell. II. 48.

Hieronymus Ibid. Olymp. 181. 4. *Virgilius sumpta toga Mediolanum transgreditur, et post breve tempus Romam pergit.* If Hieronymus intended to place the assumption of the toga at this date, the autumn of B. C. 53, he has placed it two years below the true time: conf. a. 55.

*Ciceronis pro Milone: Asconius in Argum. Hanc dixit Cn. Pompeio III. consule a. d. VI. Idus April. [III. Idus April. Idem p. 781.] Idem Ibid. p. 780. Sortitio judicum fieret unius et LXXX.—prius autem quam sententiæ ferrentur quinos ex singulis ordinibus accusator totidem reus rejiceret, ita ut numerus judicum relinqueretur qui sententias ferrent LI. Idem ad p. 945. Singuli quinos accusator et reus senatores totidem equites et tribunos ærarios rejecerunt, ita ut LI sententias tulcrint:*

	condemnaverunt	absoluerunt
senatores .....	12 .....	6
equites .....	13 .....	4
trib. ærarii .....	13 .....	3
	[38	13=51]

The judges were composed of these three classes by the Aurelian law B. C. 70. conf. a. 70. 2.

The death of *Lucretius* is placed in Ol. 182. 1. by the numbers of Hieronymus apud Euseb. Chron. Ol. 171. 2. If he was born in Ol. 171. 2. (conf. a. 95) he would enter his forty-fourth year in Ol. 182. 1. and his death might happen according to that account in the autumn of B. C. 52. Heyne ad Donati Vit. Virgil. p. 321. perhaps for this reason questions the authenticity of the passage in Donatus which fixes the death of *Lucretius* to Id. Octob. B. C. 55. conf. a. But the coincidences marked by Donatus give authority to the date as it stands in his text. The numbers therefore of Hieronymus in this, as in some other cases, may be erroneous or corrupt.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
51.	<p>703. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Rufus</i> <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Dio XL. 30. 58. Chron. Alex. Cic. Ep. Att. V. 21. Ep. Fam. XII. 15. Senatusconsultum apud Cic. Ibid. VIII. 8. Sallust. fragm. Hist. lib. I. De his coss. Sueton. Cæs. c. 28. 29. De <i>Sulpicio</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. IV. 3.</p>	<p>Eighth campaign in Gaul: Auctor de B. G. VIII. 2. <i>Cæsar M. Antonium quæstorem suis præfecit hibernis; ipse cum equitatus præsidio pridie Kal. Januarias ab oppido Bibracte proficiscitur.</i> At the close of the campaign, <i>Cæsar</i>, finding the whole of Gaul reduced to obedience, disposes his army (ten legions) in winter quarters. <i>Ipse ad legiones in Belgium se recipit hibernatque Nemetocennæ</i> B. G. VIII. 46. This campaign is briefly described by Oros. VI. 11. End of the Parthian war: Dio XL. 30. ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος—τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει ἀπ' οὗ ἤρξαντο ἐπὶ τοῖς Μάρκου Μαρκέλλου καὶ ἐπὶ Σουλπίκιου Ρούφου ὑπάρχοντων ἐπαύσατο.</p>
50.	<p>704. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus</i> <i>C. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Dio XL. 43. 63. Plin. II. N. II. 56. Auctor de B. G. VIII. 48. Obseq. c. 125. Appian. Civ. II. 26. Cic. Brut. c. 64. Ep. Fam. VIII. 11. Senatusconsultum apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 8. Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Παύλου Chron. Alex. De his coss. Sueton. Cæs. c. 29. Ep. Att. VI. 3. De <i>Paullo</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 12. 13. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 58. Cæs. c. 29. De <i>Marcello</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 4. XV. 7. 8. 9. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 58. 59.</p>	<p>Auctor de B. G. VIII. 48. <i>Insequens annus L. Paullo C. Marcello coss. nullas res Gallie habet magno opere gestas.</i> c. 50. <i>Ipse (Cæsar) hibernis peractis—in Italiam est profectus.</i> Dio XL. 43. αὐτοῦς [Gallos] ὁ Καῖσαρ καὶ φρουραῖς καὶ δικαιοσύνην χρημάτων τε ἰσπράξει καὶ φόρον ἐπιτάξει τοὺς μὲν ἱταπείνωσε τοὺς δὲ ἡμίρωσε. ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τοῖς Λουκίου Παύλου καὶ ἐπὶ Γαίου Μαρκέλλου ὑπάρχοντων ἐτελεσθήτη. Measures of <i>Pompey</i> against <i>Cæsar</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 26—31. Dio XL. 60—65. Liv. Ep. 109. <i>Causæ civilium armorum—contentiones que de successore C. Cæsari mittendo, quum se dimissurum exercitus negaret nisi a Pompeio dimitterentur; et C. Curionis tribuni plebis primum adversus Cæsarem</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 8, Octob. B. C. 51. VIII. 10, XIII. Kal. Dec. B. C. 51. II. 7, post IV. Id. Dec. B. C. 51. VII. 32.] <i>dein pro Cæsare</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 6. II. 13. actiones. Conf. de B. G. VIII. 52. 54. 55. Cælius Quod ad rempublicam attinet, in unam causam omnis contentio coniecta est, de provinciis: in quam adhuc incubuisse cum senatu Pompeius videtur ut Cæsar Id. Novemb. decede. De <i>Marcello</i> Cic. Ep. dat. Curio omnia potius subire constituit quam id pati.—<i>Pompeius plane timet Cæsarem consulem designari prius quam exercitum et provinciam tradiderit. Accipitur satis male a Curione, et totus ejus secundus consulatus exagitatur.</i> Idem Ibid. VIII. 14. <i>Cn. Pompeius constituit non pati C. Cæsarem consulem aliter fieri nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit; Cæsari autem persuasum est se saluum esse non posse si ab exercitu recesserit. Fert illam tamen conditionem ut ambo exercitus tradant.</i> Cicero Ep. Att. VII. 1 [written about November B. C. 50]. mentions <i>duos superiores Marcellorum consulatus</i> [B. C. 51. 50] <i>cum est actum de provincia Cæsaris.</i> The state of parties at the close of this year may be collected from Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 3 [I. Id. Decemb.]. VII. 4 [post III. Id. Dec.]. 5—7. 8 [post X. Kal. Jan.]. VII. 9.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Posidonius* comes to Rome: Suidas: Ποσειδώνιος Ἀπαμύνος—ἦλθε δὲ καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μαρκελλοῦ. He had studied under *Panætius*, who had probably been dead fifty years: conf. a. 144. But *Posidonius* lived to the age of eighty-four: conf. a. 78. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. But if he died soon after this period he might be born about B. C. 134. From the death of *Zeno* cir. B. C. 263 to this year the Stoical school had subsisted about 212 years under seven teachers; *Cleanthes* [conf. a. 280]; *Chrysippus* [280. 207]; *Zeno Tarsensis* [207]; *Diogenes Babylonius* [155]; *Antipater Tarsensis* [144. 143]; *Panætius* [143]; *Posidonius* [143. 86. 78. 62. 60]. *Posidonius* was succeeded by *Jason* his grandson: Suidas: Ἰάσων Μινεκράτου Νυσσαῖος ἐκ πατρὸς, ἀπὸ δὲ μητρὸς Ῥώμιος φιλόσοφος, μαθητὴς καὶ θυγατρίδος καὶ διάδοχος τῆς ἐν Ῥόδῳ διατριβῆς Ποσειδωνίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Cicero* proconsul in Cilicia: in the consulship of *Sulpicius*: Ep. Fam. III. 8. and of *Marcellus*: Ep. Fam. VIII. 1. XV. 9. conf. Ep. Att. V. 21. He observes in a letter to *Sulpicius* written B. C. 46. Ep. Fam. IV. 8. *Abfui magnam partem consulatus tui.*—*Affui primis temporibus tui consulatus.* He was at Tarentum XV. Kal. Jun. Ep. Att. V. 6. at Brundisium XI. Kal. Jun. Ep. Fam. III. 3. Conf. Ep. Att. V. 7. Ep. Fam. III. 4. at Actium XVII. Kal. Quintil. Ep. Att. V. 9. at Athens VII. Kal. Quintil. Ep. Att. V. 10. where he passed ten days: Ep. Att. V. 11. Fam. II. 8. He reached Ephesus XI. Kal. Sextil. Ep. Att. V. 13. Tralles VI. Kal. Sextil. Ep. Fam. III. 5. and Laodicea prid. Kal. Sextil. Ep. Att. V. 15. Conf. Ep. Fam. XV. 2. Ep. Att. V. 21. His transactions to the end of the year (to V. Kal. Januar.) are briefly described in Ep. Att. V. 20. Ep. Fam. XV. 4.

Death of *Hortensius*: Cic. Brut. c. 64. *Est autem L. Paullo C. Marcello coss. mortuus: ex quo videmus eum in patronorum numero annos quatuor et quadraginta fuisse.* Idem c. 94. *Quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus,—defendit Appium.* He was eight years older than *Cicero*: Idem c. 64. *Me adolescentem nactus octo annis minorem quam erat ipse.* *Hortensius* therefore was born B. C. 114. Idem Ibid. c. 94. *Duodecim post meum consulatum annos [B. C. 62—51] in maximis causis—conjunctissime versati sumus.* For the death of *Hortensius* see Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 13. Ep. Att. VI. 6. whence we may collect that he died about July of the Roman Calendar.

*Cicero* leaves his province *imperio annuo terminato a. d. III. Nonas Sextiles*: Ep. Fam. III. 12. He sailed from Ephesus Kal. Octob. Ep. Att. VI. 8. and reached Athens prid. Id. Octob. Ep. Att. VI. 9. VII. 1. Ep. Fam. XIV. 5. He was still there XV. Kal. Novembr. Ep. Fam. XIV. 5. He describes his passage from Patrae [conf. Ep. Att. VII. 2.] to Brundisium: Ep. Fam. XVI. 9. *Leucadem tenuimus a. d. VIII. Idus Novembr. a. d. VII. Actium:—inde a. d. V. Idus Corcyram navigavimus.—a. d. XV. Kal. Decembr. a portu Corcyraeorum ad Cassiopen stadia CXX processimus. Ibi retenti ventis sumus usque a. d. IX. Kalendas.—A. d. VII. Kal. Decembr. hora quarta Brundisium tenuimus.* Conf. Ep. Att. VII. 2.

*Sallust* is expelled the senate: Dio XL. 63. τιμηται τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον [coss. Paullo et Marcello]

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
49.	<p>705. C. Claudius Marcellus L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Dio XLI. 1. Cæs. B. Civ. I. 1. 2. Florus IV. 2. Auctor de B. G. VIII. 50. Appian. Civ. II. 33. Plutarch. Anton. c. 5. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 10, 19. Cic. Phil. II. 21. Ep. Fam. VII. 3. Att. XV. 3. Marcello II. et Cruscello [i. e. Crure] Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>C. Claudius Marcellus L. Cor..... codem anno C. Julius Cæsar Dic..... Fast. Capitolin. See col. 2.</p> <p>De Lentulo Plutarch. Pomp. c. 59. Cæs. c. 30. 31. Oros. VI. 15.</p>	<p>Cæsar B. Civ. I. 5. <i>Senatusconsultum</i>—"Dent operam consules prætores tribuni plebis quique consulares sunt ad urbem ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat." <i>Hæc senatusconsulta perscribuntur a. d. VIII. Idus Januariæ. Itaque quinque primis diebus quibus haberi senatus potuit qua ex die consulatum inivit Lentulus—et de imperio Cæsar et de tribunis plebis gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur. Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis seseque ad Cæsarem conferunt. Is eo tempore erat Ravennæ. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 33. Dion. XLI. 1—4. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 31. Oros. VI. 15. Liv. Ep. 109. M. Antonio et Q. Cassio tribunis plebis—urbe pulsus, mandatum est a senatu consulibus et Cn. Pompeio ut viderent ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet. C. Cæsar bello inimicos persecuturus cum exercitu in Italiam venit. Cæsar occupat Ariminum: Cæs. B. Civ. I. 8. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 32. Pomp. c. 60. Appian. Civ. II. 35. Dio XLI. 4. Oros. VI. 15. He is deserted by Labienus: Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 13. Labienus—Theanum venit a. d. IX. Kal. Feb. ibi Pompeium consullesque convenit. Idem Ep. Fam. XVI. 12. Maximam plagam accepit quod is qui summam auctoritatem in illius exercitu habebat T. Labienus socius sceleris esse noluit: reliquit illum et nobiscum est. Conf. Ep. Att. VII. 12. 15. 16. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 34. Dion. XLI. 4. Labienus was slain at Munda in B. C. 45: T. Labienus et Attius Varus in acie cæsi sunt Oros. VI. 16. Cæsar—Corfinium cum L. Domitio et L. Lentulo cepit Liv. Ep. 109. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 38. Dion. XLI. 10. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 34. Cæs. B. Civ. I. 16—23. Oros. VI. 15. Cæsar had encamped before Corfinium XIII. Kal. Mart. Pompeius apud Cic. Ep. Att. VIII. 12. He pursues Pompey to Brundisium: Cæs. B. Civ. I. 25—27. Cæsar reached Brundisium VII. Id. Mart. Cæsar apud Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 13. Pompey embarks Idibus Martiis: Cic. Ib. IX. 14. and Cæsar εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀνίστρεψι γεγονώς ἐν ἡμέραις ἐξήκοντα πάσης ἀναιμωτὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας κύριος Plutarch. Cæs. c. 35. conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 63. He engages Afranius and Petreius in Spain:</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>ὁ τε Κλαύδιος ὁ Ἀππίος [de quo Cic. Ep. Fam. III. 10. 11. Cœlius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 12. 14.] καὶ ὁ Πίσων—ἐγένοντο. καὶ οὗτος μὲν διὰ τὴν συγγένειαν ὑπῆρχε τῷ Καίσαρι, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κλαύδιος ἠναντιοῦτο μὲν αὐτῷ.—πλείστους τῶν ἱππέων καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν διέγραψεν ἐκβιασάμενος τὸν συνάροντα.—ὁ γὰρ Πίσων—αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν ἐκαίναρ δὲ οὐκ ἀντέπραξε πάντας μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων συχνοὺς δὲ καὶ τῶν πάνυ γενναίων, ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν Κρίστον τὸν Σαλούστιον τὸν τὴν ἱστορίαν συγγράψαντα, ἀπελάσαντι ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου. <i>Sallust</i> had been tribune in B. C. 52: <i>Ascon. Arg. in Cic. pro Milone: Q. Pompeius et C. Sallustius et T. Munatius Plancus tribuni pleb. inimicissimas conciones de Milone habebant, invidiosas etiam de Cicerone. Idem ad p. 897. Priusquam Pompeius tertium consul crearetur [conf. a. 52. 2.] tres trib. Q. Pomp. Rufus C. Sall. Crisp. T. Mun. Planc. cum quotidianis concionibus suis magnam invidiam Miloni propter Clodium excitarent, &amp;c.</i></p>
<p><i>Theophanes of Lesbos</i> is in the service of <i>Pompey</i>: <i>Plutarch. Cic. c. 38. [B. C. 49] Θεοφάνην τὸν Λέσβιον, ὃς ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τεκτόνων ἱεραρχος. Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 1 [B. C. 49]. Bellum Italia inferamus—et Lucceii consilia ac Theophani persequamur. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 18. [the beginning of ret; et Curio meus illum incitabat. Antonius B. C. 48] Adhibito Libone et L. Lucceio et Theophane, quibuscum communicare de maximis rebus Cæsarem cum Curione profecti erant. See col. 2. Pompeius consueverat, de mandatis Cæsaris agere He goes to Capua: Ep. Att. VII. 16. Nos a consilio instituit. He advised the flight of Pompey to Egypt in B. C. 48. Conf. <i>Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76. Febr. Conf. VII. 17. 18. 20.</i> and from thence to 78. <i>Theophanes</i> is thus described by <i>Strabo Formiæ</i>: Ep. Att. VII. 16. Capua profectus XIII. p. 617. (ἐκ Λέσβου) καὶ ἡμᾶς—ὁ συγγραφεὺς sum <i>Formiæ a. d. III. Kal.</i> He thus describes Θεοφάνης. οὗτος δὲ καὶ πολιτικὸς ἀνὴρ ὑπῆρχε καὶ Πομπήϊον καὶ πάλιν κατέστη φίλος μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν IV. Kal. Februar. Ep. Fam. XVI. 12. Cum Cæsarem, καὶ πάσας συγκατέσχευεν αὐτῷ τὰς πράξεις: καὶ ἀντὶ τὴν τε πατρίδα ἐχίσμησε τὰ μὲν δι' ἐκείνου τὰ δὲ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐαυτὸν πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιφανέστατον ἀνέδειξεν· οὐδὲν τε ἀπέλιπε Μάρκον Πομπήϊον, ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἐπίτροπον κατέστησέ ποτε Καίσαρ ὁ Σεβαστός, καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ἐξετάζεται τῶν Τιβερίου φίλων. His descendants however perished under <i>Tiberius</i>, towards the end of his reign, in A. D. 83. <i>Tacit. Ann. VI. 18. Datum erat crimini quod Theophanem Mitylenæum proavum eorum Cn. his locis quæ occupavit, ut sine metu de iis ipsis Magnus inter intimos habuisset, quodque defuncto conditionibus Romæ senatus haberi possit.—De Theophani cælestes honores Græca adulatio tribuerat.</i></i></p>	<p><i>Cicero</i> arrives at Rome: Ep. Fam. XVI. 11. <i>Ego ad urbem accessi pridie Nonas Januarias.—Ipsc Cæsar amicus noster minaces ad senatum et acerbas literas miserat; et erat adhuc impudens qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu tenebat, et Curio meus illum incitabat. Antonius quidem noster et Q. Cassius nulla vi expulsi ad Cæsarem cum Curione profecti erant. See col. 2. He goes to Capua: Ep. Att. VII. 16. Nos a consilio instituit. He advised the flight of Pompey to Egypt in B. C. 48. Conf. <i>Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76. Febr. Conf. VII. 17. 18. 20.</i> and from thence to 78. <i>Theophanes</i> is thus described by <i>Strabo Formiæ</i>: Ep. Att. VII. 16. Capua profectus XIII. p. 617. (ἐκ Λέσβου) καὶ ἡμᾶς—ὁ συγγραφεὺς sum <i>Formiæ a. d. III. Kal.</i> He thus describes Θεοφάνης. οὗτος δὲ καὶ πολιτικὸς ἀνὴρ ὑπῆρχε καὶ Πομπήϊον καὶ πάλιν κατέστη φίλος μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν IV. Kal. Februar. Ep. Fam. XVI. 12. Cum Cæsarem, καὶ πάσας συγκατέσχευεν αὐτῷ τὰς πράξεις: καὶ ἀντὶ τὴν τε πατρίδα ἐχίσμησε τὰ μὲν δι' ἐκείνου τὰ δὲ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐαυτὸν πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιφανέστατον ἀνέδειξεν· οὐδὲν τε ἀπέλιπε Μάρκον Πομπήϊον, ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἐπίτροπον κατέστησέ ποτε Καίσαρ ὁ Σεβαστός, καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ἐξετάζεται τῶν Τιβερίου φίλων. His descendants however perished under <i>Tiberius</i>, towards the end of his reign, in A. D. 83. <i>Tacit. Ann. VI. 18. Datum erat crimini quod Theophanem Mitylenæum proavum eorum Cn. his locis quæ occupavit, ut sine metu de iis ipsis Magnus inter intimos habuisset, quodque defuncto conditionibus Romæ senatus haberi possit.—De Theophani cælestes honores Græca adulatio tribuerat.</i></i></p>
<p><i>Theophanes</i> was favoured by <i>Pompey</i> in B. C. 62: <i>Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42. εἰς Μιτυλήνην ἀφικόμενος τὴν πόλιν ἡλευθέρωσε διὰ Θεοφάνη. He was already</i></p>	<p><i>teret.—ex Hispaniæque sex legiones et magna auxilia, Afranio et Petreio ducibus, habet a tergo. Videtur, si insaniet, posse opprimi; modo ut urbe</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Cæs. B. Civ. I. 40—86. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 65. Cæs. c. 36. Appian. Civ. II. 42. 43. Dio XLI. 20—23. Oros. VI. 15. Conf. a. 47. He is created dictator: Dio XLI. 36. Appian. Civ. II. 48. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 21. Idem III. 1. <i>Dictatore habente comitia Cæsare consules creantur Julius Cæsar et P. Servilius.</i>—<i>His rebus et feriis Latinis comitiisque omnibus perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, dictaturaque se abdicat</i> [conf. Appian. Plutarch. ll. cc.] <i>et ab urbe proficiscitur Brundisiumque pervenit.</i> He reaches Brundisium in December: Appian. Civ. II. 48. περί χειμῶνους τροπὰς περίεπεμπε τὸν στρατὸν ἀπαντὰν εἰς τὸ Βρεντέσιον· αὐτὸς τε ἔχει, Δεκεμβρίου μηνὸς Ἰωμαίοις ὄντος. Dio XLI. 39. ἐκ' ἐξόδου τοῦ ἔτους. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 65. εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἦκεν ἐν τροπαῖς ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος ὄντος. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 6. <i>Cæsar ut Brundisium venit concionatus apud milites—pridie Nonas Januarias naves solvit.</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37. χειμῶνος ἐν τροπαῖς ὄντος, ἱσταμένῳ Ἰανουαρίου μηνὸς (οὗτος δ' ἂν εἴη Ποσειδεῶν Ἀθηναίοις), ἀφῆκεν εἰς τὸ πέρατος. Sueton. Cæs. c. 58. <i>A Brundisio—hieme transmisit.</i> Conf. Dion. XLI. 44. Appian. Civ. II. 54. These transactions in reality happened in October B. C. 49: Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. Diss. I. p. 35. <i>Nonæ Januariæ in anno tunc luxato inciderunt circa medium Octobris; unde Plutarchi Appiani ac Flori [quamvis hiems media prohiberet, tempestate ad bellum navigavit Florus IV. 2, 36.] errorem corrigit Usserius ad ann. Per. Jul. 4665 [Annals of the World p. 641. 642.]. Plutarchus tamen tempus navigationis memoratæ juxta annum emendatum designans Posideonem—cum Januario composuit.</i> The dates of Cicero given in B. C. 51. 4. 50. 4. 49. 4. are proportionably higher than the true time. But see on this subject the Introd. p. xi. For the state of the Roman Calendar at this time conf. a. 46.</p>
48.	<p>Ol. 183. U. C. Varr. 706. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLI. 43. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 1. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37. Val. Max. VIII. 3, 2. Vell. II. 53. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Ser.....</i> Fast. Capitolin. Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Al. <i>Julio Cæsare et Isaurico</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Pharsalia</i>: Cæs. B. Civ. III. 82—99. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 44—48. Pomp. c. 67—73. Vell. II. 52. Appian. Civ. II. 66—82. Dio XLI. 55—63. Oros. VI. 15. The battle was fought <i>V. Id. Sextil.</i> according to the Roman Calendar: <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 112. V. Eid. Aug. Soli Indigiti in colle Quirinale fer. q. eo d. C. Cæs. C. f. Pharsali devicit.</i> ἀκμὴ θύρου; a little before the battle is mentioned by Plutarch. Brut. c. 4. Liv. Ep. 111. <i>Cn. Pompeius, ad Dyrrachium obsessus a Cæsare et præsidiis ejus cum magna clade diversæ partis expugnatis</i> [conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 39. Dion. XLI. 50. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 62—73. Oros. VI. 15.] <i>obsidione liberatus, translato in Thessaliam bello apud Pharsaliam acie victus est. Cicero in castris remansit, vir nihil minus quam ad bella natus: omnibusque adversarum partium qui se potestati victoris permiserunt Cæsar ignorit.</i> Livy on the battle of Pharsalia is quoted by Plutarch. Cæs. c. 47. Florus IV. 2. is correct in the main circumstances, except that he supposes the battle to have been fought at <i>Philippi</i>: conf. IV. 2. IV. 7.</p> <p>Death of Pompey æt. 58: ὀκτὼ καὶ πενήκοντα Appian. Civ. II. 86. conf. a. 106. On the day before his birthday, according to Velleius II. 53. <i>Duodesexagesimum annum agentis, pridie natalem.</i> Or the day after, according to Plutarch Pomp. c. 79. ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἐνὸς δέοντος βεβιωκὸς εἴη μὲν ὅ ὕστερον ἡμέρα τῆς γενεῆς τελευτήσας τὸν βίον. Dio XLII. 5. ἡττήθη παραλόγως, ὀκτὼ τε καὶ πενήκοντούτης ὢν.—ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν ἣ ποτε τὰ τε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου καὶ τὰ τῶν καταποντιστῶν ἐπινίκια ἤγαγεν ἱσθᾶγι. But he triumphed on his birthday and the day before: conf. a. 61.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>a Roman citizen before the cause <i>pro Archia poëta</i>: Cic. <i>pro Archia</i> c. 10. <i>Noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adæquavit, nonne Theophranem Mitylenæum scriptorem rerum suarum in concione militum civitate donavit</i> [before B. C. 61]? Repeated by Val. Max. VIII. 14, 3. He is mentioned in B. C. 59 by Cicero Ep. Att. II. 5. 12. 17. and in B. C. 50: Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 7. See Appendix c. 12. No. 170.</p> <p><i>Demetrius Magnes</i> is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Att. VIII. 11 [written in the beginning of B. C. 49]. <i>Memini librum tibi afferri a Demetrio Magnete (ad te missum scio) περί βιονόας. eum mihi velim mittas.</i> Idem Ib. VIII. 12. <i>Quod ad te ante scripsi, Demetrii Magnetis librum quem ad te misit de Concordia velim mihi mittas.</i> If he was not still living, he probably was alive not long before this date.</p>	<p><i>salva.—Ego adhuc oræ maritimæ præsum a Formiis.</i> Compare Ep. Fam. VII. 3. where he reviews the conduct of the war down to his own return to Italy. Cicero is again at Capua prid. Non. Februar. Ep. Att. VII. 18. 20. He quitted Italy III. Idus Junias to join Pompey in Greece: conf. Ep. Fam. XIV. 7. Plutarch. Cic. c. 38. τοῦ δὲ Καίσαρος εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἀπάραντος εὐθύς ὡς Πομπηίου ἔπλυσεν.</p> <p><i>Varro</i> is the lieutenant of Pompey in Spain: Cæsar B. Civ. I. 38. <i>Afranius et Petreius et Varro, legati Pompeii.</i> Dio XLI. 23. ὁ Καῖσαρ —τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ πάντας (ἦσαν δὲ ἄλλοι τε ἐν τῇ Βαιτικῇ καὶ μετὰ Μάρκου Τερентίου Οὐάβρωνος ὑποστρατήγου συχνοί) προσεποιήσατο. Conf. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 17. 19—21. The command of Varro in Spain is noticed Plutarch. Cæs. c. 36. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 13. Oros. VI. 15. Flor. IV. 2. Dio XLIII. 36. <i>Varro</i> is now in his sixty-seventh year: conf. a. 116.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> after the battle of Pharsalia returns to Italy: Plutarch. Cic. c. 39. γενομένης τῆς κατὰ Φάρσαλον μάχης, ἧς οὐ μετέσχε δι' ἀβρώστιαν, καὶ Πομπηίου φυγόντος—κατασχὼν εἰς Βρεντίσιον ἐνταῦθα διέτριψε Καίσαρα περιμένων. He writes to Terentia from Brundisium prid. Non. Novemb. Ep. Fam. XIV. 12. and to Atticus IIII. Kal. Dec. Ep. Att. XI. 6. XIV. Kal. Jan. Ep. Att. XI. 7. and VI. Kal. Jan. Ep. Att. XI. 8. He remained at Brundisium till the arrival of Cæsar in Italy in September B. C. 47.</p> <p>Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 15. <i>Lenæus Pompeii Magni libertus et pæne omnium expeditionum comes, defuncto eo filiisque ejus, schola se sustentavit; docuitque in Carinis ad Telluris ædem, in qua regione Pompeiorum domus fuerat. Ac tanto amore erga patroni memoriam extitit ut Sallustium historicum, quod eum "oris im-probi animo inverecundo" scripsisset, acerbissima satyra laceraverit.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>So that Dio agrees with Velleius. Zonaras X. p. 487. C. follows Plutarch in computing his age: ἐξήκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντα βεβιαχῶς ἴτη. Plutarch Pomp. c. 64. in the preceding year B. C. 49 had made him fifty-eight: ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἴτη δυαὶν λείποντα γεγονημένον. He had entered his fifty-eighth year in B. C. 49. When allowance is made for the error of the Roman Calendar at this time (conf. a. 46), the date of Pompey's death, <i>III. Kal. Octob.</i> will give the middle of July for the actual period.</p> <p>Alexandrine war: Liv. Ep. 112. Oros. VI. 15. at the end of the year: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 48. 49. Dio XLII. 34—44. <i>hieme anni</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. Cæsar concluded the war <i>VI. Kal. April.</i> of the Roman Calendar: Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 107. <i>VI. Kal. April. Hoc die Cæsar Alexandriam recepit.</i> Conf. Fabric. ad Dion. tom. I. p. 650. = January B. C. 47: conf. a. 46.</p>
47.	<p>707. C. Julius Cæsar II. dict. M. Antonius mag. eq. Fast. Capitolin. Dio XLII. 21. 55. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 51.</p> <p>The first annual dictatorship. For his first dictatorship of eleven days conf. a. 49. 2.</p> <p>Q. Fufius Calenus P. Vatinius Dio XLII. 55. Καλίνου καὶ Βατίνου Chr. Alex.</p> <p>Caleno et Vatinio Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Q. Fufius P. Vatinianus Cassiod.</p> <p>Eodem anno Q. Fufius Calenus P. Va..... Fast. Capitolia.</p>	<p>War with Pharnaces: Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. <i>Ab Alexandria (Cæsar) in Syriam et inde in Pontum transiit, urgentibus de Pharnace nuntiis; quem—intra quintum quam adfuerat diem quatuor quibus in conspectum venit horis una profligavit acie.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 50. Appian. Civ. II. 91. Dion. XLII. 45—48.</p> <p>Pharnaces was defeated <i>IV. Non. Sextil.</i> as the Roman year then stood: Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 112. <i>IV. Non. Aug. Fer...od eo die C. Cæs. C. f. in Hispan. Citer. [hoc die C. Cæsar Hisp. vicit Aliud Cal. hoc die Imp. Cæsar Hispaniam Citeriorem vicit Aliud Cal. Divus Jul. Hisp. vic. Aliud Cal.] et quod in Ponto eod. die regem Pharnacem devicit.</i> According to these testimonies the army of Afranius surrendered in Spain on the same day in B. C. 49.</p> <p>Cæsar dictator: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 51. ἐκ τούτου [after the war with Pharnaces] διαβαλὼν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἀνέβαινεν εἰς Ῥώμην, τοῦ μὲν ἐνιαυτοῦ καταστρέφοντος εἰς ὃν ἔρητο δικτάτωρ τὸ δεύτερον, οὐδέποτε τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνης πρότερον ἐνιαυσίου γενομένης. εἰς δὲ τοῦτον ὕπατος ἀπιδείχθη. Dio XLII. 20. ὕπατος ἴτη πέντε ἡμέρας γενέσθαι, καὶ δικτάτωρ οὐκ ἐς ἑμνην ἀλλ' ἐς ἐνιαυτὸν ὅλον λεχθῆναι ἔλαβε. c. 21. τὴν δικτατορίαν παραχρῆμα καίτερ ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ὡν ὑπέστη, καὶ τὸν Ἀντώνιον—ἱππαρχὸν προσελάμβανε [Ἀντώνιον τὸν ἱππαρχὸν Appian. Civ. II. 92.]. Cæsar arrived in Italy in September [in reality July]: see col. 4. For the consuls Vatinius and Calenus, appointed at the end of the year, see Dio XLII. 55. Sedition of Cæsar's troops: Sueton. Cæs. c. 70. <i>Decumanos Romæ cum ingentibus minis summoque etiam urbis periculo missionem et præmia flagitantes, ardente tunc in Africa bello &amp;c.</i> Dio XLII. 52. τὰ στρατόπεδα—ἐθροβήθησαν. ἐν Καμπανίᾳ δὲ οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν προπλευσούμενοι ἦσαν. οὗτοί τε οὖν τὸν Σαλούστιον παρ' ὀλίγον ἀπέκτειναν στρατηγὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ τὴν βουλὴν ἀναλαβεῖν [conf. a. 50. 4.] ἀπιδείκτο. Sallust therefore is now prætor elect. He was prætor in B. C. 46: conf. a. 46. 2. 4.</p> <p>Expedition of Cæsar into Africa: <i>Ante brumam transmisit</i> Cic. Div. II. 24. Dio XLII. 56. ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν καὶ τοι τοῦ χειμῶνος μισοῦντος ἐκτραϊώθη. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 52. περὶ τροπᾶς χειμερινᾶς διαβὰς εἰς Σικελίαν. Hirt. B. Afric. c. 1. <i>XIV Kal. Januar. Lilybæum pervenit.</i> Conf. a. 49.</p>
46.	<p>708. C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Æmilius Lepidus Cassiod. Obseq. c.</p>	<p>African war: Hirtius B. Afric. c. 6. <i>Cæsar castra posuit ad oppidum Ruspianam Kalendis Januariis.</i> c. 8. <i>C. Sallustium Crispum prætorem ad Cercinam insulam versus—cum parte navium ire jubet:</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Cicero at Brundisium hears from Cæsar: Cic. Ep. Fam. XIV. 23. <i>Redditæ mihi tandem sunt a Cæsare literæ satis liberales; et ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur.</i>—<i>D. pridie Idus Sextil.</i> He mentions the movements of Cæsar in Ep. Att. XI. 21. <i>Ille ad Kal. Sept. Athenis non videtur fore: multa cum in Asia dicuntur morari; maxime Pharnaces.</i> In September (as the Roman Calendar then stood) Cæsar arrived, and was met by Cicero: Plutarch. Cic. c. 39. ἵπαι δ' εἰς Τάραντα καθωρμισμένοις ἀπηγγέλλετο καὶ περὶ περιῶν ἐκῆθεν εἰς Βρεντίσιον, ὤρμησε πρὸς αὐτόν.—ὁ Καῖσαρ, ὡς εἶδεν αὐτὸν πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπαντῶντα, κατίβη καὶ ἡσπάσατο. After this interview Cicero proceeded from Brundisium to Rome: Cic. Ep. Fam. XIV. 20. <i>In Tusculanum nos venturos putamus aut Nonis aut postridie.</i>—<i>Kal. Octobr. de Venusino.</i></p> <p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 20. <i>Caius Julius Higinus Augusti libertus natione Hispanus, etsi nonnulli Alexandrinum putant, et a Cæsare puerum Romam advectum Alexandria capta.</i>—<i>Præfuit Palatinæ bibliothecæ, nec eo secius plurimos docuit, fuitque familiarissimus Ovidio poëtæ et C. Licinio consulari historico: qui eum admodum pauperem decessisse tradit et liberalitate sua quoad vixit sustentatum.</i> His ἀκμὴ is placed by Hieronymus at B. C. 10. conf. a.</p> <p>Catullus Carm. 52. mentions the consulship of Vatinius: <i>Per consulatum pejerat Vatinius.</i></p>
<p>Juba the historian—Ἰόβας ὁ πάντων ἱστορικώτατος βασιλείων Plutarch. Sertor. c. 9.—is brought to Rome: Appian. Civ. II. 101. αὐτὸς δ' ἐπανελθὼν εἰς</p>	<p>Cicero in his correspondence describes his sentiments and occupations during the African war: Ep. Fam. V. 21. <i>Neque me tamen ulla res alia</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>126. Plutarch. Anton. c. 10. Eutrop. VI. 23. Censorin. c. 20. <i>Cæsare III. et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γαίον 'Ιουλίου Καίσαρος τὸ β' μῆνου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>Item C. Julius Cæsar dict. III. M. Æmilius Lepidus mag. eq. Dio XLIII. 1. καὶ ἰδιωτῶν ρευσεν ἅμα καὶ ὑπάτευσε, τρίτον ἐκάτερον, τοῦ Λεπίδου οἱ ἀμφοτέρω συνάρξαντες. <i>Cæsar dic. iter. cos. III.</i> nummus apud Dodwell. ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV. p. 2737. Again <i>Cæsar dic. quart. cos. quint.</i> nummus ibid. p. 2738. With this computation the Fast. Capitolin. agree: conf. a. 44.</p> <p>2. Other coins, however, agree with Dio in numbering the consulships and dictatorships alike: <i>pares invicem committuntur numeri; nempe IV. dictatura cum IV. consulatu</i> Dodwell. Ibid. In the former case, the annual dictatorship only are computed; in the latter case, the dictatorship of eleven days in B. C. 49 is reckoned. Conf. a. 44. 2.</p>	<p>(conf. c. 34. <i>Sallustius prætor a Cercinatibus receptus.</i>) c. 9. <i>Castra movet Lepiti III. Non. Januar.</i> c. 19. <i>Pridie Nonas Januarias—est decertatum.</i> This war occupies some months: Hirt. Ibid. c. 75. <i>Cæsar, lustrato exercitu a. d. XII. Kal. Apriles, postero die—in acie constitit.</i> c. 79. <i>Pridie Non. Apriles tertia vigilia egressus ab Agar—ad Thapsum castra ponit.</i> Battle of Thapsus: Idem c. 81—86. μάχης μεγάλης πρὸς Θάψω Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 58. conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 53. Oros. VI. 16. Livii Epit. 113. The battle was fought VIII. Id. April. Fasti Verriani in mense Aprili: VIII. Eid. Ludi e. q. e. d. <i>Cæsar C. f. in Africa regem....</i> Hence in Ovid. Fast. IV. 377. <i>Tertia lux (memini) ludis</i>—means the third from the <i>Megalesia</i> v. 357. which were <i>prid. Non.</i> from whence the third day will express VIII. Id. April. in concurrence with Verrius. Death of Cato: Hirt. B. Afric. c. 88. conf. Appian. Civ. II. 96—99. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 54. Cat. Min. c. 58—70. Dion. XLIII. 1—13. <i>Anno ætatis quadragesimo nono</i> Liv. Epit. 114. ἔτη δυνὶν δέοντα πενήκοντα βεβιωκώς Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 73. According to Plutarch, Cato had entered his fourteenth year in B. C. 81. conf. a. ἦν ἔτος ἐκείνο τῷ Κάτῳν τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατον. This agrees with his forty-eighth year complete, or his forty-ninth current, at his death in B. C. 46. Cæsar returns to Rome: Hirt. B. Afric. c. 98. <i>His rebus gestis, Idibus Juniis Uticæ classem conscendit et post diem tertium Carales in Sardiniam pervenit.—A. d. III. Kal. Quintiles naves conscendit et—duodecesimo die—ad urbem Romam venit.</i> Conf. Dion. XLIII. 14. On his return to Rome, <i>Cæsar quatuor triumphos duxit: ex Gallia, ex Ægypto, ex Ponto, ex Africa</i> Liv. Ep. 115. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 101. Dion. XLIII. 19—22. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55. In his third dictatorship: Dio XLIII. 14. Cassiodorus erroneously places them in the fourth consulship of Cæsar. He had been now voted by the senate dictator for ten years: Dio XLIII. 14. τῶν τρόπων τῶν ἐκάστου ἐπιστάτην—ἰς τρία αὐτὸν ἔτη, καὶ ἐκτάτῳ εἰς δέκα ἐξεῖς ἔλλοντο.</p> <p>Reformation of the Calendar by inserting <math>67 + 23 = 90</math> days in this year: Sueton. Cæs. c. 40. <i>Annum (Cæsar) ad cursum solis accommodavit ut CCCLXV dierum esset, et interkalario mense sublato unus dies quarto quoque anno interkalaretur. Quo autem magis in posterum ex Kalendis Januariis nobis temporum ratio congrueret inter Novembrem et Decembrem mensem interjecit duos alios; fuitque is annus—XV mensium cum interkalario qui ex consuetudine in illum annum inciderat.</i> Dio XLIII. 26. τὰς ἡμέρας τῶν ἐτῶν—κατεστήσατο ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑξήκοντα ἡμέρας ἰμβάλων. Censorinus de Die Nat. c. 20. <i>Cæsar pontifex maximus</i> [conf. Ruhnken. ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 40.] <i>suo III. et M. Æmilii Lepidi consulatu—duos menses interkalarios dierum sexaginta septem in mensem Novembrem et Decembrem interponeret, cum jam mense Februario dies tres et viginti interkalasset, faceretque cum annum dierum CDXLV</i> [he computes <math>355 + 90 = 445</math>]. Conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 59. Before this reformation the Roman months had fallen back more than two months behind their true position. The cause of the irregularity is given by Censorinus c. 20. <i>Pontificibus datum est negotium, eorumque arbitrio interkalandi ratio permissa. Sed horum plerique ob odium vel gratiam, quo quis magistratu citius abiret diutiusve fungeretur, aut publici redemptor ex anni magnitudine in lucro damnote esset, plus minusve ex libidine interkalando</i></p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Ῥώμην ἐθριάμβευε τέσσαρας ὁμοῦ θριάμβους [sc. *Cæsar* on his return to Rome: see col. 2.]—ἔνθα καὶ Ἰόβα παῖς Ἰόβας ὁ συγγραφεὺς βρέφος ὧν ἔτι παρήγετο. Plutarch. *Cæs.* c. 55. τότε καὶ Ἰόβας υἱὸς ὧν ἐκείνου κομιδῇ νήπιος ἐν τῷ θριάμβῳ παρήχθη. Athen. III. p. 83. b. Ἰόβαν τὸν Μαυρουσίαν βασιλέα, ἄνδρα πολυμαθέστατον, ἐν τοῖς περὶ Λιβύης συγγράμμασι. Conf. VIII. p. 343. f. Ἰόβας ἐν τετάρτῳ βεατρικῆς ἱστορίας Idem IV. p. 175. d. Ἰόβας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁμοιότησι IV. p. 170. e. Tatian. *Or. ad Græc.* p. 127. Ἰόβας περὶ Ἀσσυρίων γράφων παρὰ Βηρωσίου φησι μεμαθηκέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν· εἰσὶ δὲ αὐτῷ βίβλοι περὶ Ἀσσυρίων δύο. Suidas: Ἰόβας Λιβύης καὶ Μαυρουσίας ὁ βασιλεὺς.—ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος, καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτρας θυγατέρα Σιλήνην ἦν ἐκ τοῦ Καίσαρος Γαίου γενομένην ἐπεποίητο γυναικα εἰλήφει. συνήκαζε δὲ αὐτῷ Δίδυμος ὁ Χαλκίντερος ὁ καὶ πολλὰ γράψας κατ' αὐτοῦ. Plutarch. *Anton.* c. 87. καὶ Κλεοπάτραν μὲν τὴν ἐκ Κλεοπάτρας Ἰόβα τῷ χαριστάτῳ βασιλέων συναΐσεν (Ὀκταβία.) *Selenē* or *Cleopatra*, the wife of *Juba*, was the daughter of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, according to Plutarch; with whom Strabo agrees. *Juba* flourished in the generation before Pliny: Plin. *H. N.* XXV. 7. *Invenit patrum nostrorum ætate rex Juba (herbam) quam appellavit Euphorbiam.*—*Jubæ volumen exstat de ea herba et clarum præconium.* He survived B. C. 46 about sixty years: for he is mentioned as lately dead by Strabo XVII. p. 828. Ἰούβας παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν (τῶν Μαυρουσίων) δόντος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρὸς τῇ πατρὶδι υἱὸς δ' ἦν Ἰούβα τοῦ πρὸς Καίσαρα τὸν θεὸν πολεμήσαντος μετὰ Σικιπίου. Ἰούβας μὲν οὖν νεωστὶ ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον, διαδίδεσθαι δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν υἱὸς Πτολεμαῖος, γεγονὼς ἐξ Ἀντωνίου θυγατρὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρας. Hence he is called Strab. Ibid. p. 831. Ἰούβας ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου πατήρ. And Strabo adds p. 840. Λιβύην ὅση ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἔξω τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰούβα μὲν πρότερον νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ ἐκείνου παιδί. Strabo wrote after the death of *Augustus*: see U. C. 767. A. D. 14. *Juba* therefore was lately dead about A. D. 17.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Romæ tenet nisi expectatio rerum Africanarum.* Ibid. IX. 2. (Varroni) *Quæres cur, cum hæc in urbe sint, non absim quemadmodum tu.*—*Nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris; a quibus antea delectationem modo petebamus, nunc vero etiam salutem.* Ep. Att. XII. 4. *Vere laudari Cato non potest—quod ille ea quæ nunc sunt et futura viderit, et ne fierent contenderit, et facta ne videret vitam reliquerit.* Ep. Fam. IX. 6. (Varroni) *Est adventus Cæsaris scilicet in expectatione.*—*Equidem hos tuos Tusculanenses dies instar esse vitæ puto;—Quod nos quoque imitamur ut possumus, et in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus.* Ep. Fam. IX. 7. *Nonnulli dubitant an per Sardiniam (Cæsar) veniat.* Ibid. IX. 18. *Ego, sublatis judiciis, amisso regno forensi, ludum quasi habere cæpi.* Conf. Ep. Fam. VII. 33. IX. 16. He adds IX. 18. *Pompeius, Lentulus.*—*Scipio, Afranius, fide perierunt; at Cato præclare.* which marks the time. Ibid. IX. 17. *Prope jam quadriennium*—almost four years from the beginning of the war in January B. C. 49 (or rather October B. C. 50). Ibid. IX. 20. *Literis me involvo, aut scribo aut lego.* The *Brutus* was composed after *Cæsar* was master of the state: conf. c. 2. 6. and before the *Orator*: Cic. de Div. II. 1. Or. c. 7. and the *Orator* was published in the beginning of B. C. 45: conf. a. which fixes the *Brutus* to B. C. 46. This was the next publication to the *Republic*: c. 5. *Jampridem conticuerunt tuæ literæ: Nam ut illos de Republica libros edidisti, nihil a te sane postea accepimus.* It therefore preceded the *Cato*, which was immediately before the *Orator*: conf. a. 45. Cicero Brut. c. 81. mentions the death of *Curio*, which occurred in B. C. 49: conf. a. 53. and the oration of *Brutus* for *Deiotarus*: c. 5. *Causam Deiotari—ornatissime et copiosissime a Bruto me audisse defensam.* Conf. Dial. de Or. c. 21. Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 1. *Cæsarem animadvertisse cum pro Deiotaro Nicææ dixerit valde vehementer cum visum et libere dicere.* Middleton Life of Cic. vol. II. p. 407. Corradus and Ernesti suppose that this cause occurred at Nicæa in Liguria, when *Brutus* met *Cæsar* (Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 11. 23.) on his last return from Spain. But *Cæsar* returned in September B. C. 45, six months after the *Orator* was written, and about eighteen months after the *Brutus*. We must therefore, with Manutius, place that oration of *Brutus* at Nicæa in Bithynia, when *Cæsar* was in Asia in B. C. 47. Cicero Brut. c. 81. mentions the death of *Calvus*: *Duorum adolescentium (Curionis et Calvi) qui si diutius vixissent magnam essent eloquentiæ laudem consecuti.* *Calvus* therefore died at an early age, since he was born only thirty-six years before the *Brutus* was written. Conf. a. 82. For *Calvus* see Cic. Brut. c. 82. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 115. Dial. de Or. c. 21. 34. Senec. con. 19. p. 256. Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 21. In that letter, written towards the end of B. C. 47, it appears that *Calvus* was already dead: and we may

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>rem sibi ad corrigendum mandatam ultro depravarunt. And by Suetonius Cæs. c. 40. Fastos correxit jampridem vitio pontificum per interkalandi licentiam adeo turbatos ut neque messium feriæ æstati neque vindemiarum autumnino competerent.</i></p>
45.	<p>709. <i>C. Julius Cæsar IV. sine collega</i>  <i>Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος</i>  <i>τὸ γ' μόνου Chron. Alex.</i>  <i>Cæsare IIII. et solo Fast.</i>  <i>apud Noris. Tum Q.</i>  <i>Fabius Maximus C.</i>  <i>Trebonius. Dio XLIII.</i>  46. <i>τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ὕπατον</i>  <i>—ἀπέπε, καὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ</i>  <i>τῷ Κυνίῳ τῷ τε Τρεβωνίῳ</i>  <i>τῷ Γαίῳ ἐνεχείρισε. καὶ</i>  <i>ἐπειδὴ ὁ Φάβιος—ἀπέθανεν,</i>  <i>εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰς περιλοιπὰς</i>  <i>ῥάρας Γαίῳ Κανίῳ ἀνδεί-</i>  <i>λετο. Conf. Plin. H. N.</i>  <i>VII. 53.</i>  <i>C. Julius Cæsar IV.</i>  <i>et Fabius Maximus Cas-</i>  <i>siod.</i>  <i>Lapis Colotianus apud</i></p>	<p>Sueton. Cæs. c. 76. (<i>Cæsar</i>) <i>tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenus gressit, contentus dictaturæ potestate decretæ cum consulatibus simul.</i> See col. 1.</p> <p>War in Spain: Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 2. <i>C. Cæsar dictator III. designatus IV.</i> [the third annual dictatorship: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1. 44. 2.] <i>cum—ad bellum conficiendum in Hispaniam venisset—</i> Appian. Civ. II. 103. <i>ἤδη τέταρτον ὑπατεύων ἐπὶ τὸν νῆον Πομπηίου ἐστράτευεν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν.</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56. <i>ὑπατος ἀποδεχθεὶς τὸ τέταρτον εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐστράτευσε ἐπὶ τοὺς Πομπηίου παῖδας.</i> Cæsar according to Orosius VI. 16. reached Saguntum in seventeen days: <i>Septimo decimo quam egressus ab urbe fuerat die Saguntum pervenit.</i> According to others he reached Obulco near Cordova in twenty-seven days: Strab. III. p. 160. <i>ἔασιν οἱ συγγραφεῖς ἐλθεῖν καὶ Καίσαρα ἐκ Ῥώμης ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις εἰς τὴν Ὀβούλκωνα.</i> Appian. Civ. II. 103. <i>ἦκε μὲν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις, βαρυτάτῳ στρατῷ μακροτάτῃν ὁδὸν ἐπελθὼν.</i> Conf. Dion. XLIII. 32. On the 19th of February he had taken the town of Ategua: Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 19. <i>A. d. XI. Kalendas Martii oppido potitus.</i> Battle of Munda: Dio XLIII. 36—39. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56. Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 28—31. Liv. Epit. 115. Appian. Civ. II. 104. 105. <i>Ipsis Liberalibus [XVI. Kal. April. Ovid. Fast. III. 713.]</i> Hirt. c. 31. <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 107. XVI. Kal. April. Liber.</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

His opponent *Didymus* is described by Suidas: Δίδυμος Διδύμου ταριχοπώλου γραμματικὸς Ἀριστάρχειος [of the school of *Aristarchus*: see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 210.] Ἀλεξανδρεὺς· γιγονῶς ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κικέρωνος, καὶ ἕως Ἀυγούστου· χαλκέντερος κληθεὶς διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ βιβλία ἐπιμονήν. φασὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν συγγεγραφέναι ὑπὲρ τὰ τρισχίλια καὶ πεντακῶσια βιβλία. γιγονῶς ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κικέρωνος probably means "born in the consulship" of *Antonius* and *Cicero* B. C. 63." And we may supply the following καὶ ἕως Ἀυγούστου παρέτεινε. *Didymus* in this case would be seven or eight years older than his contemporary *Juba*. For *Didymus* see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 198.

*Sosigenes* flourished: Plin. II. N. XVIII. 25. *Tres fuere sectæ, Chaldaea, Ægyptia, Græca. His addidit apud nos quartam Cæsar dictator, annos ad solis cursum redigens singulos* [conf. a. 46. 2.] *Sosigene perito scientiæ ejus adhibito. Et ea ipsa ratio postea comperto errore correctæ est, ita ut XII annis continuis non interkalaretur.—Et Sosigenes ipse trinis commentationibus, quanquam diligentior esset cæteris, non cessavit tamen addubitare, ipse semet corrigendo.* The error mentioned by Pliny is explained by Macrobius Sat. I. 14. *Annum civilem Cæsar—constitutum edicto palam posito publicavit. Et error huc usque stare potuisset nisi sacerdotes sibi errorem novum ex ipsa emendatione fecissent. Nam cum oporteret diem qui ex quadrantibus confit quarto quoque anno confectio an-*

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

perhaps refer his death to that year. The father of *Calvus* died when *Cicero* was prætor B. C. 66: Val. Max. IX. 12, 7. Plutarch. Cic. c. 9.

*Sallust* is prætor, and accompanies *Cæsar* in the African war: see col. 2. When *Cæsar* quitted Africa (in June of the Roman Calendar: see col. 2.) he left *Sallust* in command: Hirt. de B. Afric. c. 97. *Cæsar—ex regno (Juba) provincia facta atque ibi Crispo Sallustio pro consule cum imperio relicto ipse Zuma egressus Uticam se recepit.* Conf. Dion. XLIII. 9.

*Ciceronis pro M. Marcello*: conf. Ep. Fam. IV. 4. *Pluribus verbis egi Cæsari gratias.* After the return of *Cæsar* from Africa, and before the oration for *Ligarius*: conf. pro Ligar. c. 12. therefore between July and November. Ep. Fam. VI. 6. he attests the moderation of *Cæsar*: *Admirari soleo gravitatem et justitiam et sapientiam Cæsaris. Nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat.—Cassium sibi legavit: Brutum Galliæ præfecit, Sulpicium Græciæ. Marcellum—cum summa illius dignitate restituit.*

*Ciceronis pro Q. Ligario.* He had interceded privately with *Cæsar* for *Ligarius* V. Kal. intercalares priores [the first of the two intercalary months between Nov. and Dec. see col. 2.]: Ep. Fam. VI. 14. Then followed the oration for *Ligarius* publicly in the forum: conf. pro Ligar. c. 5.

*Cicero* describes his occupations Ep. Fam. VII. 33. *Mihi judicatum est, si modo hoc Cæsar aut patietur aut volet, deponere illam jam personam in qua me sæpe illi ipsi probavi, ac me totum in literas abdere.* Ep. Fam. VII. 28. *Abdo me in bibliothecam.* Ibid. IX. 26. *Quotidie aliquid legitur aut scribitur.*

The affairs of Spain in the beginning of this year are noticed in *Cicero's* correspondence: Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 18. *De Hispania nihil adhuc certi nihil omnino novi.* Ibid. XV. 17. *De Hispania novi nihil; sed expectatio valde magna: rumores tristiores sed ἀπίστοι. Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kal. Jan. profectus est.* Ep. Fam. VI. 18. *De Hispaniis novi nihil; magnum tamen exercitum Pompeium habere constat.* Cassius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 19. *Peream nisi sollicitus sum, ac malo veterem et clementem dominum habere quam novum et crudelem experiri.* Ep. Fam. VI. 3. *Quem exitum acies habitura sit divinare nemo potest.* Ibid. VI. 4. *Ita magnæ utrinque copiæ ita paratæ ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut ulercunque vicerit non sit mirum futurum.*

The Orator of *Cicero* is mentioned Cic. Ep. Fam. VI. 18. *Oratorem meum tantopere a te probari vehementer gaudeo. Mihi quidem sic persuado, me quidquid habuerim judicii de dicendo in illum librum contulisse.* That letter was written during the war in Spain: about March B. C. 45. The Orator immediately followed the *Cato*: Or. c. 10. *Hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto.* We may therefore place

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Sigon. ad annum Capitoliu. 707.</p> <p><i>C. Julius Cæsar IIII.</i>  <i>sine conlega. Dic....</i></p> <p>Suf. { <i>Q. Fabius Maximus</i>  <i>C. Caninius</i>  <i>C. Trebonius.</i></p> <p>Item <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i>  <i>dict. IV. conf. Sueton.</i>  <i>Cæs. c. 76.</i></p> <p><i>De Caninio Cic. Ep.</i>  <i>Fam. VII. 30. Plu-</i>  <i>tarch. Cæs. c. 58.</i></p>	<p><i>Libero in Ca.... Cæsar Hi[spaniam]....</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56. ταύτην τὴν μάχην ἐνίκησε τῇ τῶν Διονυσίων ἑορτῇ κατ' ἣν λέγεται καὶ Πομπήιος Μάγνος ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐξελθὼν διὰ μέτου ἐκ χρόνος ἑνὶ αὐτῶν τισσάρων ἐπὶ λέει.</p> <p>Orosius VI. 16. <i>Eo die—quo Pompeius pater ab urbe bellum gesturus aufugerat; quatuorque annis hoc civile bellum &amp;c.</i> And yet, as Pompey embarked <i>Idibus Martiis</i> (conf. a. 49), the day of the battle (<i>XVII. Kal. April.</i>) was more probably the day on which he reached Dyrrachium. News of the victory arrived at Rome <i>XII. Kal. Mai.</i> the day before the <i>Palilia</i>: Dio XLIII. 42. ἡ ἀγγελία τῇ προτεραίᾳ πρὸς ἑσπέρην ἀφίκετο. Octavius (now in his eighteenth year: conf. a. 63) served with Cæsar at Munda: Dio XLIII. 41. According to Nicolaus Damascenus he was left behind at Rome, and joined Cæsar in Spain after the war was concluded: conf. Nicol. Damascen. περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀγωγῆς p. 256. Coray. σύγγγυς ἦν Καίσαρι διαπεπολεμηκότι τῷ τὸν σύμπαντα πόλεμον ἐν μηνὶ ἐπτά. Cæsar returned to Rome in October according to Velleius: <i>mense Octobri</i> Vell. II. 56. or rather in September: Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 45. <i>Lamia—epistolam ad me attulit missam sibi a Cæsare: quæ—declarabat illum ante ludos Romanos [XVII. Kal. Octob.] esse venturum. in qua extrema scriptum erat ut ad ludos omnia pararet nece committeret ut frustra ipse properasset.</i> Conf. Ep. Att. XIII. 46. <i>Magnopere confirmat, ante ludos Romanos.</i> In Ep. Att. XIII. 50. it is observed, <i>De adventu Cæsaris idem quod a te mihi scriptum est ab Oppio et Balbo</i> [who governed at Rome in Cæsar's absence]. But it is not said that his coming was delayed. And, as he triumphed in the beginning of October, we may conclude that he was at Rome on the day appointed.</p> <p>Triumphs of Cæsar, Fabius, and Pedius: Liv. Ep. 116. <i>C. Cæsar ex Hispania quintum triumphum egit.</i> Dio XLIII. 42. τὰ ἐπινίκια—οὐ μόνον αὐτὸς ἐπεμψεν—ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ τῷ τε Κυνίῳ καίτοι ὑποστρατηγήσασιν αὐτῷ—διορτάσαι ἐπέτρεψεν. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus cos. ex Hispania an. DCCV... [709 Varr.] III. Idus Oct. Q. Pedius pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCV... Idib. Dec.</i></p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*tequam quintus inciperet interkalare, illi quarto non peracto sed incipiente interkalabant. Hic error sex et triginta annis permansit [B. C. 45—10], quibus annis interkalati sunt dies XII. cum debuerint interkalari IX. Sed hunc quoque errorem sero deprehensum correxit Augustus; qui annos XII sine interkalari die transigi jussit:—post hoc unum diem secundum ordinationem Cæsaris quinto quoque incipiente anno interkalari jussit, et omnem hunc ordinem cæreæ tabulæ ad æternam custodiam incisione mandavit.*

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

the Cato in the autumn of B. C. 46, and the Orator in the beginning of B. C. 45. Brutus had now the command of Gaul: c. 10. *Gallia in qua frueris ipse te.* to which Cæsar had appointed him in B. C. 46. conf. a.

Cicero, soon after his divorce from Terentia, and his marriage with Publilia [conf. Plutarch. Cic. c. 41. Cic. Ep. Fam. IV. 14.], lost his daughter Tullia: Plutarch. Cic. c. 41. γήμαντι δ' αὐτῷ μετ' οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἡ θυγατὴρ ἀπέθανε. In the beginning of the year, while Cæsar was in Spain: Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 20. *A Cæsare literas accepi consolatorias datas prid. Kal. Mai. Hispali.* His grief for Tullia is described in Ep. Att. XII. 15. 18. 19. 20—23. 26. Ep. Fam. IV. 6. In his retirement he composed a treatise *de Luctu minuendo*: conf. Ep. Att. XII. 20. 23. He divorces Publilia: Plutarch. Cic. c. 41. βαρίως ἄγαν ἤνεγκε τὸ συμβιβηκός· ὥστε καὶ τὴν γαμηθεῖσαν ἀποπέμψασθαι δόξασαν ἡσθῆναι τῇ τελευτῇ τῆς Τυλλίας. Conf. Ep. Att. XII. 32.

Cicero consoles himself with letters: Ep. Att. XII. 40. Ep. Fam. V. 15. Ep. Att. XII. 45. *Ego hic duo magna συντάγματα absolvi.* Among other works, he completes in this summer *Academicorum libros IV.* and *de Finibus libros V*: Ep. Att. XIII. 19. *Absolvi—Academicam omnem quæstionem libris quatuor. In eis quæ erant contra ἀκαταληψίαν præclare collecta ab Antiocho Varroni dedi: ad ea ipse respondeo: tu es tertius in sermone nostro.—Confeci quinque libros περὶ τελῶν ut Epicurea L. Torquato Stoica M. Catoni περιπατητικὰ M. Pisoni darem.—Hæc Academica, ut scis, cum Catulo, Lucullo, Hortensio, contuleram: sane in personas non cadebant.* The five books *de Finibus* are mentioned again Ep. Att. XIII. 21. The books *Academicorum*, Ep. Att. XIII. 12. 13. 16. 14. 18. 22. 23. 24. 25. 44. and in his letter to Varro Ep. Fam. IX. 8.

*Ciceronis pro Deiotaro*: conf. a. 56. 3. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 12. After the return of Cæsar: Scholiastes: *Hæc causa dicitur in domo Cæsaris non in foro.* For Deiotarus see Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 12. 15. Crasso c. 17. Pomp. c. 73. Dio XLVII. 21. Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 1. 12. 19. XVI. 3. Idem Phil. XI. 12. 13. *Regem Deiotarum patrem et regem Deiotarum filium.* The son in B. C. 31 went over from Antony to Cæsar: Plutarch. Anton. c. 63.

Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 14. *Curtius Nicia—fuit et M. Ciceronis familiaris: in cujus epistola ad Dolabellam [Ep. Fam. IX. 10.] hæc de eo legimus: "Omnino" &c. Item ad Atticum [XII. 25.]: "De Nicia quod scribis," &c. Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 28. Nicias a Dolabella magno opere arcessitus—etsi invito me tamen eodem me auctore profectus est.* These three letters were written in B. C. 45.

C. Asinius Pollio is left by Cæsar as *legatus* in Spain: Dio XLV. 10. ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπῆρε καὶ ἐν τῇ Βαιτικῇ στρατεύμα οὐ πολὺ ὑπελείφθη, συνέστησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ διασωθέντες. καὶ ταῦθα—ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀπέθανε, τὰς μὲν ἐκούσας τὰς δὲ καὶ βία προσλαβὼν (ὁ Σίξτος),



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
44.	<p>Ol. 184. U. C. Varr. 710. <i>C. Julius Cæsar V. dict. M. Æmilius Lepidus mag. eq.</i>  <i>C. Julius Cæsar V. M. Antonius</i>  <i>Tum in locum Cæsaris P. Cornelius Dolabella.</i>  Dio XLIII. 49. ἡ δὲ δικάτωρ ἐστὶν ἡμεῖς τὸ πέμπτον, ἵππαρχον τὸν Λέπιδον προσλαβὼν, καὶ ὑπάτευσε τὸ πέμπτον, συνάρχοντα τὸν Ἀντώνιον προσε-  λόμενος. <i>C. Julius Cæsar V. et M. Antonius Cas-</i>  <i>siod. Censorin. c. 22.</i>  <i>C. Cæsar M. Antonio Obseq. c. 127. Cæ-</i>  <i>sare V. et Antonino Fast.</i>  <i>apud Noris. Γαίον Ἰου-</i>  <i>λίον Καίσαρος τὸ δ' ἔτος</i>  <i>Chron. Alex.</i>  At the <i>Lupercalia</i> [XV. Kal. Mart.] <i>Antony</i> was consul: ὑπάτευεν Plutarch. Cæs. c. 61. <i>Antonio consule Liv.</i>  <i>Epit. 116.</i>  <i>M. Antonio P. Dolabella Plin. H. N. II. 31.</i>  <i>Flor. IV. 3. Obseq. c. 128.</i>  <i>Vell. II. 60.</i>  <i>M. Antonius P. Dolabella coss. III. Id.</i>  <i>April. in a decree apud</i>  <i>Joseph. Ant. XIV. 10, 10.</i>  <i>Lapis Colotianus:</i>  <i>... ulius Cæsar dict.</i>  <i>IV. M. Æmilius m. eq.</i>  <i>C. Julius Cæsar V.</i>  <i>Suf. P. Cornelius</i>  <i>M. Antonius.</i>  The IV. annual dicta-  torship: conf. ann. 47. 1.  46. 1. 41. 2.</p>	<p><i>Censorinus de Die nat. c. 22. Mensis qui Quintilis fuit Julius cog-</i>  <i>nominatus est C. Cæsare V. et M. Antonio coss. anno Juliano secundo.</i>  <i>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 184. 1. Antonius decernit Quin-</i>  <i>tilem mensem Julium debere dici quia in eo fuisset natus Julius.</i> (In  reality in the middle of Ol. 183. 4.) Alluded to by Cicero Ep. Att.  XVI. 1. Conf. Macrob. Sat. I. 12.  An ovation of <i>Cæsar</i> is recorded in Fast. Capitolin. <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i>  <i>VI. Dict. IIII. [IIII. annual: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1.] ovans ex monte</i>  <i>Albano an. DCC. VII. K. Febr.</i> Sigonius supplies the year DCCIX  [710 Varr.], anticipating that year of the city. The ovation occurred  three months before the <i>Palilia</i> U. C. Varr. 710. But Sigonius is jus-  tified by the practice of the Marble in the triumph of <i>Sulla</i> B. C. 81.  See Introduction p. xviii.  <i>Cæsar</i> after his victory in Spain was created dictator for life and  consul for ten years: Appian. Civ. II. 106. ἀνεβήθη—δικτάτωρ ἐς τὸν  ἑαυτοῦ βίον καὶ ὑπάτος ἐς δέκα ἔτη. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57. δικτάτωρ μὲν αὐ-  τὸν ἀπέδειξαν διὰ βίου. Dio XLIII. 45. ὑπάτον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη. Idem  XLIV. 8. δικτάτωρ διὰ βίου μετὰ ταῦτα ἀποδείχθεις ἡνέχετο. Dictator in  <i>perpetuum</i> Liv. Epit. 116. Hence, according to Dodwell, as some  computed from his first dictatorship in B. C. 49, and others from his  first annual dictatorship,—<i>quatuor tantum numeratae a nonnullis quod</i>  <i>quatuor fuerint cetera dictaturæ annorum eponymæ</i>—and others per-  haps from the dictatorship for ten years [conf. a. 46], so others again  computed from the dictatorship for life: <i>Sane in nummis illius consu-</i>  <i>latu V. insignitis prima dictaturæ perpetuæ occurrit mentio: quæ quo-</i>  <i>ties occurrit nullum deinde dictaturæ numerum habemus.</i> Dodw. ad  Dionys. Hal. tom. IV. p. 2737. 2738.  Liv. Epit. 116. <i>Conspiratione in Cæsarem facta—in Pompeii curia</i>  <i>occisus est viginti tribus vulneribus.</i> For <i>Cæsar's</i> death on the Ides  of March [March 15. B. C. 44] conf. Dion. XLIV. 1—20. Appian.  Civ. II. 111—154. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 60—69. Brut. c. 14—17. Cic. c.  42. Sueton. Cæs. c. 80—82. Livy on the death of <i>Cæsar</i> is quoted  by Plutarch Cæs. c. 63. Velleius II. 56. <i>Neque illi—plus quinque men-</i>  <i>sium quies contigit: quippe cum mense Octobri in urbem revertisset,</i>  <i>Idibus Martiis—interemptus est.</i> The Ides of March are mentioned  by Sueton. Cæs. c. 81. Plutarch Cæs. c. 63. Brut. c. 14. 35. 40. Cas-  siod. Appian Civ. II. 149. by Ovid Fast. III. 697. Val. Max. VIII.  11, 2. and by Cicero among other passages in Ep. Att. XIV. 4. 6. 12.  13. 14. Ep. Fam. IX. 14. Ep. Att. XIV. 18. 22. XV. 4. Ep. Fam.  XI. 7. XII. 4. X. 28. Phil. I. 1. XIII. 10.  <i>Cæsar</i> died in his fifty-sixth year: <i>Periit sexto et quinquagesimo</i>  <i>ætatis anno</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 88. ἔτος ἄγων ἔκτον ἐπὶ πενήκοντα Appian.  Civ. II. 149. τὰ μὲν πάντα γεγονὼς ἔτη πενήκοντα καὶ ἕξ Plutarch. Cæs.  c. 69. He was therefore born in B. C. 100. In the month <i>Quintilis</i>:  Appian. Civ. II. 106. Macrob. Sat. I. 12. Conf. a. 100. <i>Brutus</i> at  this time was forty-one: conf. a. 85. and was prætor: Plutarch. Brut.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων αὐτῶν Γάιος Ἀσίνιος Πολίων οὐδὲν ἰσχυρὸν εἶχεν, ὥρμησε κ. τ. λ. He served at Pharsalia: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 72. Ἀσίνιος Πολίων μεμαχημένος ἐκείνην τὴν μάχην μετὰ Καίσαρος. Pollio, according to Hieronymus, was now in his thirty-second year: see A. D. 4. 11.</p>
<p>Cratippus the Peripatetic teaches the son of Cicero at Athens in this year [see col. 4.]: Cic. de Offic. I. 1. <i>Te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis.</i> Conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 16. XVI. 21. He was much distinguished by Cicero: Plutarch. Cic. c. 24. Κρατίππῳ τῷ Περικρατήκῳ διηγάτο μὲν Ῥωμαῖω γενέσθαι παρὰ Καίσαρος ἄρχοντος ἤδη, διηγάτο δὲ τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴν ψηφισασθαι καὶ δεηθῆναι μῆναι αὐτὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ διαλέγεσθαι τοῖς νέοις, ὡς κοσμοῦντα τὴν πόλιν. Cic. Div. I. 3. <i>Cratippus familiaris noster, quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico.</i> Ibid. II. 48. <i>Me Peripateticorum ratio magis movebat, et veteris Dicaearchi et ejus qui nunc floret Cratippi.</i> Idem de Offic. II. 2. <i>Cratippo—iis simillimo qui ista praeclara pepererunt.</i> His opinion on a part of divination is discussed Cic. Div. II. 52. 53. <i>Veniamus nunc ad optimum virum familiarem nostrum Cratippum.</i></p>	<p>Cicero withdraws from Rome soon after the death of Caesar, and prepares to pass into Greece (Ep. Att. XIV. 7. <i>Volo mense Quintili in Graciam.</i> Conf. Ibid. XIV. 13. 16.), <i>ita tamen ut adesset Kal. Januariis</i> [Jan. 1. B. C. 43]: Ep. Att. XVI. 7. Phil. I. 2. He is at Rhegium <i>Kal. Sextil.</i> Ep. Fam. VII. 19. at Syracuse <i>Kal. Sextil.</i> Phil. I. 3. on which day Piso had spoken in the senate: Phil. I. 4. 6. Ep. Att. XVI. 7. Cicero describes his own return to Rome Phil. I. 3. Ep. Att. XVI. 7. Ep. Fam. XII. 25. where he arrived <i>prid. Kal. Septembr.</i> that is, the day before the meeting of the senate <i>Kal. Sept.</i> conf. Phil. I. 5. V. 7. Then followed <i>Philippica prima</i>: Cic. Phil. V. 7. <i>Huc nisi venirem Kal. Septembr. fubros se missurum—(Antonius) dixit. Veni postridie. Ipse non venit.</i> Delivered therefore <i>IV. Non. Septembr.</i> thirty days (accurately thirty-two days) after the oration of Piso: <i>tricesimo post die</i> Ep. Fam. XII. 2. Phil. V. 7. On the next meeting of the senate, <i>XIII. Kal. Octobres</i>, Cicero is absent: Phil. V. 7. Ep. Fam. XII. 2. and composes the <i>second Philippic</i>: <i>Oratio domi per otium scripta est non in senatu habita</i> P. Manut. in argumento. Cicero was absent from Rome till after Antony had left it. Upon Antony's departure (see col. 2.) he returned: Ep. Fam. XI. 5. <i>Romam veni a. d. quintum Idus Decembris.</i> Eleven days afterwards he delivered <i>Philipp. III. IV.</i> Ep. Fam. XI. 6. <i>Cum tribuni plebis edixissent senatus adesset a. d. XIII. Kal. Januar.—in senatum veni mane: quod cum esset animadversum, frequentissimi senatores convenerunt. Quae de te [de Decimo Bruto] in senatu egerim [Phil. III.] quae in concione maxima dixerim [Phil. IV.], aliorum te literis malo cognoscere.</i> Conf. Ep. Fam. XII. 22. A. d. XIII. Kal. Jan. <i>senatus frequens mihi est assensus.</i> Ep. Fam. XII. 25. A. d. XIII. Kal. Jan. <i>fundamenta jeci reipublicae.</i> Conf. Phil. V. 11. VI. 1. X. 11. XIV. 7. Ep. Fam. X. 28.</p>
<p>Antipater Tyrius the Stoic is lately dead: Cic. de Offic. II. 24. <i>Antipater Tyrius, Stoicus, qui Athenis nuper est mortuus.</i> Written in B. C. 44. see col. 4. Antipater had been the friend of Cato: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 4. ὁ Κάτων—Ἀντίπατρον τὸν Τύριον τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς φιλοσόφων προσεταιρισάμενος τοῖς ἠθικοῖς μάλιστα καὶ πολιτικοῖς ἐνεφύετο δόγμασι.</p>	<p>Cicero composed in this year many philosophical works. He enumerates his works in their order de Div. II. 1. <i>Cohortati sumus ad philosophiae studium eo libro qui est inscriptus HORTENSIVS, et quod genus philosophandi minime arrogans—arbitraremur QUATUOR ACADEMICIS LIBRIS ostendimus</i> [in B. C. 45: conf. a.]. <i>Cumque fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in FINIBUS HONORUM ET MALORUM perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris</i> [conf. a. 45]. <i>Totidem subsequenti libri TUSCULANARUM DISPUTATIONUM res ad beate vivendum maxime necessarias aperuerunt.—Quibus rebus editis, tres libri perfecti sunt DE NA-</i></p>
<p>Apollodorus, now in advanced age, is the preceptor of Octavius: Sueton. Aug. c. 8. <i>Cæsare post receptas Hispanias expeditionem in Dacos et inde in Parthos destinante, præmissus Apolloniam (Octavius) studiis vacavit.</i> Idem Ibid. c. 89. <i>Magistro dicendi usus Apollodoro Pergameno, quem jam grandem natu Apolloniam quoque secum ab urbe juvenis adhuc eduxerat.</i> Quintil. Inst. III. 1, 17. <i>Præcipue in se converterunt studia Apollodorus Pergamenus, qui præceptor Apolloniae Cæsaris Augusti</i></p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Marked as an Olympic year by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 7.</p>	<p>c. 9. 21. Cæs. c. 62. conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57. Βρούτω καὶ Κασσίω—ιστρατίγων γὰρ ἀμφοτέρω. conf. Cic. Phil. X. 3. Vell. II. 56.</p> <p>Octavius upon the death of Cæsar comes from Apollonia: Sueton. Aug. c. 8. <i>Urbe repetita hæreditatem adiit dubitante matre vitrico ver Marcio Philippo consulari multum dissuadente.</i> Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 5 [written III. Idus April.]. <i>Velim scire quid adventus Octavii. Num qui concursus ad eum; num quæ περιρισμῷ suspicio.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XIV. 10. <i>Octavius Neapolim venit XIII Kal. (Mai.) ibi eum Balbus mane postridie: eodemque die mecum in Cumano: illum hæreditatem aditurum.</i> Ibid. XIV. 12. <i>Nobiscum hic perhonorifice et amice Octavius; quem quidem sui Cæsarem salutabant, Philippus non. itaque ne nos quidem.</i> Conf. Ep. Att. XIV. 11. <i>Octavius mihi totus deditus.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XV. 2. <i>XV Kal. (Jun.)—accepi tuas literas.—De Octavii concione idem sentio quod tu: ludorumque ejus apparatus</i> [conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 10.] <i>et Matius ac Postumius mihi procuratores non placent.</i> Conf. Matium apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XI. 28. Cicero Ep. Fam. XII. 23. <i>Cæsaris Octaviani conatum: de quo multitudini fictum ab Antonio crimen videtur ut in pecuniam adolescentis impetum faceret.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XVI. 8. <i>Kal. (Novemb.) vesperi literæ mihi ab Octaviano. Magna molitur. Veteranos—perduxit ad suam sententiam:—cogitat reliquas colonias obire. Quem autem sequamur? Vide nomen, vide ætatem; atque a me postulat primum ut clam colloquatur mecum, &amp;c.</i> Idem Ibid. XVI. 9. <i>Binæ uno die mihi literæ ab Octaviano. Varroni quidem displicet consilium pueri: mihi non.</i> Ibid. XVI. 11. (Nonis Novembr.) <i>Ab Octaviano quotidie literæ.</i> XVI. 14 [post III. Idus Nov.]. <i>Tibi assentior si multum possit Octavianus multo firmitus acta tyranni comprobatum iri.</i> XVI. 15. <i>A te—his literis nihil prudentius: “Quanquam—belle iste puer retundit Antonium, tamen ex—itum exspectare debemus.” At quæ concio! nam est missa mihi: Jurat ita sibi parentis honores consequi liceat: et simul dextram intendit ad statuam.</i></p> <p>Antony withdraws from Rome, and proceeds to Cisalpine Gaul at the end of November: Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 23. <i>A. d. VII. Idus Octobr. Brundisium erat profectus obviam legionibus Macedonicis quatuor</i> [conf. Dion. XLV. 12. 13.]. Idem Phil. III. 8. <i>Edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kal. Decemb. eo die ipse non affuit.—in ante diem IV. Kal. Decemb. distulit.—Cum de republica relaturus fuisset, allato nuntio de legione quarta mente concidit: effugere festinans &amp;c.</i> Appian. Civ. III. 45. διαταραχῆς εἰσῆλθε μὲν ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον, ὥς δ' ἐφ' ἑτέρα αὐτοῖς συναγαγὼν μικρὰ διελίχθη καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας ἐχώρει. He proceeds with his army to Ariminum: Appian. Ibid. 46. Dio XLV. 13. <i>ἄλλα τέ τινα καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διοικήσας—ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν ἐξώρμησε φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ αὐτὴ τι νεοχμῶσθαι.</i></p> <p>Carthage and Corinth were restored by Cæsar: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57. Dio XLIII. 50. Strab. XVII. p. 833. Paus. II. 1. 3. Cf. Fabric. ad Dion. l.c.</p>
43.	<p>711. C. Vibius Pansa A. Hirtius Dio XLV. 17. Appian. Civ. III. 50. Obseq. c. 129. Plutarch. Cic. c. 43. 45. Anton. c. 17. Æmil. c.</p>	<p>Siege of Mutina: Appian. Civ. III. 49. ὁ Ἀντώνιος—τὴν Μουτίνην ἀπὸ τὰς φρουρῶν τε καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐξωτερικῆς καὶ Δέκιμος μὲν ἐπολιόρκειτο. Conf. Dion. XLVI. 35. Plin. H. N. X. 37. Liv. Epit. 119. <i>Quum Pansa consul male adversus Antonium pugnasset, A. Hirtius consul cum exercitu superveniens fuis M. Antonii copiis fortunam utriusque partis æquavit. Victus deinde ab Hirtio et Cæsare Antonius in Galliam confugit, et</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

fuit, et Theodorus Gadareus, qui se dici maluit Rhodium: quem studiosè audisse cum in eam insulam secessisset dicitur Tiberius Cæsar [conf. a. 6]. Hi diversas opiniones tradiderunt, appellatique inde Apollodorei et Theodorei. Conf. Senec. Controv. 9. p. 167. Tu Apollodorum habuisti, cui semper narrare placet, ego Theodorum, cui non semper. Apollodorus was already known in B. C. 63 (conf. a.), and lived to eighty-two years of age: Lucian. Macrob. c. 23. conf. a. 30.

Diodorus wrote after the death of Cæsar: conf. a. 59. which agrees with the account of Suidas, who places him in the time of Augustus: Διόδωρος—γιγναι δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ. He employed thirty years

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

TURA DEORUM [conf. N. Deor. I. 5. 6.].—quæ ut plene esset cumulateque perfecta, DE DIVINATIONE ingressi sumus his libris scribere.—quibus, ut est in animo, DE FATO si adjunxerimus, erit abunde satisfactum toti huic quæstioni. Atque his libris annumerandi sunt SEX DE REPUBLICA, quos tum scripsimus cum gubernacula reipublicæ tenebamus [conf. a. 54].—Nam quid ego DE CONSOLATIONE dicam; quæ mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur [conf. a. 45]?—Interjectus est etiam nuper liber is quem ad nostrum Atticum DE SENECTUTE misimus: in primisque quoniam philosophia vir bonus efficitur et fortis, Cato noster in horum librorum numero ponendus est. Cumque Aristoteles itemque Theophrastus—cum philosophia dicendi etiam præcepta conjunxerint, nostri quoque oratorii libri in eundem numerum referendi videntur. Ita tres erunt DE ORATORE [conf. a. 55], quartus BRUTUS [conf. a. 46], quintus ORATOR [conf. a. 45]. After these works, he published *De Gloria*: Ep. Att. XV. 27 [written in Quintilis]. *Librum tibi celeriter mittam de Gloria*. Ibid. XVI. 2 [post VI. Idus Quintil.]. *De Gloria misi tibi*: conf. Ep. Att. XVI. 6. *Topica ad Trebatium*: sent V. Kal. Sextil. Rhegio: conf. Ep. Fam. VII. 19. *De Officiis libros tres*: Ep. Att. XV. 13 [VIII. Kal. ut videtur Novemb.]. Nos hic φιλοσοφούμεν ἐτὰ περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἐκπλικάμεν προσπανώμενque Ciceroni. Ibid. XVI. 11 [Nonis: sc. Novembr.]. τὰ περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος quatenus Panætius absolvi duobus, &c. Conf. de Offic. III. 2. written when Marcus had now been a year at Athens: de Offic. I. 1. who went to Athens Kal. April. B. C. 45: Ep. Att. XV. 15. *Scripsit sibi post Kal. April.* (sic enim annum tempus confici) nihil datum esse. Cicero in B. C. 45 mentions his son's settlement at Athens: Ep. Att. XII. 27. *De Cicerone ut scribis ita faciam; ipsi permittam de tempore*. Ibid. XII. 52. *Profectus est*. Conf. XIII. 1. 24. And in B. C. 44: Ep. Att. XIV. 7 [XVII. Kal. Mai.]. *A Cicerone mihi literæ*. Conf. XIV. 11. 13. 16. 17. Trebonius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 16. *Athenas veni a. d. XI. Kal. Jun. atque ibi vidi filium tuum*. Conf. Ep. Att. XV. 16. 17. XVI. 1 [postridie Nonas Quintil.]. XVI. 3. Ep. Fam. XVI. 21. *Cicero filius Tironi*.

Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 184. 2. *Laberius Mimorum scriptor decimo mense post C. Julii Cæsaris interitum Puteolis moritur.* = Jan. B. C. 43. in the middle of Ol. 184. 1. Idem Ibid. Olymp. 184. 2. *Publius mimographus natione Syrus Romæ scenam tenet.* On Laberius and Publius Syrus see Macrob. Sat. II. 7. whose narrative may



B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>38. Liv. Epit. 119. Sueton. Tib. c. 5. de clar. Rhet. c. 1. Aug. c. 10. 11. Cassiod. Oros. VI. 18. Auctor dial. de Or. c. 17. Chron. Alex. Eutrop. VII. 1. Cic. Phil. III. 15. V. 19. VIII. 11. IX. 7. XI. 12. XIII. 20. XIV. 8. 14.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus: C. Vibius Pansa Suf. { C. Julius Cæsar C. Carrinas A. Hirtius Suf. { Q. Pedius P. Ventidius</p> <p>Octavianus consul Sextili mense Sueton. Aug. c. 31. See col. 2. Pansa et Hirtio Fast. apud Noris. Hirtio et Pansa Fasti Verriani in Januario.</p>	<p>M. Lepidum cum legionibus quæ sub ipso erant sibi junxit, hostisque a senatu—judicatus est. A. Hirtius, qui post victoriam in ipsis hostium castris ceciderat, et C. Pansa, e vulnere quod in adverso prælio exceperat defunctus, in Campo Martio sepulti sunt. Conf. Appian. Civ. III. 66—72. Dion. XLVI. 36—38. Plutarch. Cic. c. 45. Anton. c. 17. Suetonius Aug. c. 10. Jussus (Octavianus) comparato exercitui pro prætoris præesse [conf. Cic. Phil. V. 16. 17.], et cum Hirtio ac Pansa qui consulatum acceperant Decimo Bruto opem ferre, demandatum bellum tertio mense confecit duobus præliis. Pansa set out from Rome after XIV. Kal. April. on which day, Quinquatribus, he was present in the senate: Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 25. The first battle was fought April 14 or 15: Galba apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 30. XVII. Kal. Maii quo die Pansa in castris Hirtii erat futurus, cum quo ego eram, —Antonius legiones eduxit duas &amp;c. But XVIII. Kal. Mai. in Ovid. Fast. IV. 625. The second battle was later than XII. Kal. Maii, the date of Galba's letter: and before III. Kal. Maias when Decimus Brutus apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XI. 9. mentions consules amissos; and adds ego ne consistere possit in Italia Antonius dabo operam. Sequar cum confestim.—III. Kal. Maii ex castris Regii. Lepidus and Antony formed a junction [conf. Appian. Civ. III. 83. 84.] on the twenty-eighth of May: Plancus apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 23. Lepidus—se cum Antonio conjunxit a. d. IIII. Kal. Junias. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 10. Lepidus—pridie Kal. Quintil. sententiis omnibus hostis a senatu judicatus est.—Præclare vicramus, nisi spoliatum, incremem, fugientem, Lepidus recepisset Antonium.—Huic (Lepido) oppositos consules designatos [sc. Plancum et Dec. Brutum] habemus. Octavianus after this was slighted by the senate: Liv. Epit. 119. Appian. Civ. III. 80. Dio XLVI. 39. 40. Plancus apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 24. (I. Kal. Sextil. ex castris) suspects him: Quod vivit Antonius hodie, quod Lepidus una est, quod exercitus habent non contemnendos, quod sperant, quod audent, omne Cæsari acceptum referre possunt.—Quæ mens cum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria—avocarint, et ad cogitationem consulatus bimestris [i. e. exigui temporis conf. P. Manut.], summo cum terrore hominum—transtulerint, exputare non possum. Plancus himself had hitherto remained firm: conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 9 [post VI. Kal. Maias]. X. 14 [III. Non. Mai.]. X. 18 [post XII. Kal. Jun.]. X. 23 [VIII. Id. Jun.]. XI. 25 [XIV. Kal. Quintil.]. At last he joined Antony: Appian. Civ. III. 97. δῖ' Ἀντωνίου Δίχμον προσγίγνεται Πολλίων Ἀσίνιος ἄγων ὑπὸ τέλει. καὶ Πλάγκος μὲν Ἀσίνιος ἐπραξε διαλλαγὰς καὶ ὁ Πλάγκος σὺν τρισὶ τέλεσι μεθίστατο εἰς τὴν Ἀντωνίων. Conf. Dion. XLVI. 53. Vell. II. 63. Liv. Ep. 120. Cæsar is elected consul: Liv. Epit. 119. Romam cum exercitu venit, et percussis adventu ejus iis qui in eum iniqui erant quum annos novemdecim haberet consul creatus est. Conf. Appian. Civ. III. 93. 94. Vell. II. 65. Dion. XLVI. 43. 44. 46. In the month Sextilis: Sueton. Aug. c. 31. Macrobi. Sat. I. 12. τῇ ἐννεακαιδεκάτῃ τοῦ Αὐγούστου [XIV. Kal. Septembr.] Dio LVI. 30. ὑπατίαν ἔλαβεν—εἰκοστὴν ἄγων ἔτος, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν εἰρηκεν Plutarch. Bruto c. 27.</p> <p>Second triumvirate: Liv. Epit. 120. C. Cæsar pacem cum Antonio et Lepido fecit ita ut tresviri reipublicæ constituendæ per quinquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antonius; et ut suos quisque inimicos proscriberent. Conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 2—12. Dion. XLVI. 54—56.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

upon his history: Diod. I. 4. τριάκοντα μὲν ἔτη περὶ αὐτὴν ἐπραγματεύθημεν μετὰ δὲ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας καὶ κινδύνων ἐπὶ ἡλθομεν πολλὴν τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 156. had imagined from Diod. I. 68. that he still wrote after B. C. 9: *Verba ejus* [I. 68.] *sunt ἡ δὲ ὀλυμπίας πληροῦται κατὰ τέτταρας χρόνους: ἔστι δὲ ὅπερ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι βίσεξτον. A primo anno Juliano* [B. C. 45] *ad tricesimum septimum* [B. C. 9] *constat bisextum intercalatum fuisse post triennium* [conf. a. 45]: *atqui ait Olympiadem constare annis solidis quot bisextum. Hoc non contigit anno Juliano nisi post correctionem ab Augusto adhibitam.* The inference of Scaliger is unfounded, because that passage is rejected from the text of Diodorus by the common consent of Stephens, Rhodoman, and Wesseling, as an interpolation. Conf. Wess. ad Diod. I. 68.

Diodorus is named at B. C. 49 by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp. 182. 4. Diodorus Siculus Græcæ scriptor historiæ clarus habetur.*

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

be referred to B. C. 45. Conf. Sueton. Cæs. c. 39. *Ludis* [sc. *Cæsaris post Hispaniensem victoriam*] *Decimus Laberius eques Romanus mimum suum egit.* Laberius is quoted Gell. VII. 9. Plin. H. N. IX. 17. Hor. Sat. I. 10, 6.

*Ciceronis Philippica V. habita in senatu Kal. Januariis:* conf. c. 1. *His Kalendis Januariis.*—*Philippica VI. ad populum:* four days after Phil. V. Conf. c. 1. *Kalendis Jan. veni in senatum—sententia per triduum valuit.*—*Hodierno autem die remissior senatus fuit.*—*Philippica VII. in senatu.* Before the return of the ambassadors sent to Antony: c. 1. *Quorum reditus quid sit allaturus ignoro.* c. 9. *Quid egerint nondum scimus.* And before the *Lupercalia* [*XV. Kal. Mart.*]: conf. c. 1. For the embassy to Antony see Dio XLVI. 29.—*Philippica VIII. in senatu.* After the return of the ambassadors: c. 6. *Misimus tres principes civitatis: hos—repudiavit Antonius.* Conf. c. 10. And before *Id. Mart.* which is named as a distant day c. 11.—*Philippica IX. in senatu.* Immediately after Phil. VIII. On the death of *Sulpicius* conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 5.—*Philippica X. in senatu.* On the letter of *Brutus* in the beginning of the year: conf. Appian. Civ. III. 63. καὶ ἡ βουλὴ αὐτὸν αὐτίκα ἐψηφίζετο εἶναι πολέμιον,—Μακεδονίας δὲ καὶ τῆς Ἰλλυρίδος αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ἐν ἀμφοτέραις ὑπολοίπων στρατῶν Μάρκον Βρούτον ἄρχειν.—*Philippica XI. in senatu.* After the death of *Trebonius*: for which conf. Dion. XLVII. 29. Appian. Civ. III. 26. Cic. Phil. XII. 10. XIII. 10. 18. Ep. Fam. XII. 12.—*Philippica XII. in senatu.* Soon after the *Terminalia* [*VII. Kal. Mart.*]: *Terminalibus nuper* c. 10.—*Philippica XIII. in senatu.* After *Pansa* had joined the army [see col. 2.]: c. 10. *Consulibus missis.* c. 18. *Bellum duo consules gerunt.* c. 21. *Duo consules, contra quos arma fert.*—*Philippica XIV. in senatu.* On the news of the first battle of *Mutina*: conf. c. 1. 9. 14. The news had arrived the day before this debate: *hesterna die* c. 5. We may therefore for the corrupt date in c. 5. replace *pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est*, with Ferrar. Murret. Lambin. and Ernest. conf. Ernest. ad locum. Which will fix this oration to *X. Kal. Maias*.

Birth of *Ovid*: *Vetus Codex: P. Ovidius Naso a. d. XII. Kal. April. Sulmone in Pelignis natus est, quo anno bello Mutinensi P. [l. A.] Hirtius et C. Pansa consules diem obiere.* *Ovid* himself Trist. IV. 10, 1—14. gives the same day and year. Placed one year too low, *Olymp. 184. 3.* by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron.

Death of *Cicero* (conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 19. 20. Dion. XLVII. 8. Liv. Epit. 120.): *Auctor Dialogi de Or. c. 17. Hirtio et Pansa coss. ut Tiro libertus ejus scripsit, VII Idus Decembris occisus est, quo anno Augustus in locum Pansæ et Hirtii se et Q. Pedium consules suffecit.* ἔτος ἐκτεῖνο γεγονώς ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ τέταρτον Plutarch. Cic. c. 48. *Vixit tres et sexaginta annos:* conf. Livii fragmentum apud Senec. Suasor. 7. p. 42—50. *Annorum LXIII* Cassiod. Accord-

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>XLVII. 1—17. Plutarch. Cic. c. 46. Anton. c. 19—21. Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. p. 133. b. ad ann. Capitolin. 707. ....<i>emilius, M. Antonius, Imp. Cæsar, III. vir. r. p. c. ex a. d. V. K. Dec. ad pr. K. Jan. scr.</i> The five years therefore commenced Nov. 27. B.C. 48, and were to terminate Dec. 31. B.C. 38.</p> <p><i>L. Munatius Plancus pro cos. ex Gallia an ..... IIII. Kal. Jan. M. Aemilius Lepidus II. III. vir... pro cos. ex Hispania pridie K... [Jan.] Fast. Capitolin.</i></p>
42.	<p>712. <i>M. Aemilius Lepidus II. L. Munatius Plancus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLVII. 16. Obseq. c. 130. Zonar. X. p. 502. D. Sueton. Tib. c. 5. Plin. H. N. II. 31. ....<i>Munatius M. Aemilius Lapis Colotian.</i> <i>Λεπίδου καὶ Πλάγκου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Lepido et Planco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Philippi: Liv. Epit. 124. <i>C. Cæsar et Antonius apud Philippos vario eventu adversus Brutum et Cassium pugnaverunt, ita ut dextra utriusque cornua vincerent et castra quoque utrinque ab iis qui vicebant expugnarentur. Sed inæqualem fortunam partium mors Cassii fecit: qui quum in eo cornu fuisset quod pulsum erat totum exercitum fusum ratus mortem sibi conscivit. Altero deinde prælio victus M. Brutus et ipse vitam finivit.</i> Obsequens c. 130. <i>M. Lepido Munatio Planco cos.</i>—<i>Cassius et Brutus interierunt.</i> Confer Dionem XLVII. 35—49. Appian. Civ. IV. 88—138. Plutarch. Brut. c. 38—53. Anton. c. 22. Velleium II. 70. Orosium VI. 18. Val. Max. IX. 9, 2. Zonaram X. p. 506. Towards the end of the year: Appian. IV. 122. (οὐ ἀμὲν τὸν Καίσαρα) ἐβέβαιον τὸν χειμῶνα προσιόντα.—when Brutus and Cassius had been employed from Cæsar's death εὐσὶν οὐδὲ ὄλιν ἐτοῖν in collecting an army: Ibid. c. 133. <i>Sextus Pompeius</i> was now in possession of Sicily: Appian. Civ. IV. 84. ἐπιγενομένης τῆς τῶν τριῶν ἀρχῆς ἐς Σικελίαν ἐπέβλεψεν. Conf. Liv. Epit. 123. Dion. XLVII. 13. XLVIII. 2. Velleius II. 72. <i>Sextum Pompeium Cn. Magni filium qui ex Hispania revertens Siciliam armis occupaverat:—ad quem et e Brutianis castris et ex Italia aliisque terrarum partibus—proscripti confluebant.</i></p> <p>Birth of Tiberius by some accounts: Sueton. Tiber. c. 5. <i>Natus est Romæ in Palatio XVI. Kal. Decembr. M. Aemilio Lepido iterum L. Munatio Planco cos. post bellum Philippense. Sic enim in fastos actaque publica relatum est. Nec tamen desunt qui partim antecedente anno Hirtii et Pansæ partim insequente Servilii Isaurici Antonii que consulatu genitum eum scribant.</i></p>
41.	<p>713. <i>P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus II. L. Antonius Pictas</i> Cassiod. Chr. Al. Dio XLVIII. 4. Sueton. Tib. c. 5. ....<i>Antonius P. Servilius Lapis Colotian.</i> <i>Pietate et Isaurico</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Pictatis</i> cognomine Dio XLVIII. 5. De <i>Antonio</i> Eutrop.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>L. Antonius</i>: τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρᾳ Dio XLVIII. 4. <i>L. Antonius cos. ex Alpibus</i> ..... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 125. <i>L. Antonius consul M. Antonii frater Fulvia consiliante bellum Cæsari intulit, receptis in partes suas populis quorum agri veteranis adsignati erant; et M. Lepido qui custodiæ urbis cum exercitu præerat fuso hostiliter in urbem inrupit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 14—33. Dion. XLVIII. 5—13. Towards the close of the year (conf. Appian. Civ. V. 34.), <i>Antonius</i> is besieged in Perusia: Velleius II. 74. <i>Antonius pulsus undique viribus Cæsaris Perusiam se contulerat.</i> Confer Dionem XLVIII. 14. Eutrop. VII. 3. Suetonius Aug. c. 14. <i>L. Antonium (Cæsar) fiducia consulatus quem gerebat ac fraternæ potentiæ res novas molientem confugere Perusiam coëgit.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>ing to the Roman Calendar, he wanted twenty-seven days of completing his sixty-fourth year. Conf. a. 106.</p> <p><i>Varro</i> is proscribed by <i>Antony</i>: Appian. Civ. IV. 47. Οὐάρρων δὲ ἦν φιλόσοφος τε καὶ ἱστορίας συγγραφεὺς, ἰστρατευμένος τε καλῶς καὶ ἰστρατηγηκῶς, καὶ ἴσως διὰ ταῦτα ὡς ἐχθρὸς μοναρχίας προῦγράφη. φιλοτιμουμένων δὲ αὐτὸν ὑπεδίστασθαι τῶν γνώριμων καὶ διεριζόντων ἐς ἀλλήλους, Καληρὸς ἐξενίκησε, καὶ εἶχεν ἐν ἑπαύλει ἔνθα Ἀντώνιος ὅτι διοδεύει κατέγετο. καὶ τὸν Οὐάρρωνα αὐτοῖς ἔνδον ὄντα ἐνέφησε θανάτων. His estate at Casinum had been seized by <i>Antony</i> in the preceding year B. C. 44: conf. Cic. Phil. II. 40. 41. The proscription of <i>Varro</i> is noticed by Dio XLVII. 11. and by <i>Varro</i> himself four years afterwards: conf. a. 37.</p>
	<p><i>Horace</i> is present at Philippi: Carm. II. 7, 9. His early life till this time; his education first at Rome and then at Athens, from whence he joined the army of <i>Brutus</i> (as a military tribune: Sat. I. 6, 48.); and the loss of his estate by the proscription after the battle, are described Ep. II. 2, 41—51.</p>
	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 184. 4. Cornificius poeta a militibus destitutus interiit: quos sæpe fugientes galeatos lepores appellaverat. Hujus soror Cornificia, cujus extant insignia epigrammata. Cornificius, according to Donatus in Vita Virgilii, was the enemy of <i>Virgil</i>: Cornificius ob perversam naturam illum non tulit. Heyne ad Donatum p. 343. with good reason doubts either the date of Hieronymus or the account of Donatus: Si hoc anno periit Cornificius, illa narratio de inimicitis ejus cum Virgilio exercitis concidit, cum is non nisi post Cornificii mortem inclaruerit. It is probable that Hieronymus has antedated the death of <i>Cornificius</i>.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	VII. 3. Appian. Civ. V. 14. Liv. Epit. 125.	
40.	<p>Ol. 185. U.C. Varr. 714. Cn. Domitius Calvinus II. C. Asinius Pollio Cassiod. Dio XLVIII. 15. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 14, 5.</p> <p>Ἀλβίνου καὶ Πουλλίου Chron. Alex. Calvino et Pollione Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus : n. Domitius.</p> <p>Suf. L. Cornelius C. Asinius.</p> <p>Suf. P. Canidius.</p>	<p>Labiens and the Parthians invade Syria. Dio XLVIII. 24. οἱ Πάρθοι καὶ πρὶν κινούμενοι τότε δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπέθεντο [cos. Domitio et Asinio, after Antony had gone to Egypt]. ἦγον δὲ αὐτοὺς Λαβιῆνος καὶ Πάκορος. οὗτος μὲν Ὀρώδου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ Λαβιῆνου τοῦ Τίτου παῖς ὢν ἦλθε δὲ ὧδε εἰς τοὺς Πάρθους.—ἐτύγγανε μὲν τῷ τε Κατσίῳ καὶ τῷ Βρούτῳ συμμαχῶν, πεμφθεὶς δὲ πρὸς τὸν Ὀρώδην πρὸ τῆς μάχης ὥσπερ τινὰ βοήθειαν λάβη συχνὴν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ χρόνον διετρίβη περιορώμενος—καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ὡς ἡ τε ἀγγελία τῆς ἡττῆς ἀφίκετο—κατέμεινε παρὰ τοῖς βαρβάροις.—οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὁ Λαβιῆνος, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα τὴν τε ἑκλυσιν τοῦ Ἀντωνίου καὶ τὸν ἔρωτα τὴν τε εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ὁδὸν ἤσθετο, ἔπεισε τὸν Πάρθον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιχειρῆσαι. Conf. Velleium II. 78.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 126. C. Cæsar, quum esset annorum viginti trium, obsessum in oppido Perusia L. Antonium conatumque aliquoties erumpere et repulsum fame coëgit in deditionem venire, ipsique et omnibus militibus ejus ignovit. Perusiam diruit. Conf. Vell. II. 74. In the beginning of this year: Dio XLVIII. 15. ἐκείνης ἐπὶ τε Γναίου Καλοῦντου δεύτερον καὶ ἐπ' Ἀσινίου Πωλίωνα ὑπάτων ἀλούσης. Appian. Civ. V. 34. λιμὸς ἦπτετο τοῦ Λεύκιου, καὶ τὸ κακὸν ἤκμαζεν ἀγρίως.—σομηνίας δὲ ἔτος; [B. C. 40] εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν οὔσης, φυλάξας ὁ Λεύκιος τὴν εὐρυτείαν—ἐξέβηκε νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας αὐτῶν ὡς διεκπαΐσαν αὐτοῦς—ταχὺ δὲ—ἀνεώσθη. When Antonius had surrendered (Appian. Civ. V. 35—47.), Cæsar appointed for the troops τὰς πόλεις εἰς χειμασίαν Appian. Ibid. c. 47. After the death of Fulvia Octavianus and Antony conclude a peace: Dio XLVIII. 28. τὰ τε ὄπλα ἀμφοτέρω κατέθεντο καὶ συνηλλάγησαν. Fast. Capitolin. Imp. Cæsar III. vir r. p. c. ov... quod pacem cum M. Antonio fecit. M. Antonius III. vir r. p. c. ova... quod pacem cum Imp. Cæsare fecit. Dio XLVIII. 31. οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ—ἐπὶ ἵππων αὐτοῦς ὥσπερ ἐν ἐπινικίοις τισὶν εἰσαγαγόντες καὶ τῇ νικητηρίᾳ στολῇ ἐξ ἴσου τοῖς πέμψασιν αὐτὰ κοσμήσαντες—καὶ τὴν Ὀκταουίαν τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀδελφὴν γυναῖκα τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ—προμνηστευσάμενοι κ. τ. λ. Ibid c. 33. ταῦτα ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ [cos. Domitio et Asinio] ἐπράχθη.</p>
39.	<p>715. L. Marcius Censorinus C. Calvisius Sabinus Cassiod. Dio XLVIII. 34. Censorino et Sabino Fast. apud Noris. a lacuna in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p>L. Marcius Censorinus cos. ex Macedonia a..... K. Jan. Fast. Capit. This passage of the Marbles has been quoted Introd. p. xviii. Tables 81. 2. as if the numbers were entire. But it appears from Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 139. that the year is obliterated. The date therefore is the date of Sigonius. The proposition however which is advanced in Introd. p. xviii. is sufficiently established by the testimonies at B. C. 98. 81. Norisius himself affirms p. 139. 283. that triumphs in tabulis Capitulinis continuata serie recensentur. The triumphs therefore in B. C. 98. 81. belong to the years of those consuls under whom they are recited.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Hydras</i> the orator opposed <i>Labiens</i> at Mylasa: Strabo XIV. p. 659. 660. ἀξιολόγους ἔσχεν ἄνδρας καθ' ἡμᾶς τὰ Μύλασσα ῥήτορας τε ἅμα καὶ δημαγωγούς τῆς πόλεως Εὐθύδημόν τε καὶ Ὑβρίαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐθύδημος ἐκ προγέναν παραλαβὼν οὐσίαν τι μεγάλην καὶ δοῖαν, προσθεὶς καὶ τὴν δεινότητα, οὐκ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι μόνον μέγας ἦν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ τῆς πρώτης ἡξιοῦτο τιμῆς. Ὑβρία δ' ὁ πατήρ, ὡς αὐτὸς διηγείτο ἐν τῇ σχολῇ καὶ παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ὡμολόγητο, ἡμίονον κατέλιπε ξυλοφοροῦντα καὶ ἡμιονηγόν διοικούμενος δ' ὑπὸ τούτων ολίγον χρόνον Διοτρήφους τοῦ Ἀντιοχείως ἀκροασάμενος [Idem XIII. p. 630. σοφιστὴς παρὰ τούτοις ἑνδοξος γηγένηται Διοτρήφης, οὗ διήκουσεν Ὑβρίας ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς γενόμενος μέγιστος ῥήτωρ] ἐπαγγέλλετο καὶ τῷ ἀγορανομίῳ παρέδωκεν ἑαυτὸν ἐνταῦθα δὲ κυλινδρῆς καὶ χρηματισάμενος μικρὰ ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ πολιτεῦσθαι.—ταχὺ δὲ αὐξήσιν ἔσχε καὶ θαυμάσθη ἔτι μὲν Εὐθύδημου ζώντος, ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος μάλιστα κύριος γενόμενος τῆς πόλεως.—αὐξήσεις οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺν, καὶ δοῖας καὶ πολίτης ἀγαθὸς εἶναι καὶ ῥήτωρ, ἔπταισιν ἐν τῇ πρὸς Λαβιῆνον ἀντιπολιτεία. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι μετ' ὅπλων ἐπιόντι καὶ Παρθικῆς συμμαχίας [see col. 2.], ἤδη τῶν Παρθυαίων τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐχόντων, εἶξαν, ἃ τε ἄσπλοι καὶ εἰρηνικοὶ Ζήνων δ' ὁ Λαοδικεύς καὶ Ὑβρίας οὐκ εἶξαν, ἀμφοτέροι ῥήτορες, ἀλλ' ἀπέστησαν τὰς ἑαυτῶν πόλεις.—ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ὥρμησε [sc. <i>Labiens</i>].—αὐτὸν μὲν οὖν [<i>Hydras</i>] οὐ κατέλαβε παραχωρήσαντα εἰς Ῥόδον, τὴν δ' οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ διελυμήνατο.—ὡς δ' αὐτῶς καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην ἐκάκωσεν. ἐκλιπόντος δ' ἐκείνου τὴν Ἀσίαν [conf. a. 39. 2.], ἐπαγγέλλεν [<i>Hydras</i>] καὶ ἀνέλαβεν ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τὴν πόλιν.</p>	<p><i>Cornelius Nepos</i> flourished: Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 185. 1. <i>Cornelius Nepos scriptor historicus clarus habetur</i>, which agrees with the account of Pliny H. N. IX. 39. X. 23. <i>Nepos Cornelius qui Divi Augusti principatu obiit</i>, and with the notices supplied by <i>Nepos</i> himself: <i>Nepos</i> composed the Life of <i>Cicero</i>: Gell. XV. 28. <i>Cornelius Nepos et rerum memorie non indiligens et M. Ciceronis ut qui maxime amicus familiarisque fuit</i> [conf. Sueton. Cæs. c. 55. Macrobi. Sat. II. 1. Cic. Ep. Att. XVI. 5. Lactant. III. 15.]. <i>Atque is tamen in primo librorum quos de vita illius composuit &amp;c.</i> Consequently after B. C. 43. He is quoted Sueton. Aug. c. 77. for an account of <i>Octavianus in castris apud Mutinam</i>: which would be also written after B. C. 43. He composed the Life of <i>Atticus</i> after B. C. 32. conf. a. 32. He had written, however, three books of history before <i>Catullus</i> published his poems: Catull. Carn. 1.</p> <p>Quoi dono lepidum novum libellum?— Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas Meas esse aliquid putare nugas Jam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis Doctis, Jupiter! et laboriosis.</p> <p><i>Nepos</i> had been present at the oration <i>pro Cornelio</i> in B. C. 65: Hieronym. apud Schottum in fragm. Corn. Nep. <i>Refert Cornelius Nepos, se presente iisdem pane verbis quibus edita est eam pro Cornelio, seditioso tribuno, defensionem peroratam.</i></p> <p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 10. <i>Atteius philologus libertinus Athenis natus: Hunc Capito Atteius jurisconsultus inter grammaticos rhetorem inter rhetores grammaticum fuisse ait. De eodem Asinius Pollio, in libro quo Salustii scripta reprehendit ut nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, ita tradit: "In eam rem adjutorium ei fecit maxime quidam Atteius prætextatus nobilis grammaticus Latinus,—Philologus ab semet nominatus." Ipse ad L. Hermam scripsit "Se in Græcis literis magnum</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Birth of <i>Julia</i>: Dio XLVIII. 34. τῷ δ' ἐπιγεγενημένῳ (ἔτει) ἐν ᾧ Λεύκιός τε Μάρκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβίνος ὑπάτευσαν—ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤλθ' τῆς Λιουίας ἐρᾶν ἤρχετο καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὴν Σκριβανίαν τεκοῦσάν οἱ θυγάτριον ἀπεπέμψατο αὐθημερὶν.</p> <p><i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> conclude a peace with <i>Sextus Pompeius</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 67—74. Dio XLVIII. 36—38. Plutarch. Anton. c. 32. Liv. Epit. 127. Oros. VI. 18. <i>coss. Marcio et Sabino</i>: conf. Dion. XLVIII. 34.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 127. <i>P. Ventidius Antonii legatus Parthos prælio victos Syria expulit, Labieno eorum duce</i> [conf. a. 40] <i>occiso</i>. Conf. Dionem XLVIII. 39—41. In this year: ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἔγιντο Dio c. 42. Plutarch. Anton. c. 33. Ἀντώνιος δὲ μετὰ τὰς διαλύσεις [with <i>Sextus</i>] Οὐεντίδιον μὲν εἰς Ἀσίαν προὔπεμψε Πάρθοις ἐμπεδῶν ἐσόμενον τοῦ πρόσω χωρεῖν· αὐτὸς δὲ—ἀπῆρεν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας, ἰγχειρίσας Καίσαρι τὰ οἰκεία· τὴν δ' Ὀκταβίαν ἄχρι τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπέγχετο.—διαχειμαζόντι δ' αὐτῷ περὶ Ἀθήνας ἀπαγγέλλεται τὰ πρῶτα τῶν Οὐεντιδίου κατορθωμάτων, ὅτι μάχης τοὺς Πάρθους κρατήσας Λαβιῆνον ἀπεκτόνοι. Appian. Civ. V. 76. ἐχειμαζόντι ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις μετὰ τῆς Ὀκταβίας. For this winter of <i>Antony</i> at Athens [the winter of B. C. 37] see Dio XLVIII. 39.</p> <p><i>C. Asinius Pollio pro cos. ex Parthineis an..... VII. K. Notem.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Dion. XLVIII. 41.</p>
38.	<p>716. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher C. Norbanus Flaccus</i> Cass. Dio XLVIII. 43. XLIX. 22. Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Pulcro et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Marriage of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Livia</i>: Dio XLVIII. 43. Unsuccessful war with <i>Sextus Pompeius</i>: Liv. Epit. 128. <i>Quum Sextus Pompeius rursus latrociniiis mare infestum redderet nec pacem quam acceperat præstaret, Cæsar necessario adversus eum bello suscepto duobus navalibus præliis dubio eventu pugnavit</i>. Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 80—91. Dion. XLVIII. 46.</p> <p>Victory of <i>Ventidius</i> over the Parthians: Dio XLIX. 19. 20. Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Liv. Ep. 128. <i>P. Ventidius—Parthos in Syria vicit regemque eorum occidit</i>. The victory was gained V. Id. Junias: Oros. VI. 18. <i>Ventidius—regem eorum Pacorum in acie interfecit eo scilicet die qua Crassus a Parthis fuerat occisus</i>. Dio XLIX. 21. ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἑκατέρου τοῦ ἔτους ἀμφοτέρω συνηνέχθη. Eutrop. VII. 5. <i>Eo ipso die quo olim Orodes—per ducem Surenam Crassum occiderat</i>. Conf. a. 53. After this victory <i>Ventidius</i> is recalled: Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Πάρθους μὲν προσωτέρω διώκειν ἀπέγνω, φθόνον Ἀντωνίου διέσας. τοὺς δ' ἀφιστάτας ἐπιῶν κατεστρέφετο, καὶ τὸν Κομμαγενὲν Ἀντίοχον ἐν πόλει Σαμοσάτοις ἐπολιόρκει. δεομένου δὲ χίλια τάλαντα δοῦναι—ἐκέλευε πέμπειν πρὸς Ἀντώνιον· ἤδη γὰρ ἰγγυὺς ἦν ἐπιῶν, καὶ τὸν Οὐεντίδιον οὐκ εἶα σπένδισθαι τῷ Ἀντίσχῳ.—τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας μῆκος λαμβανούσης—πράτταν οὐδὲν—σπένδεται πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον· καὶ—εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπανήλθε καὶ τὸν Οὐεντίδιον οἷς ἔπρεπε τιμήσας ἐπέμψεν ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον. οὗτος ἀπὸ Πάρθων ἄχρι δεῦρο τεθριάμβευκε μόνος. Dio XLIX. 20. 21. Οὐεντίδιος—ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον—ἐπεστράτευσεν.—ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἤδη αὐτῷ ὄντι ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστάς οὐ μόνον οὐχ ἦσθη ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐφθόνησεν.—καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτὸν ἔπαυσε καὶ ἐς οὐδὲν ἔτι—αὐτῷ ἐχρήσατο.—καὶ συνέβη γε τῷ Οὐεντιδίῳ μόνῳ τὰ τε νικητήρια ἐορτάσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ μόνος ἐνίκησεν.—Ὁ Ἀντώνιος προσέβαλε μὲν τῷ Ἀντίσχῳ—ὥς δ' οὐδὲν ἐπέραινεν ἀλλ' ὁ χρόνος ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο—διεκηρυκεύσατο αὐτῷ πρόφα.—καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα πράξας ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀφαρμήθη. <i>Antony</i> arrived in Italy in B. C. 37, after the five years of the triumvirate had expired: Dio XLVIII. 54. conf. a. 37. which fixes the victory of <i>Ventidius</i> to</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>“processum habere et in Latinis nonnullum: audisse Antonium Gniphonem [de quo conf. a. 66] ejusque Hermam; “postea docuisse; præcepisse autem multis et claris juvenibus, in quibus Appio quoque et Pulchro Claudiis fratribus, quorum etiam comes in provincia fuerit.” Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur quia sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variæque doctrina censebatur.—Coluit postea familiarissime C. Sallustium et, eo defuncto [in B. C. 34: conf. a.], Asinium Pollionem: quos historiam componere aggressos alterum breviario rerum omnium Romanarum, ex quibus quas vellet eligeret, instruxit, alterum præceptis de ratione dicendi. Quo magis miror Asinium Pollionem credidisse antiqua cum verba et figuras solitum esse colligere Sallustio, quum sibi sciat nihil aliud suadere quam ut noto civilique et proprio sermone utatur.</p>
	<p>Horace completed his twenty-seventh year in Dec. B. C. 38. conf. a. 65. and according to Bentley is now employed upon Serm. lib. I. Bentley argues, from the practice of other poets, from the testimony of Suetonius, and from the expressions of Horace himself Carm. I. 1. II. 20. III. 30. Epod. 14, 7. Sat. I. 10, 92. II. 1. Epist. I. 1. I. 20. that the works of Horace were originally published in books in the form in which they now appear. He determines that Sat. lib. I. was completed in B. C. 40—38. [conf. a. 17.] lib. II. in B. C. 35—33. Epod. in B. C. 32. 31. Carm. lib. I. in B. C. 30—28. lib. II. in B. C. 26. 25. lib. III. in B. C. 24. 23. Epist. lib. I. in B. C. 20. 19. Carm. lib. IV. et sæculare in B. C. 17—15. and that Art. Poet. and Epist. lib. II. were his last compositions, <i>Annis incertis</i>. The testimony of Sueton. in Vita is express: <i>Scripta quidem ejus (Augustus) usque adeo probavit—ut non modo sæculare carmen componendum injunxerit sed et Vindelicam victoriam Tiberii Drusique,—cumque coëgerit propter hoc tribus Carminum libris ex longo intervallo quartum addere: post Sermones vero lectos quosdam nullam sui mentionem habitam ita sit questus: “Irasci me tibi scito quod non—“mecum potissimum loquaris.”—Expressitque Eclogam [Epist. II. 1.] cujus initium est “Cum tot sustineas”—and the ancient critics found the odes in their present order: Gesner. in præfat. <i>Diomedes</i>, qui <i>Prisciano</i> certe et sexto sæculo nostro est antiquior, odas omnes poetæ eo ipso ordine quo habentur in libris nostris recenset. The dates, however, of Bentley (which are given upon conjecture) are in some cases at variance with facts. And it is probable that, although these works were originally published in books,</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>B. C. 38, and refutes the date of Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 142. who places it in the preceding year. The triumph of <i>Ventidius</i> is noticed in Fast. Capitolin. <i>P. Ventidius pro cos. ex Tauro monte et Partheis an. DCCX. . V. K. Decem.</i> Sigonius rightly supplies <i>DCCXV.</i> [716 Varr.] For this triumph is recorded immediately before the renewal of the triumvirate. But that renewed period commenced <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 37. which determines the triumph to Nov. B. C. 38. De <i>Ventidio</i> conf. Dion. XLIX. 21. Val. Max. VI. 9, 9. Gell. XV. 4. Plin. H. N. VII. 43.</p> <p><i>Sossius</i> conquers the Jews: Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Σόσσιος Ἀντωνίου στρατηγὸς ἐν Συρίᾳ πολλὰ διεπράττετο. Liv. Ep. 128. <i>Judei a legatis Antonii subacti sunt.</i> Dio XLIX. 22. Γάιος δὲ δὴ Σόσσιος τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς τοῦ Συρίας καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας παρ' Ἀντωνίου λαβὼν—τὸν Ἀντίγονον—μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε καὶ καταφυγόντα ἐς Ἱεροσόλυμα πολιορκία κατεστρέψατο.—ἐκείνους μὲν οὖν Ἡρώδης τινὶ ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἄρχειν ἐπέτρεψε, τὸν δ' Ἀντίγονον—ἀπίσφαξεν [conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 36.]. ἐπὶ μὲν ἐξ τοῦ τε Κλαυδίου τοῦ τε Νερβαίου τοῦδ' οὕτως ἐγένετο. Josephus Ant. XIV. 16, 4. places this one year later: τοῦτο τὸ πάθος συνέβη τῇ Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν πόλει ὑπατεύοντος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Μάρκου Ἀγρίππα καὶ Κανινίου Γάλλου, ἐπὶ τῆς ῥπ' ὀλυμπιάδος [Ol. 185. 3.] τῷ τρίτῳ μηνί, τῇ ἑορτῇ τῆς ἡσυχίας [ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου καὶ τότε ἡμέρα αἰνομασμένη Dio l. c.], ὥσπερ ἐκ περιτροπῆς τῆς γενόμενης ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις συμφεράς [conf. a. 63.] καὶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἐκείνου τῇ αὐτῇ ἑτάλωσαν ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ ἑτὶ εἰκοσικαιεπτὰ. But <i>Sossius</i> in that year abstained from action: Dio XLIX. 23. τῷ ἐπιγιγνομένῳ ἔτι [sc. B. C. 37.]—Σόσσιος διετίλεισε διασκοπῶν—ὅπως ἡσυχίαν ἄγων (Ἀντωνίῳ) χαρίσαιο. And twenty-seven years from Dec. B. C. 63 would place the capture in Dec. B. C. 36. We may therefore reject the dates of Josephus and place the capture in Dec. B. C. 38. six months after the Parthian victory of <i>Ventidius</i>. But as the reign of <i>Herod</i> after this capture began B. C. 37 <i>Agrippa et Gallo coss.</i> Josephus on that account may have referred the siege to that year. <i>Herod</i> had been originally appointed king in B. C. 40: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 14, 5. τὴν βασιλείαν παραλαμβάνει τυχὼν αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ῥπ' ὀλυμπιάδος ὑπατεύοντος Γαίου Δομετίου Καλουίνου τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Γαίου Ἀσινίου Πωλίωνος. Appian. Civ. V. 75. mentions <i>Herod</i> among the kings whom <i>Antony</i> appointed after the peace with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i> B. C. 39: Ἰσθὴ δὲ πῃ καὶ βασιλείας οὓς δοκιμάσιν.—Ἰδουμαίων καὶ Σαμαρίαν Ἡρώδην. which refers to the second appointment after the victory of <i>Sossius</i>. De <i>Herode</i> conf. Strabon. XVI. p. 765.</p>
37.	<p>717. <i>M. Agrippa L. Caninius Gallus</i> Casiod. Dio XLVIII. 49. XLIX. 23. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 16, 4.</p> <p><i>M. Agrippa</i>..... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p><i>Agrippa et Gallo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For the consulships in Chron. Alex. from U. C. Varr. 717 to U. C. 783 see Int. p. vii—ix.</p>	<p><i>Agrippa</i> crosses the Rhine: Dio XLVIII. 49. τὸν Ῥῆνον δεύτερος δὴ Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διέβη.—καὶ ὃς (ὑπάτευσεν δὲ μετὰ Λουκίου Γάλλου) τὰ μὲν ἐπινίκια οὐκ ἐπεμψεν, κ. τ. λ.</p> <p>Conference of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> in Italy: Appian. Civ. V. 93. 95. Plutarch. Anton. c. 35. In the winter according to Dio XLVIII. 54. τὸν μὲν Σέξστον τῆς τε Ἰερωσύνης ἅμα καὶ τῆς ὑπατείας ὃς ἦν ἀπεδέδεικτο [conf. c. 36.] ἔπαυσαν, ἑαυτοῖς δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐς ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πρότερα ἐξηληλύθει, ἐπέτρεψαν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Ἀντώνιος μὲν ἐς τὴν Συρίαν ἡπείγετο Καῖσαρ δὲ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίστατο [with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>].—ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ χειμῶνι ἐν ᾧ Λεύκιός τε Γέλλιος καὶ Κόκκιος Νερύας ὑπάτευσαν [B. C. 37.] ταῦθ' οὕτως ἐγένετο. But according to Appian Civ. V. 93. in the spring: ἀρχομένου δ' ἡρὸς ὁ μὲν Ἀντώνιος ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐς Τάραντα διέπλει ναυσὶ τριακοσίαις τῷ Καίσαρι συμμαχήσων. <i>Cæsar</i> employs this year in preparation, and</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>and in the order assigned by Bentley, yet in the present copies some pieces may have been transposed.</p> <p>It appears that Sat. I. 6. was written after the battle of Philippi, and with some interval:—<i>Olim Quod mihi parceret legio Romana tribuno</i> 6, 48. The introduction of Horace to Maccenas also happened <i>olim</i>: I. 6, 55. <i>Olim Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. Ut veni coram—revocas nono post mense.</i> His introduction may be referred to B. C. 41, and his return in the ninth month to B. C. 40. which would place Sat. I. 6. somewhat below the date of Bentley.</p>
	<p>Varro in his eightieth year composes his work <i>de Re Rustica</i>: Varro de R. R. I. 1. <i>Annus octogesimus admonet me ut sarcinas colligam antequam proficiscar e vita.</i> Our copies of Pliny have the eighty-first year: H. N. XVIII. 3. <i>M. Varrone qui octogesimum primum vitæ annum agens de ea re [sc. de R. R.] prodendum putavit.</i> He commenced his eightieth year in B. C. 37, and his eighty-first in B. C. 36: conf. a. 28. Varro, already in his seventy-eighth year B. C. 39, had written 490 volumes: Gell. III. 10. <i>M. Varro in primo librorum qui inscribuntur Hebdomades vel de Imaginibus—addit se quoque jam duodecimam annorum hebdomadem ingressum esse, et ad eum diem septuaginta hebdomadas librorum conscripsisse: ex quibus aliquammul-</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>defers the war against <i>Pompeius</i> till the next: Dio XLVIII. 49. τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τοῦτόν τε καὶ ὕστερον [B. C. 38. 37] εἰς τὴν ναυπηγίαν τῶν νεῶν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἄθροισιν τῆν τε ἀσκήσιν τῶν ἐριτῶν κατανάλωσιν. Appian Civ. V. 92. notices the preparations of <i>Cæsar</i> after his defeat; and, after the conference with <i>Antony</i> ἀρχομένου ἤρος [spring B. C. 37], adds τὸν μὲν οὖν ἐπέπλουν τὸν ἐπὶ Πομπήϊον ὁ Καῖσαρ εἰς νέωτα ἀνιβάλλετο c. 95.</p> <p>The renewal of the triumvirate for another five years—ἐτέραν πενταετίαν—is noticed by Appian Civ. V. 95. Fasti Capitolini: <i>M. Aimi-lius, M. Antonius, Imp. Cæsar Divi</i>..... Then follows <i>M. Agrippa</i>... [sc. cos.] which marks the year. The first period had expired Dec. 31. B. C. 38, (conf. a. 43). The second would terminate Dec. 31. B. C. 33.</p>
36.	<p>Ol. 186. U. C. Varr. 718. <i>L. Gellius Poplicola</i> <i>M. Cocceius Nerva</i> Cas- siod. Dio XLVIII. 54. XLIX. 24. <i>Publicola et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>War renewed with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>: Liv. Ep. 129. <i>Adversus Sextum Pompeium vario eventu navalibus præliis pugnatum est.—Victus deinde Pompeius.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 97—121. Dion. XLIX. 1—10. Oros. VI. 18. According to Dio XLIX. 1. <i>Cæsar</i> set forth with the spring: Καῖσαρ δὲ ὡς τό τε ναυτικὸν ἡτοίμαστο καὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἐνέστη ἥρῃ τε ἐκ τῶν Βαίων. According to Appian Civ. V. 97. he set forth in July: τῆς ἀναγωγῆς τοῦ Καίσαρος ἡ ἡμέρα προεῖρητο πᾶσι, καὶ ἦν δεκάτη τρεῶν θερι-νῶν ἦντινα Ῥωμαῖοι νομηνίαν ἔχουσι τοῦ μηνὸς ὃν ἐπὶ τίμῃ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ προτέρου Ἰούλιον ἀντὶ Κυϊντίλειου καλοῦσι. Fall of <i>Lepidus</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 123—126. Dio XLIX. 12. Oros. VI. 18. Liv. Epit. 129. <i>M. Lepidus, qui ex Africa velut ad societatem belli contra Sextum Pompeium a Cæsare gerendi trajecerat, quum bellum Cæsari quoque inferret, relictus ab exercitu abrogato triumviratus honore vitam impetravit. M. Agrippa navali corona a Cæsare donatus est</i> [conf. Vell. II. 81. Plin. H. N. XVI. 4.]: <i>qui honos nulli ante cum habitus erat</i> [at conf. a. 67. 4.].</p> <p>Parthian war, and disastrous retreat of <i>Antony</i>: Plutarch. Anton. c. 37—51. Dio XLIX. 25—31. Late in the year: ἤδη τοῦ αἵρος συνισταμένου μετὰ φθινοπωρινὴν ἰσημερίαν Plutarch. c. 40. τότε διὰ πολλοῦ χειμῶνος ἤδη καὶ νιφετῶν ἀπαύσττων ἐπιγόμενος c. 51. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἦδη ἦν Dio XLIX. 31. Liv. Ep. 130. <i>M. Antonius, dum cum Cleopatra luxuriatur, tarde Mediam ingressus bellum cum legionibus octodecim et sexdecim millibus equitum Parthis intulit: et, quum duabus legioni-bus amissis nulla re prospere cedente retro rediret,—magno totius exer-citus periculo in Armeniam reversus est, viginti et uno diebus trecenta millia fuga emensus.—Tempestates quoque infestas—culpa sua passus est quia hiemare in Armenia nolebat dum ad Cleopatram festinat.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 82.</p> <p>The honours which were voted to <i>Cæsar</i> after his return from his Sicilian war are related by Appian Civ. V. 130. 131. Dio XLIX. 15. At this time he is said by Appian c. 132. to be twenty-eight years of age: ἦν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἑτῶν εἰς τότε ὀκτὼ καὶ εἴκοσι. He entered his twenty-eighth year in September B. C. 36. conf. a. 63. <i>Mæcenas</i> is noticed at this period by Dio XLIX. 16. Appian V. 92. 99. Plutarch Anton. c. 35.</p> <p><i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCXVII. [718 Varr.] XVI. K. Sextil. Imp. Cæsar II. III. vir. r. p. c. II. ovans ex Sicilia a. DCCXVII. Idib. Novembr. Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Oros. VI. 18.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>tos cum proscriptus esset</i> [conf. a. 43] <i>direptis bibliothecis suis non comparuisse</i>. He had therefore completed at that time <math>7 \times 11 = 77</math> years, and had entered his seventy-eighth. In B. C. 45 (his seventy-second year) he had not yet published his work <i>de Lingua Latina</i>, which he dedicated to Cicero: conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 8 [written B. C. 45]. Varroni.—<i>Ego exspectatione promissi tui</i> [to dedicate some work to Cicero] <i>moveor ut admoncam te, non ut flagitem. Misi autem ad te quatuor admonitores, &amp;c. sc. IV. Academicorum libros, de quibus conf. a. 45.</i></p>
<p>Conon flourished: Photius cod. 186. ἀνεγνώσθη βιβλιῶν Κόνωνος διηγήσεις. προσφανεῖ μὲν τὸ πονημάτιον Ἀρχελαῶ Φιλοπάτορι βασιλεῖ, περιέχεται δ' αὐτῷ ἐκ πολλῶν ἀρχαίων συνειλεγμένα ἢ διηγήματα. Archelaüs began to reign in Cappadocia B. C. 36. See Appendix c. 9. N<sup>o</sup>. 13. Conon preceded Nicolaüs Damascenus: Phot. cod. 189. ἀνεγνώσθη—Νικολάου λόγος Ἡρώδῃ τῷ Ἰουδαίων βασιλεῖ προσπεποιημένος, ἐν ᾧ παραδόξων ἰσθῶν ἰστοὶ συναγωγὴ. συμβαίνει μὲν εἰς ταῦτόν ἐνίοις τῶν ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου παραδόξων συνειλεγμένων [perhaps Alexander Polyhistor] καὶ περὶ ὧν δὲ Κόνων συνέταξεν οὐκ ὀλίγα προσέγραψε [ul. προσανέγραψε]. πλὴν ἐν τισὶ παραλλάσσει ταῖς ἱστορίαις, ἰτεροτρόπως αὐτὰ διεξιὼν.—ὁ ἐκ Δαμασκοῦ δ' ἐστὶν οὗτος εἶμαι Νικόλαος ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν Αὐγούστου χρόνων ἀκμάσας καὶ φίλος αὐτῷ χρηματίσας.—οὗτος καὶ Ἀσσυριακὴν ἱστορίαν ἐν πολυτίχῳ βιβλίῳ, ὅσα παλαιὰν μνήμην ἀναγνωσμάτων ἔχομεν, καταλίπειν. Conon might dedicate to Archelaüs in the beginning of his reign: Nicolaüs might compose his work twenty years later, when he was in great favour with Herod: conf. a. 16. 2. 3.</p> <p>Nicolaüs is described by Suidas: Νικόλαος Δαμασκηνὸς, γινώριμος Ἡρώδου τοῦ τῶν Ἰουδαίων βασιλέως καὶ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος, φιλόσοφος Περιπατητικὸς ἢ Πλατωνικὸς· ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν καθολικὴν ἐν βιβλίοις ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ τοῦ βίου Καίσαρος ἀγωγὴν.—ἔγραψε καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου βίου καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀγωγῆς. His History was in 144 books: Athen. VI. p. 249. a. Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς, εἰς δ' ἦν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου, ἐν τῇ πολυβίβλῳ ἱστορίᾳ, ἑκατὸν γὰρ καὶ τισσαράκοντά εἰσι πρὸς ταῖς τέσσασι.—. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 197.</p>	<p>Hieronimus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 186. 1. Furnii pater et filius clari oratores habentur: quorum filius consularis ante patrem moritur. Senec. de Benefic. II. 25. (quoted by Scalig. ad Euseb. p. 161.) Nullo magis Casarem Augustum demeruit et ad alia impetranda facilem sibi reddidit Furnius quam quod, cum patri Antonianas partes secuto veniam impetrasset, dixit, “Hanc unam, Caesar, habeo injuriam tuam: effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus.” C. Furnius was consul in B. C. 17. Propertius IV. 1, 127. thus describes himself:</p> <p><i>Ossaue legisti non illa ætate legenda Patris, et in tennes cogeris ipse lares: Nam, tua cum multi versarent rura iuenci, Abstulit exultas pertica tristis opes. Mox, ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, Matris et ante Deos libera sumpta toga, Tum tibi pauca suo de carmine dictat Apollo.</i></p> <p>Dousa in Schediasm. argues that Propertius lost his estate when lands were assigned to the veterans in B. C. 41, after the battle of Philippi: and that he then assumed the <i>toga virilis</i> at the age of seventeen: determining his birth to B. C. 58 or 57. But Propertius applied early to poetry: conf. Propert. IV. 1, 133. II. 8, 17. Martial. XIV. 189. and came after Tibullus, who was later than Gallus: conf. a. 18. And yet this chronology would make him only eight or nine years younger than Gallus, and about the same age as Tibullus. Propertius does not mark the precise interval between the death of his father and his assumption of the <i>toga</i>; which is left to our conjecture. Nor is it clear at what division of lands he lost his property. We may understand Propertius either of that division which was made in B. C. 30, after the battle of Actium, or rather of that which is noticed by Horace Sat. II. 6, 55. and mentioned by Dio XLIX. 14. in B. C. 36, towards the close of the Sicilian war: conf. Appian. Civ. V. 128. Vell. II. 81. If, then, Propertius was fifteen in B. C. 36, his birth would be placed at B. C. 51, between Tibullus and Ovid: where he is placed by Ovid himself: conf. a. 18.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
35.	719. <i>L. Cornificius Sex. Pompeius</i> Cassiod. Dio XLIX. 18. 33. <i>Cornificio et Pompeio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Death of <i>Sex. Pompeius</i> : Appian. Civ. V. 138—144. Dio XLIX. 17. 18. Liv. Ep. 131. Oros. VI. 19. Vell. II. 79. Zonar. X. p. 519. A. B. Dio c. 18. καὶ οὕτως ὁ Σίξτος ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Κορνυζικίου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ ἐπὶ Σίξτου τοῦ Πομπηίου ὑπάτων ἀπέθανε. In his fortieth year: Appian. Civ. V. 144. τεσσαρακοστὴν ἔτος βιοῦντα. War of <i>Cæsar</i> with the Illyrians: Appian. Civ. V. 145. ἀλλὰ Πομπηίος μὲν ἐπεθνήκει Ἀντώνιος δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς Ἀρμενίαν ἐστράτευε καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ Ἰλλυρίου. Dio XLIX. 34. 35. Καῖσαρ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Σίξτος ἀπολώλει—(οἱ γὰρ Σάλασσοι καὶ οἱ Ταυρίσκοι Λιβυνοὶ τε καὶ Ἰάπυδες—ἰακαύργοι)—τούς μὲν ἄλλους ἐτέροις τισὶ καταστρέψασθαι προσέταξεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰάπυδας ἐστράτευσε. And the Pannonians: Dio XLIX. 36. 37. Liv. Epit. 131. <i>Cæsar—Iapydas et Dalmatas et Pannonios subegit.</i> The expedition of <i>Antony</i> into Armenia is deferred till the next year: conf. Dion. XLIX. 33.
34.	720. <i>L. Scribonius Libo M. Antonius II.</i> Dio XLIX. 38. 39. ὁ Ἀντώνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Λούκιος Λίβων.—Ἀντώνιος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἀρχῆς αὐθημερὸν ἐξίστη, Λούκιον Σεμπρόνιον Ἀτρεπτῖνον ἀντικαταστήσας· ὅθεν εἰσὶν οἱ τοῦτον ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνον ἐν τῇ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀπαριθμῆσει ὀνομάζουσι. <i>L. Scribonius L. Atratinus</i> Cassiod. <i>Libone et Atratino</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Antony</i> invades Armenia: Dio XLIX. 39. 40. setting forth ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ c. 39. <i>tertia æstate</i> Vell. II. 82. The third, both inclusive, after B. C. 36. Liv. Epit. 131. <i>Antonius Artavasdem Armeniæ regem fide data perductum in vincula conjici jussit.</i> Epit. 132. <i>Cæsar in Illyrico Dalmatas domuit.</i> Dio XLIX. 38. ἤδη ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ᾧ ὁ τῷ Ἀντώνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Λούκιος Λίβων ὑπάτευσον προεχωρηκότος, τῶν τε νοσαλώτων τινὲς καὶ Δαλμάται σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπανάστησαν. καὶ Παννονίους μὲν ὁ Γέμιος—ἀνικτήσατο, τοὺς τε Σαλάσσους—ὁ Μεσσαλᾶς Οὐαλέριος ἐχειράσατο· ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοὺς Δαλμάτας πρότερος μὲν ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπεστράτευσεν. Sueton. Aug. c. 20. <i>Externa bella duo omnino per se gessit, Dalmaticum adolescens adhuc, et Antonio devicto Cantabriculum</i> [conf. a. 24]. Appian, having described the Dalmatian war Illyr. c. 25—27. ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ Δαλμάτας μετῆι c. 24. adds c. 27. ἐς Ῥώμην ἐπαγγέλλειν ὑπατεύσαν ἐν Βολκατίῳ Τύλλῳ [Jan. B. C. 33]. which fixes this campaign of <i>Cæsar</i> to B. C. 34. The campaign of <i>Messalla</i> is noticed by Appian. Illyr. c. 17. μάλιστα ἠνώχλησαν Σαλασσοὶ τε καὶ Ἰάπυδες οἱ πέραν Ἀλπεων, καὶ Σεγεστανοὶ καὶ Δαλμάται καὶ Δαίσιοι τε καὶ Παῖονες, ὄντες ἐκάς τοῖς Σαλασσοῖς οἱ κορυφὰς οἰκοῦσι τῶν Ἀλπεων,—μέχρι Μεσσάλας Κοροῦνιος αὐτοῖς ἐπιπεμφθεὶς λιμῶν παρεστήσατο. καὶ Σαλασσοὶ μὲν οὕτως ἠλθθησαν. <i>T. Statilius Taurus pro cos. ex Africa a. DCCXIX.</i> [720 Varr.] <i>pridie K. Jul. C. Sosius pro cos. ex Judæa an. DCCXIX. III. Nonas Septembr. C. Norbanus Flaccus pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCXIX. III. Id. Octob. Fast. Capitolin.</i>
33.	721. <i>C. Cæsar II. L. Volcatius Tullus</i> Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 9. Dio XLIX. 43. Καῖσαρ τὴν ὑπάτειαν (ἤρξε γὰρ μετὰ Λούκιου τοῦ Τούλλου δεύτερον) τῇ πρώτῃ εὐθὺς ἡμέρᾳ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἀντωνίου τρόπον [conf. a. 34] ἀπέειπε. <i>C. Cæsar et L. Vulcatius</i> Cassiod.	Dio XLIX. 44. Ἀντώνιος—ἤλασε μὲν μέχρι τοῦ Ἀράξου ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους στρατεύσαν· ἠρκέσθη δὲ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον ὁμολογίᾳ,—ἵς τε τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Καίσαρος πολέμῳ ὥρμησεν. Media with Armenia is conquered by the Parthians: Dio Ibid. <i>Agrippa ædile</i> : Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 9. <i>M. Agrippa ædilis post primum consulatum, Imperatore Cæsare Augusto II. L. Volcatio coss. anno post Urbem conditam DCCXIX.—Tepulæ rivum interceptit, acquisitæque ab inventore nomen Juliæ datum est.—Eodem anno Agrippa ductus Appiæ, Anionis, Marcia, pæne dilapsos restituit, et singulari cura compluribus salientibus aquis instruxit Urbem.</i> Dio XLIX. 43. τῷ δ' ὑστέρῳ ἔτει [sc. post Antonium II. et Libonem coss.] ἀγορανόμος ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἐκὼν ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. conf. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15. Dio

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Hieronimus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 186. 2. <i>M. Bavius poeta, quem Virgilius Bucolicis [III. 90.] notat, in Cappadocia moritur.</i> According to Servius ad locum, <i>Virgil</i> Georg. I. 210. <i>Serite hordeu campis</i>—had been ridiculed by <i>Bavius</i>: <i>Sane reprehensus Virgilius dicitur a Bavio et Maro hoc versu: "Hordeu qui dixit,"</i> &amp;c. If the account of Servius and the date of Hieronimus are accurate, the first book of the <i>Georgics</i> was written before B. C. 35.</p>
	<p>Death of <i>Sallust</i>: Hieronimus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 186. 2. <i>Sallustius diem obiit quadriennio ante Actiacum bellum.</i> The numbers correspond. The battle of Actium was fought Ol. 187. 2. four years after the present date. But, as <i>Sallust</i> died in May, his death may be referred to the close of Ol. 186. 2. May B. C. 34. The death of <i>Sallust</i>, however, is placed in B. C. 39, coss. <i>Censorino et Sabino</i> by the Alexandrine Chronicle: Ol. 183. 4. <i>Cleopatra</i> 8°. ὑπ. Ἀλβίου [i. Καλβίνου] καὶ Πουλλίωνος. Ol. 184. 1. <i>Cleop.</i> 9°. ..... Σαλούστιος ἀπέθανε πρὸ τριῶν Ἰδῶν Μαίων. Ol. 184. 2. <i>Cleop.</i> 10°. ὑπ. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου. He describes the consuls of Ol. 185. 1. B. C. 40, Ol. 185. 3. B. C. 38 (see <i>Introd.</i> p. vi.): and the death of <i>Sallust</i> is placed in the intermediate year <i>III. Id. Mai.</i> where the consuls are wanting.</p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 21. <i>C. Melissus Spoletinus, ingenuus, sed ob discordiam parentum expositus, cura et industria educatoris sui altiora studia percepit, ac Macenati pro grammatico muneri datus est. cui quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, quanquam adserente matre permansit tamen in statu servitutis presentemque conditionem veræ origini anteposuit: quare cito manumissus Augusto et insinuatus est. Quo delegante curam ordinandarum bibliothecarum in Octaviæ porticu suscepit. Atque, ut ipse tradit, sexagesimum ætatis annum agens libellos Ineptiarum, qui nunc Jocorum inscribuntur, componere instituit, absolvitque centum et quinquaginta,</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>Augusto II. et Tullo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	XLVIII. 32. refers the bringing of the <i>Aqua Julia</i> into the city to B. C. 40, and the restitution of the <i>Aqua Marcia</i> to B. C. 34: XLIX. 42. If U. C. DCCXIX is the genuine date of Frontinus, and not that of his editor, Frontinus adopted the Catonian computation.
32.	Ol. 187. U. C. Varr. 722. <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> C. <i>Sosius</i> Cassiod. Dio XLIX. 41. L. 2. Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 22. Sueton. Aug. c. 17. <i>Henobarbo et Sossio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Preparations for the war between <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> : Dio L. 2—7. Ibid. c. 9. Ἀντώνιος—ἤρμησε μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τὸν πόλεμον ἀδοκίτας σφίσι ποιησόμενος, ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Κέρκυραν—οὐκέτι περαιτέρω προεχώρησεν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον (ἦδη γὰρ ἐκ μετοπώρου ἦν) ἀναπλεύσας αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν Πάτραις παρεχίμασε. Suetonius Aug. c. 17. marks the time: <i>M. Antonii societatem abruptit tandem.—Remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes: atque inter alios C. Sesium et (T.) Domitium tunc adhuc consules.</i>
31.	723. C. <i>Cæsar III.</i> M. <i>Valerius Messalla Corvinus</i> Dio L. 10. Vell. II. 84. C. <i>Cæsar II.</i> et M. <i>Messala</i> Cassiod. who does not compute the first consulship of <i>Octavianus</i> in B. C. 43, when he was consul <i>suffectus</i> . <i>Augusto III. et Messala</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Actium: Dio L. 14—35. Velleius II. 85. 86. Plutarch. Anton. c. 66—68. Liv. Epit. 133. Oros. VI. 19. κατὰ τὴν δευτέραν τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου μηνὸς Zonar. X. p. 526. C. Dio LI. 1. τοιαύτη τις ἡ ναυμαχία αὐτῶν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγένετο.—τότε πρῶτον ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ κράτος πᾶν μόνος ἔσχεν ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἀπαρβύμησιν τῶν τῆς μοναρχίας αὐτοῦ ἐτῶν ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας ἀκριβοῦσθαι. Sueton. Aug. c. 8. <i>Cum Antonio per duodecim fere annos, novissime per quatuor et quadraginta solus rempublicam tenuit.</i> The same dates are given in Eutrop. VII. 8. Sueton. Aug. c. 17. <i>Navali prælio apud Actium vicit, in serum dimicatione protracta, ut in navi victor pernoctaverit.</i> The movements of <i>Cæsar</i> after the battle are described by Suetonius Ibid. <i>Ab Actio cum Samum insulam in hiberna se recepisset, turbatus nuntiis de seditione militum—repetit Italiam:—nec amplius quam XXVII dies Brundisii commoratus Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Egyptum petit.</i>
30.	724. C. <i>Cæsar IV.</i> M. <i>Licinius Crassus</i> Dio LI. 4. Oros. VI. 19.	<i>Cæsar</i> gains <i>Antony's</i> fleet <i>Kalendis Sextilibus</i> : which was followed by the death of <i>Antony</i> : Oros. VI. 19. <i>Kal. Sextilibus prima luce Antonius cum ad instruendam classem in portum descenderet, subito</i>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>quibus et alios diversos postea addidit. Fecit et novum genus Togatarum inscripsitque Trabeatas.</i> Conf. Ovid. ex Ponto IV. 16, 30. <i>Et tua cum socco Musa, Melisse, levis.</i> The Octavian library was founded in B. C. 33: Dio XLIX. 43. ὁ δ' οὖν Καῖσαρ [coss. <i>Cæsare II. et Volcatio</i>]—ἐπειδὴ οἱ Δαλμάται παντελῶς ἐκχειράντο τὰς τε στοὰς ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς ἀποθήκας τῶν βιβλίων τὰς Ὀκταουϊανὰς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ κληθείσας κατεσκέυασε. <i>Melissus</i> is named by Hieronymus at B. C. 4. conf. a.</p> <p><i>Horace</i> mentions Sat. II. 6, 40. the seventh year of his friendship with <i>Mæcenas</i>: <i>Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus.</i> Seven years computed from B. C. 40 (conf. a.) would give B. C. 33, and agree with the date of Bentley for Sat. lib. II. conf. a. 38.</p>
<p>The libraries at Pergamus are said at this time to have contained 200,000 volumes: Plutarch. Anton. c. 58. Ἀντωνίων χάρισασθαι αὐτῇ (τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ) τὰς ἐκ Περγᾶμου βιβλιοθήκας, ἐν αἷς εἴκοσι μυριάδες βιβλίων ἀπλῶν ἦσαν.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Atticus</i>: Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 22. <i>Pridie Kal. Aprilis Cn. Domitio C. Sosio coss. decessit.</i> At the age of seventy-seven: <i>Quum septem et septuaginta annos compleret</i> Idem Ib. c. 21.</p>
<p><i>Tyrannio</i> the younger is brought to Rome: Suidas: Τυραννίων ὁ νεώτερος, Φοίνιξ, πατὴρ Ἀρτεμιδάρου, μαθητὴς Τυραννίανος τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου διδὸν καὶ ὠνομάσθη Τυραννίων, πρότερον καλούμενος Διοκλῆς. αἰχμάλωτος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς γενόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ πολέμου Ἀντωνίου καὶ Καίσαρος ὑπὸ τινος Δύμαντος ὠνήθη, τοῦ Καίσαρος ὄντος ἀπελευθέρου. εἶτα ἐδωρήθη Τερεντίᾳ τῇ τοῦ Κικέρωνος γυναικί· ἐλευθερωθεὶς δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ, καὶ ἔγραψε βιβλία ὀκτω πρὸς τοῖς ξ'. Kuster observes: <i>Hic est Tyrannio ille quem Strabo se audivisse testatur.</i> But, as <i>Strabo</i> names <i>Tyrannio of Amisus</i> (conf. a. 71), we must understand him to speak of the elder <i>Tyrannio</i>.</p> <p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 187. 2. <i>Nicetes et Hybreas et Theodorus et Plutio nobilissimi artis rhetoricæ Græci præceptores habentur.</i> For <i>Nicetes</i> see App. c. 12. N°. 188*. For <i>Hybreas</i> conf. a. 40. For <i>Theodorus</i> conf. a. 6.</p>	<p><i>Horatii</i> Epod. 1. was written before the battle of Actium. Epod. 7. refers to the war as then impending. Epod. 9. is written immediately after the battle. Epod. 11, 7. appears to be written in December. Epod. 13. in winter before the end of the civil war. Epod. 16. also before the end of the civil war. These incidents confirm the date of Bentley (conf. a. 38) for the Book of Epodes.</p>
<p><i>Athenodorus</i> the preceptor of <i>Augustus</i> governs Tarsus: Strabo XIV. p. 674. Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ τοῦ Σάνδωνος, ὃν καὶ Κανανίτην</p>	<p><i>Cornelius Gallus</i> is appointed præfect of Egypt: Dio LI. 17. ἐκ δὲ τούτου [Sept. B. C. 30] τὴν τε Αἴγυπτον ὑποτελῆ ἐποίησε καὶ τῷ Γάλλῳ τῷ Κορνηλίῳ ἐπέτρεψε. Strabo XVII.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>C. Cæsar III. et M. Crassus</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31.</p> <p><i>Augusto IIII. et Grasso</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Inscriptio apud Signinum p. 142. b. ad ann. Capit. 723.</p> <p><i>Imp. Cæsar IIII.</i>  <i>K. Jul. C. Antistius</i>  <i>Id. Sept. M. Tullius</i>  <i>M. Licinius.</i></p> <p>De <i>M. Tullio Cicrone filio consule</i> Plin. H. N. XXII. 6. Dio LI. 19. conf. Fabric. ad Dion. l. c.</p>	<p><i>universæ naves ad Casarem transierunt.—Deinde imminente Casare turbataque civitate idem Antonius sese ferro transverberavit.</i> Conf. Dion. LI. 10. Plutarch. Anton. c. 76. 77. Liv. Epit. 133. Death of <i>Cleopatra</i>: Dio LI. 13. 14. Liv. Ibid. Plutarch. Anton. c. 86. ἰτελεύτησε δὲ Κλεοπάτρα μὲν ἐνὸς ἑόντα τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη βιώσασα, καὶ τούτων ἑὺς καὶ εἴκοσι βασιλεύσασα.—Ἀντώνιον δ' οἱ μὲν ἦξ οἱ δὲ τρισὶ τὰ πενήκοντα ὑπερβαλεῖν φασίν. Zonaras X. p. 530. D. has the same expressions. <i>Antony</i> is said by Appian Civ. V. 8. to be forty years of age—ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα γεγονώς—at his first connexion with <i>Cleopatra</i> in B. C. 41 after the battle of Philippi; which would suppose him in his fifty-second year at the time of his death. Velleius II. 87. <i>Proximo anno</i> [the year after the battle of Actium] <i>persecutus reginam Antoniumque Alexandream, ultimam bellis civilibus imposuit manum.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar III. [conf. a. 31. 1.] et M. Crassus.</i> His <i>cons. Nicopolim Cæsar construit, ludos Actiacos instituit.</i> For <i>Nicopolis</i> see Pausan. V. 23, 2, VII. 18, 6. X. 38, 2.</p>
29.	<p>725. <i>C. Cæsar V. Sex. Appuleius</i> Dio LI. 20. LII. 41. Oros. VI. 20.</p> <p><i>C. Cæsar IV.</i> Cassiod. et sic deinceps: conf. a. 31.</p> <p><i>Augusto V. et Apuleio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Liv. Epit. 133. <i>Cæsar—in urbem reversus tres triumphos egit: unum ex Illyrico, alterum ex Actiaca victoria, tertium de Cleopatra: inposito fine civilibus bellis altero et vigesimo anno.</i> Dio LI. 21. τοῦ δὲ δὴ θέρους ἔς τε τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἔς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπικραιώθη—ἐώρτασε δὲ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τὰ τε τῶν Παννονίων καὶ τὰ τῶν Δαλματῶν—ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡ πρὸς τῷ Ἀκτίῳ ναυκρατία (ἐώρτάσθη), καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ ἡ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καταστροφή. Sueton. Aug. c. 22. <i>Curules triumphos tres egit: Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum, continuo triduo omnes.</i> These triumphs were in the month <i>Sextilis</i>: conf. Macrobi. Sat. I. 12. Orosius VI. 20. erroneously places them <i>VIII. Idus Januarias</i>, and contrary to his own narrative in c. 19. <i>Cæsar—in Asiam ad hiberna concessit, ac post per Græciam Brundisium pervectus est.</i> On the Calends of January <i>Cæsar</i> was at Samos: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23.</p> <p>Temple of Janus shut: Dio LI. 20. Liv. I. 19. Sueton. Aug. c. 22. Oros. VI. 20. Vell. II. 38. The temple was shut by <i>Augustus</i> a second time in B. C. 25. conf. a.</p> <p>To this year belongs an inscription ad calcem Suetonii N°. II. <i>Senatus populusque Romanus Imp. Cæsari Divi Juli f. cos. quinct. cos. designat. sext. Imp. sept. republica conservata.</i> Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 339.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

φασὶν ἀπὸ κάμης τινός, Καίσαρος καθηγήσατο καὶ τιμῆς ἔτυχε μεγάλης· κατιών τε ἐς τὴν πατρίδα ἤδη γηραιὸς κατέλυσε τὴν καθεστῶσαν πολιτείαν, κακῶς φερομένην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἄλλων καὶ Βοηθοῦ, κακοῦ μὲν ποιητοῦ κακοῦ δὲ πολίτου.—ἐπῆρε δ' αὐτὸν καὶ Ἀντώνιος κατ' ἀρχὰς ἀποδεξάμενος τὸ γραφεῖν εἰς τὴν ἐν Φιλίπποις νίκην ἔπος.—(Βοηθός;) διέτιλεσεν ἄγων καὶ φέρων τὴν πόλιν μέχρι τῆς καταστροφῆς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου. τοιαύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν καταλαβὼν ὁ Ἀθηνόδωρος—ἐχρήσατο τῇ δοθείσῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐξουσίᾳ καὶ ἐξέβαλεν αὐτοὺς, καταγνοὺς φυγῇ. He lived to the age of eighty-two: Lucian. *Macrob.* c. 23. Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ῥήτωρ θεοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ διδάσκαλος γινόμενος [conf. a. 44] καὶ σὺν Ἀθηνόδωρῳ τῷ Ταρσιῇ φιλοσόφῳ παιδεύσας αὐτὸν ἐξῆσι ταῦτά τῳ Ἀθηνόδωρῳ ἔτη ὀγδοήκοντα δύο. *Athenodorus* is placed by Eusebius at A. D. 9. See A. D. 9. He would be then in advanced age. Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ Σάνδωνος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ὀκταυΐαν τὴν Καίσαρος ἀδελφὴν is quoted by Plutarch *Poplicol.* c. 17. He is mentioned by Cicero *Ep. Fam.* III. 7. in B. C. 50: *Tu nihil errabis si paulo diligentius—Athenodorus Sandonis filius quid de his rebus dicat attenderis.*

*Dionysius of Halicarnassus* comes to Italy: *Dionys.* *Ant.* I. p. 20—24. ἰγὼ καταπλεύσας εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἅμα τῷ καταλυθῆναι τὸν ἐμφύλιον πόλεμον ὑπὸ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος, ἐβδόμης καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος μεσοῦσης [Ol. 187. 3.], καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἐκείνου χρόνον ἱστῶν δύο καὶ εἴκοσι μέχρι τοῦ παρόντος [conf. a. 7] γινόμενον ἐν Ῥώμῃ διατρέψας, διάλεκτόν τε τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἱμαδῶν—ἐν παντὶ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην διετέλουν πραγματευόμενος.—ὁ δὲ συντάξας αὐτὴν εἰμὶ Διονύσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου Ἀλικαρνασσεύς. He remarks *Ant.* VIII. p. 1725. that the civil wars occurred in his time: τὸν ἐμφύλιον Ῥωμαίων πόλεμον ἐπὶ τῆς ἑμῆς ἡλικίας, ὅς μέγιστος τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ πολέμων ἐγένετο.

Contemporary with *Dionysius* was *Cacilius*: *Dionys.* *ad Pomp.* p. 777. ἰμοὶ καὶ τῷ φιλτάτῳ Καικιλίᾳ, who flourished with *Timagenes* (conf. a. 55) and *Hermagoras* (conf. a. 6) in the reign of

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

p. 819. Γάλλος Κορνέλιος ὁ πρῶτος καταστάβεις ἑπαρχὸς τῆς χώρας. Hieronym. in Euseb. *Chron.* *Olymp.* 187. 3. *Cleopatra et Antonius semet interficiunt et Ægyptus fit Romana provincia: quam primum tenuit Cornelius Gallus de quo Virgilius scribit in Bucolicis.* Donatus in *Vita Virgil.* *Cornelium Gallum—poetam non mediocrem miro amore dilexit Virgilius. Is transtulit Euphorionem in Latinum et libris quatuor amores suos de Cytheride scripsit. Hic primo in amicitia Caesaris Augusti fuit, postea in suspicionem conjurationis contra illum adductus occisus est* [conf. a. 26. 2.]. *Verum usque adeo hunc Gallum Virgilius amarat ut quartus Georgicorum a medio usque ad finem ejus laudem contineret: quem postea jubente Augusto in Aristæi fabulam commutavit.* Idem *Ibid.* *Virgilius ad Bucolica transiit maxime ut Asinium Pollionem, Alphenum Varum, et Cornelium Gallum celebraret, quia in distributione agrorum* [B. C. 41]—*post Philippensem victoriam—indemnem se præstitissent.* *Parthenius* dedicated to Gallus: conf. a. 63. 3.

*Livy* I. 19. records the first shutting of the temple of Janus by *Augustus*: *Post bellum Actiacum, ab Imperatore Casare Augusto, pace terra marique parta.* But not the second. Whence we may conclude with Vossius *de Hist. Lat.* p. 93. that this was written *antequam secundo clauderetur.* The first book, then, appears to have been completed after B. C. 29, and before B. C. 25. conf. a. 25. 2.

B.C.	I. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
28.	<p>Ol. 188. U. C. Varr. 726. <i>C. Cæsar VI. M. Agrippa II.</i> Zonar. X. p. 532. B. Oros. VI. 21. Dio LIII. 1. τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτι ἰκ- τον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤρξε.  <i>Augusto VI. et Agrippa II.</i> Fast. apud No- ris.  For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar V.</i> [conf. a. 31. 1.] <i>et M. Agrippa II.</i> His  <i>cons. Parthorum dissensiones per Cæsarem sedatæ.</i>  <i>Lustrum conditum:</i> Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>In consu-</i>  <i>latu sexto census populi collega M. Agrippa egi, lustrum post annum</i>  <i>alterum et quadragesimum feci (legi): quo lustro civium Romanorum</i>  <i>censita sunt capita quadragiens centum millia et sexaginta tria.....</i>  Euseb. Chron. lib. II. p. 365. <i>Anno Augusti 18°</i> (which he computes  from the death of Cæsar) <i>censu Romæ acto inventa sunt hominum</i>  <i>XLI centena et LXIV millia.</i> Also in Syncellus p. 313. D. the num-  bers are μυριάδες υἱς' καὶ χιλιάδες τέσσαρες. The total number of Roman  citizens, including women and children, might therefore amount through-  out the whole empire to about 16,500,000 persons. The former census,  forty-two years before, was taken in B. C. 70. <i>Pompeio et Crasso cons.</i>  <i>conf. Liv. Epit. 98.</i>  <i>M. Licinius Crassus pro cos. ex Tracia et Geteis an. DCCXXV.</i>  <i>[726 Varr.] IV. Non. Jul. Fast. Capitolin.</i></p>
27.	<p>727. <i>C. Cæsar VII. M. Agrippa III.</i> Dio LIII.  2. Censorin. c. 21. Fasti  Verriani in Januar. et  April.  <i>Augusto VII. et A-</i>  <i>grippa III.</i> Fast. apud  Noris.  For Cassiodorus see  col. 2.  <i>De Agrippa Vell. II.</i>  90.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 134. <i>Cæsar, rebus compositis et omnibus provinciis in</i>  <i>certam formam reductis, Augustus quoque cognominatus est.</i> Cassio-  dorus: <i>C. Cæsar VI.</i> [conf. a. 31. 1.] <i>et M. Agrippa III.</i> His <i>cons.</i>  <i>Cæsar leges protulit, iudices ordinavit, provincias disposuit, et ideo</i>  <i>Augustus cognominatus est.</i> Censorinus c. 21. <i>Hic annus cujus velut</i>  <i>index et titulus est Ulpii et Pontiani consulatus [A. D. 238]—eorum</i>  <i>qui vocantur anni Augustorum est CCLXV.—ex Kal. Jan. quamvis</i>  <i>ex ante diem decimum sextum Kal. Februarii Imperator Cæsar senten-</i>  <i>tia L. Munatii Planci [cf. Vell. II. 91.] a senatu cæterisque civibus Au-</i>  <i>gustus adpellatus est, se VII. et M. Vipsanio Agrippa tertium cons. Sed</i>  <i>Ægyptii, quod biennio ante in potestatem ditionemque populi Romani</i>  <i>venerunt, habuit hunc Augustorum annum CCLXVII.</i> The <i>Anni</i>  <i>Augustani</i> therefore were computed at Rome from Jan. 1. B. C. 27,  and at Alexandria from Jan. 1. B. C. 29. The name of <i>Augustus</i> was  conferred, according to Ovid Fast. I. 587, on the <i>Ides of January</i>:  according to Verrius Flaccus <i>XVII. Kal. Februar.</i> Fasti Verriani in  <i>Januario: XVII. Kal. Feb. Imp. Cæsar.....ppell[at]us ipso VII et</i>  <i>Agrip.....</i>  <i>Tiberius puts on the toga virilis VIII. Kal. Mai.</i> Fasti Verriani in  <i>mense Aprili: VIII. Kal. Mai. Ti. Cæsar togam virilem sumpsit</i>  <i>Imp. Cæsare VII. M. Agripp. III. cos.</i> He was now in his sixteenth  year: conf. a. 42.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Augustus</i>: Suidas: Καικίλιος Σικελιωτῆς Καλλαντιανός· Κάλλαντις δὲ [Καλλακτινός· Κάλλακτις δὲ] πόλις Σικελίας [Athen. VI. p. 272. f. Καικίλιος ὁ ῥήτωρ ὁ ἀπὸ Καλῆς ἀκτῆς] ῥήτωρ, σοφιστεύσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος· [καὶ ἕως Ἀδριανοῦ] καὶ ἀπὸ δούλων, ὡς τινες ἱστορήκασιν, καὶ πρότερον μὲν καλούμενος Ἀρχάγαθος [τὴν δὲ δόξαν Ἰουδαῖος]. See Tour ad Longinum I, 1. for the words ἕως Ἀδ. and τὴν δ. Ἰουδ. and for an account of the works of <i>Cæcilius</i>.</p>	
<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 188. 1. <i>Anaxilaüs Larissæus Pythagoricus et magnus ab Augusto urbe Italiaque pellitur.</i></p>	<p>The death of <i>Varro</i> is placed at this date by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 188. 1. <i>M. Terentius Varro philosophus prope nonagenarius moritur.</i> <i>Varro</i> was now eighty-eight: and in his eighty-eighth year he was still writing: Plin. H. N. XXIX. 4. <i>Nisi M. Varronem scirem LXXXVIII. vitæ anno prodidisse &amp;c.</i> If he was born in Ol. 166. 1. B. C. 116 (conf. a.), he entered his eighty-eighth year Ol. 187. 4. B. C. 29. to which date the account of Pliny may be referred. His death might happen in his eighty-ninth year, within Ol. 188. 1. towards the close of B. C. 28, or the beginning of B. C. 27. Pliny therefore and Hieronymus may be reconciled.</p>
	<p><i>Horatii Carm. I. 2. Vetus Inscriptio: Ad Augustum Cæsarem.</i> Gesner. in argum. <i>Pertinet forte—ad illud ipsum tempus quo Augusti nomen suscepit; quod neque Bentleyanis rationibus [conf. a. 38] repugnat.</i> This coincides indeed with the thirty-eighth year of <i>Horace</i>, but not with the calculations of Bentley: for Bentley anticipated the years of <i>Horace</i>. conf. a. 17. That inscription therefore is one year below his dates. <i>Hor. Carm. I. 37.</i> was composed after the death of <i>Cleopatra</i>. <i>Augustus</i> meditated an expedition to Britain in B. C. 27: Dio LIII. 22. to which <i>Horace Carm. I. 35, 30.</i> alludes:—<i>iturum Cæsarem in ultimos orbis Britannos.</i> These two particulars may agree with the date of Bentley. But <i>Carm. I. 24.</i> was written after the death of <i>Varus</i>: consequently after B. C. 24. conf. a. The argument to <i>Carm. I. 35.</i> apud Gesn., which supposes that ode to have been written <i>post Varianam cladem</i>, contains a strange anachronism. The defeat of <i>Varus</i> in Germany occurred in A. D. 9 (conf. a.), sixteen years after the death of <i>Horace</i>.</p> <p><i>Tibullus</i> was the companion of <i>Messalla</i> in his war in Aquitania: <i>Tibull. I. 7, 9. Non sine me est tibi partus honos.</i> The war for which <i>Messalla</i> triumphed in October</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the government for ten years: Dio LIII. 18. βουλευθεὶς πόρρω σφᾶς ἀπαγαγεῖν τοῦ τι μοναρχικὸν φρονεῖν δοκεῖν, ἐς δέκα ἔτη τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν δοθέντων οἱ ὑπέστη.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> goes into Spain: Dio LIII. 22. ἐξώρμησε μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐς τὴν Βρεττανίαν στρατεύσων, ἐς δὲ ἐλθὼν τὰς Γαλατίας ἐλθὼν ἐνταῦθα διέτριψεν.—κάντευθεν ὅς τι τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἀρίκειτο καὶ κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐκείνην. Suetonius attests that he was in Spain on the Calends of January B.C. 26. conf. a. 25.</p> <p><i>M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus pro cos. ex Gallia a. DCCXXVI. [727 Varr.] VII. K. Oct. Fast. Capitolin. conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 38. Tibullus I. 7.</i></p> <p><i>At te victrices lauros, Messalla, gerentem Portabat niveis currus eburnus equis.</i></p> <p>Conf. II. 5, 117. He had been victorious over the Aquitani: Tibull. I. 7. Idem II. 1, 33.</p> <p><i>Gentis Aquitanæ celebr Messalla triumphis.</i></p> <p>Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 726 confounds this with the war against the Salassi seven years before: conf. a. 34.</p>
26.	<p>728. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus VIII. T. Statilius Taurus</i> Dio LIII. 23.</p> <p><i>Augusto VIII. et Tauro</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>C. Augustus Cæsar VII. et T. Statilius Cassiod.</i></p>	<p>Dio LIII. 23. αὐτὸς τε τὸ ὄγδοον σὺν τῷ Ταύρῳ τῷ Στατιλίῳ ὑπάτευσεν.—ὁ δὲ ἐλθὼν Γάλλος Κορνήλιος [præfect of Egypt] καὶ ἐξύβρισεν ὑπὸ τῆς τιμῆς.—κατηγορήθη τε οὖν ἐκ' αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐαλερίου Λαργου ἐταίρου τε οἱ καὶ συμβιωτοῦ ὄντος, καὶ ἠτιμάθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου.—γενομένου δὲ τούτου, καὶ ἄλλοι αὐτῷ συχνοὶ ἐπέθεντο καὶ γραφὰς κατ' αὐτοῦ πολλὰς ἐπήνεγκαν καὶ ἡ γερουσία ἅπασα ἀλῶναι τε αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις καὶ φυγεῖν τῆς οὐσίας στερηθέντα—ἰψηρίσατο καὶ ὁ μὲν περιελγίσας ἐπὶ τούτοις αὐτὸν προκατεχρήσατο. <i>Reversus cum furtorum arcesseretur et populatæ provinciæ—stricto incubuit ferro</i> Ammian. XVII. 4, 5. conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 66. The death of Gallus is referred by Hieronymus ad Euseb. Chron. to Ol. 188. 2. <i>Cornelius Gallus Foro-Julien-sis poëta—quadragesimo ætatis suæ anno propria se manu interfecit.</i> which may be reconciled with the date of Dio. But if Gallus was in his fortieth year in Ol. 188. 2. B.C. 27, his birth is fixed to B.C. 66. the close of Ol. 178. 2. Janus Dousa in</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>B. C. 27 (see col. 2.) was probably carried on in B. C. 28. <i>Tibullus</i> elsewhere mentions his patron <i>Messalla</i>: IV. 1, 197. <i>Sum quodcumque tuum est</i>. conf. IV. 8, 5. I. 3, 1—56. I. 5, 31. He celebrates <i>Messalla</i> IV. 1. and refers to his victories I. 1, 53. In B. C. 28 <i>Tibullus</i> might be thirty years of age: conf. a. 18. On the birth of <i>Tibullus</i> and <i>Propertius</i> Heyne remarks in <i>Vita Virgilii ad annum U. C. Varr. 711. Hoc anno—Ovidius natus est, nec multo ante Propertius. Tibullus autem jam ante (anno) 705 [B. C. 49] natus erat [natus est anno 705 exeunte Heyn. in Vita Tibulli]: quanquam alii ejus natales ad annum 690 [B. C. 64] Propertii autem ad annum 697 [B. C. 57] referre volunt.</i> The testimony to the age of <i>Tibullus</i> is contained in the lines of <i>Domitius</i>: conf. a. 18. and the years assigned are founded upon the value of the term <i>juvenis</i>. But B. C. 49 is too low a date, because he would be only six years older than <i>Ovid</i>, and yet <i>Propertius</i> came between them: conf. ann. 36. 18. And B. C. 64 is too high, because <i>Gallus</i>, who preceded <i>Tibullus</i>, would be only two years older: conf. a. 26. 2. For the age of <i>Propertius</i> conf. a. 36. Heyne adds <i>Ibid. Catullus circa 705 [B. C. 49] obierat.</i> This is an error, because <i>Catullus</i> saw <i>Vatinius</i> consul in U. C. 707, towards the end of B. C. 47: conf. a. 47.</p> <p><i>Vitruvius</i> de Archit. V. 1. names <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Pronai ædis Augusti.</i> His work was therefore published after B. C. 27. In his address to <i>Augustus</i> proem. lib. I. he attests that he had been favoured by <i>Julius Cæsar</i>, and therefore already known before B. C. 44: <i>Primum parenti tuo fuerum notus;—cum autem concilium celestium in sedibus immortalium cum dedicavisset et imperium parentis in tuam potestatem transtulisset, idem studium meum in ejus memoria permanens in te contulit favorem.</i> He had been recommended to <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Octavia</i>: <i>Ibid. Cum M. Aurelio et P. Numisio et Cn. Cornelio ad apparitionem balistarum—fui præsto, et cum eis commoda accepi, quæ cum primo mihi tribuisti, recognitionem per sororis commendationem servasti.</i></p>
	<p><i>Sueton.</i> de illustr. Gramm. c. 16. <i>Q. Cæcilius Epirota Tusculi natus, libertus Attici Satrii equitis Romani, ad quem sunt Ciceronis Epistolæ, cum filiam patroni nuptam M. Agrippæ doceret suspectus in ea et ab hoc remotus ad Cornelium Gallum se contulit, vixitque una familiarissime; quod ipsi Gallo inter gravissima crimina ab Augusto obijcitur. Post deinde damnationem mortemque Galli scholam aperuit; sed ita ut paucis et tantum adolescentibus præciperet, prætextato nemini, nisi si cujus parenti hoc officium negare non posset.</i></p> <p><i>Propertius</i> applied to poetry after <i>Tibullus</i>, and was already in reputation before the rise of <i>Ovid</i>: conf. a. 18. and was now probably twenty-five years of age: conf. a. 36. The dates which are marked in his poems confirm this ac-</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Schediasm. who produces no testimony except this passage from Euseb. Chron. without any authority makes <i>Gallus</i> forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and places his birth at B. C. 74. <i>Gallus</i> had been appointed præfect of Egypt about September B. C. 30: conf. a. 30. 4.</p> <p><i>Sex. Appuleius pro cos. ex Hispania a. DCCXXVII. [728 Varr.] VII. K. Febr. Fast. Capitolin.</i></p>
25.	<p>729. C. Cæsar Augustus IX. M. Junius Silanus Fast. Capitolin. Dio LIII. 25.</p> <p><i>Augusto IX et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 25. ὁ Αὐγουστος (ἤδη δὲ ἑνατον μετὰ Μάρκου Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτειν) ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς Σαλάσσους Τερέντιον Οὐάβρωνα ἐπεψεν—αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Αὐγουστος πρὸς τε τοὺς Ἀστυρας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Κανταβροὺς ἅμα ἐπολέμησε. Liv. Epit. 135. <i>Bellum—a Casare adversus Hispanos gestum refertur: et Salassi gens Alpina perdomiti.</i> Cassiod. C. Aug. Cæsar VIII. et M. Silanus. <i>His coss. Cantabros, Germanos, Salassos, Cæsar perdomuit.</i> Orosius VI. 21. places the war with the Cantabri and Astures in B. C. 28: <i>Imperatore Augusto Casare sexies et bis M. Agrippa consulibus Cæsar—in Hispanias ipse cum exercitu profectus est.</i> And supposes the war to last five years: Ibid. <i>Cantabrico bello per quinque annos acto—Cæsar Romam rediit.</i> But it is manifest from Dio that <i>Augustus</i> in his sixth and seventh consulships was at Rome. And the order of the narrative in Livy Epit. 134. 135. places the Cantabrian war after the seventh consulship B. C. 27. <i>Augustus</i> was in Spain Jan. 1. B. C. 26, and Jan. 1. B. C. 25, when he entered upon his eighth and ninth consulships: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23.</p> <p>The temple of Janus is shut a second time by <i>Augustus</i> according to Dio LIII. 26—28. Αὐγουστος μὲν ταῦτά τε ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἐπραξε [in Spain in B. C. 25] καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἰανοῦ τεμένισμα, ἀνισχθέν δι' αὐτοῦς, ἐκλείσιν.—ἐκ δὲ τούτου δέκατον ὁ Αὐγουστος μετὰ Γαίου Νωρβανοῦ ἤρξε [B. C. 24]. Oros. VI. 21. <i>Tunc [after the Cantabrian war] secundo per Cæsarem—clausus est Janus.</i> The temple was thrice shut by <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Janum—ter clusit</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 22. Attested by Orosius VI. 22. U. C. DCCLII. <i>Cæsar Augustus—Jani portas tertio ipse tunc clausit.</i> Although erring in the date. We have</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>count of his time. He mentions the recent death of <i>Gallus</i>: II. 34, 91. That poem appears to have been written in B. C. 25, or 24. during the absence of <i>Augustus</i> in Spain: conf. a. 24. He describes the battle of Actium, and the fall of <i>Antony</i>: II. 1, 34. II. 15, 44. III. 9, 56. IV. 6, 17, 18. These therefore were written at least after B. C. 30. He speaks III. 11, 29. of the death of <i>Cleopatra</i>, and names <i>Augustus</i> v. 50. which places that piece below B. C. 27. The death of <i>Marcellus</i> B. C. 23 is mentioned in III. 18. Elegg. II. 10. III. 4. III. 5. were written after B. C. 20: or at least after B. C. 23. conf. ann. 23. 2. 20. 2. Eleg. IV. 6. contains an allusion to <i>Caius</i> and <i>Lucius</i>, the grandsons of <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Differat in pueros ista tropæa suos</i> v. 82. and was probably written many years after B. C. 17, when <i>Lucius</i> was born: conf. a. 17. 2. <i>Gallus</i>, to whom <i>Propertius</i> addresses Elegg. I. 5. 10. 13. 20. has been without reason supposed to be <i>Cornelius Gallus</i> the poet. There is nothing to mark that he is addressing the poet <i>Gallus</i>: and it is said of <i>Gallus</i> by <i>Propertius</i> I. 5, 23. <i>Nec tibi nobilitas poterit succurrere amanti</i>; while <i>Gallus</i> the præfect was <i>ex infima fortuna</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 66. Burman. ad Ovid. Amor. III. 9. for this reason properly distinguishes them. A third <i>Gallus</i>, a kinsman of <i>Propertius</i>, who was slain soon after the siege of <i>Perusia</i> B. C. 41 (conf. <i>Propert.</i> I. 21. 22.), has been also confounded by some with the præfect <i>Gallus</i>.</p>
	<p><i>Hieronym.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 188. 4. <i>Munatius Plancus Ciceronis discipulus orator habetur insignis: qui quum Galliam Comatam regeret Lugdunum condidit. Senec. Epist.</i> 91. <i>Huic colonie (Lugduno) ab origine sua centesimus annus est.—A Planco deducta in hanc frequentiam loci opportunitate convaluit.</i> <i>Dio XLVI.</i> 50. records the foundation by <i>Silanus</i>, <i>Lepidus</i>, and <i>Plancus</i>, <i>coss. Hirtio et Pansa</i> B. C. 43, eighteen years before the present date. <i>De Planco</i> conf. ann. 43. 2. 27. 2.</p> <p><i>Horace Carm.</i> II. 4, 23. mentions his fortieth year: <i>Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum.</i> He completed his fortieth year in December B. C. 25. conf. a. 65. In <i>Carm.</i> II. 6, 2. the mention of the <i>Cantabri</i> is consistent with the date of Bentley: conf. ann. 25. 2. 24. 2. <i>Carm.</i> II. 10. was written before the death of <i>Murena</i>: consequently before B. C. 22. But <i>Carm.</i> II. 9. refers to the advantages in the East obtained in B. C. 20. conf. a. 20. 2. <i>Dion. LIV.</i> 9. and therefore falls below the date assigned by Bentley: conf. a. 38.</p> <p>The notes of time which occur in the <i>Georgics</i> are collected by Heyne in <i>Vita Virgil.</i> ad annos U. C. Varr. 724. 725. and he concludes that the <i>Georgics</i>, in which the name of <i>Augustus</i> does not appear, were probably completed before B. C. 27. But as a part of lib. IV. as it now stands, was composed after the death of <i>Gallus</i>, conf. a. 30. the</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		no evidence to shew when Janus was shut the third time.
24.	<p>Ol. 189. U.C. Varr. 730. C. <i>Cæsar Augustus X.</i> C. <i>Norbanus Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LIII. 28.</p> <p><i>Augusto X. et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 29. ἐπὶ Ἀραβίαν τὴν εὐδαίμονα καλουμένην, ἧς Σαβᾶς ἐβασίλευεν, Αἴλιος Γάλλος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἀρχῶν ἐπιστράτευσε. Strabo XVII. p. 819. Γάλλος Αἴλιος μέρος τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ φρουρᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβαλὼν εἴρηται τίνα τρόπον ἐξήλεγε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολέμους ὄντας. εἰ δὲ μὴ ὁ Συλλαῖος αὐτὸν προὔδειον, καὶ κατεστρέψατο τὴν Εὐδαίμονα πᾶσαν.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: C. <i>Aug. Cæsar IX. et C. Norbanus. His coss. Astures et Cantabri per L. Lanium perdomiti.</i> <i>Augustus</i> in this year returned from Spain: Dio LIII. 28. The renewed war which Cassiodorus notices is described by Dio c. 29. οἱ Κανταβροὶ οἱ τε Ἀστυγες, ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας Λούκιον Αἰμίλιον ἀρχόντα αὐτῆς καταλιπὼν ἀπηλλάγη, ἐπανάστησαν.—ταχέως μίντοι ἐχειρώθησαν. Eusebius Chron. lib. II. p. 366. places the subjugation of the Cantabri in the twentieth year of <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Anno Augusti 20<sup>o</sup>. Olymp. 189. 2. Augustus Calabriam et Galatiam</i> [i. <i>Cantabriam et Gallaciam cum Scalig.</i>] <i>rectigales fecit.</i> The twentieth year of <i>Augustus</i>, according to Eusebius (when corrected) being in reality coincident with Ol. 189. 1. [see A. D. 14] will give the present year B. C. 24 for the date of Eusebius.</p>
23.	<p>731. C. <i>Cæsar Augustus XI.</i> A. <i>Terentius Varro Murena</i></p> <p><i>Murena</i> [in mag. mort.] <i>est in c. l. f. c.</i> [Cn. Calpurnius Piso.] Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>ὁ Αὐγουστος ἑνδεκατὸν μετὰ Καλπουρνίου Πείσωνος ἀρχᾶς Dio LIII. 30. <i>Augusto XI. et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>C. <i>Aug. Cæsar X. et Cn. Piso</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>The tribunician power for life is voted to <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIII. 32. ἡ γερουσία ἐξέμαρχον αὐτὸν διὰ βίου εἶναι ἐψηφίσατο. Tacitus Ann. I. 9. coincides with Dio in the date: <i>Continuata per septem et triginta annos tribunicia potestas.</i> But if the thirty-seventh year had commenced in U. C. Varr. 767, when <i>Augustus</i> died, the first year would commence in U. C. 731. The tribunician years of <i>Augustus</i> were dated from V. <i>Kal. Jul.</i> Conf. Fabric. ad Dion. LIII. 17. Noris. ad Cen. Pis. p. 261.</p> <p>Death of <i>Marcellus</i> (de quo Virgil. <i>Æn.</i> VI. 861—887. Propert. III. 18.) in his ædileship in this year: Dio LIII. 30. 31. 33. Plutarch. <i>Marcell.</i> c. 30. ἀγορανομῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐτελεύτησε νόμῳ, Καίσαρος θυγατρὶ χρόνον εὖ πολλὸν συνοικήσας. Vell. II. 93. <i>Munere adilitatis edito decessit.</i> After the first of August: Plin. II. N. XIX. 1. <i>Marcellus—in adilitate sua avunculo XI. consule Calend. Augusti velis forum in-umbravit ut salubrius litigantes consisterent.</i> In his twentieth year: Propert. III. 18, 15. <i>Occidit, et misero steterat vigesimus annus.</i></p> <p>The eleventh consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. <i>Aug.</i> c. 26. <i>Consulatum vicesimo atatis anno invasit</i> [B. C. 43].—<i>Secundum consulatum post IX annos</i> [B. C. 33], <i>tertium anno interjecto gessit</i> [B. C. 31]: <i>sequentes usque ad undecimum continuavit</i> [cf. Vell. II. 89]:—<i>duodecimum magno, id est XVII annorum intervallo</i> [B. C. 5], <i>et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultro petiit.</i> He was consul designatus XIII. in B. C. 3 [biennio post], and consul in B. C. 2. Sueton. <i>Ibid.</i> <i>Quinque medios consulatus a sexto ad undecimum annuos gessit: ceteros autem</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	poem must have been completed after B. C. 26. It appears probable that a part of the poem was written at least ten years before: conf. a. 35.
<p><i>Strabo</i> XVI. p. 780. mentions the expedition of <i>Gallus</i> into Arabia: πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀραβας στρατεία νεωστὶ γενηθεῖσα ἐφ' ἡμῶν, ὣν ἡγεμὼν ἦν Αἴλιος Γάλλος, διδάσκει τῶν τῆς χώρας ἰδιωμάτων. τοῦτον δ' ἐπεμψεν ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ διαπειρασόμενον τῶν ἐθνῶν. <i>Plin.</i> H. N. VI. 28. <i>Romana arma solus in eam terram adhuc intulit Aelius Gallus ex equestri ordine.</i> <i>Strabo</i> himself was in Egypt in the time of <i>Gallus</i>: XVII. p. 816. καὶ γὰρ δὲ παρὼν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων μετὰ Γάλλου Αἰλίου καὶ τοῦ πλείους τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ φίλων τε καὶ στρατιωτῶν περὶ ἄραν πρώτην ἔκρουσα τοῦ ψόφου [of <i>Memnon's</i> statue]. He mentions his visit to Egypt again XVII. p. 812. ὁ γοῦν ἡμέτερος ξένος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐντίμων, αὐτόθι μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς, κ. τ. λ. and p. 818. ἤλθομεν εἰς Φίλας ἐκ Σύνης ἀπὴν δὲ ἡμαλοῦ σφόδρα πεδίου κ. τ. λ. He was still employed in writing his Geography in A. D. 18. forty-two years after this date; and was now at the least thirty years of age. See A. D. 14.</p>	<p><i>Hieronym.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 189. 1. <i>Quintilius Cremonensis Virgilii et Horatii familiaris moritur.</i> His death is lamented by <i>Horace</i> Carm. I. 24. <i>ad Virgilium.</i> <i>Idem</i> Art. Poët. 438. <i>Quintilio si quid recitares, Corrige sodes Hoc, aiebat, et hoc—Vetus Scholiastes: Hic erat Quintilius Varus poeta Cremonensis, amicus Virgilii.</i> <i>Virgil</i> is now employed upon the <i>Æneid</i>. <i>Donatus</i> in <i>Vita: Æneidos viridum capta tanta exstitit fama ut Sext. Propertius non dubitarit sic pradicare</i> [II. 34, 61—66.]: <i>Cedite Romani &amp;c. Augustus vero cum tum forte expeditione Cantabrica abesset et supplicibus atque minacibus per jocos literis efflagitaret, ut sibi de Æneide (ut ipsius verba sunt) vel prima carminis hypographa vel quodlibet colon mitteret, negavit se facturum Virgilius</i> [conf. <i>Macrob. Sat.</i> I. 24.]: <i>cui tamen multo post—recitavit.</i> conf. a. 22. <i>Augustus</i> was engaged in the Cantabrian war in B. C. 25, 24. To this period therefore we may refer that correspondence of <i>Augustus</i> and <i>Virgil</i>; and also that poem of <i>Propertius</i>: which agrees with his mention of the recent death of <i>Gallus</i>: conf. a. 26. In the same poem <i>Propertius</i> bears testimony to the <i>Eclogues</i> v. 67—76. and the <i>Georgics</i> v. 77—80. and to the <i>Argonautics</i> of <i>Varro</i> (conf. a. 82): v. 85. <i>Hac quoque perfecto ludebat Iasone Varro.</i> which were therefore written before B. C. 25.</p>
<p><i>Nestor</i> of <i>Tarsus</i> was the preceptor of <i>Marcellus</i>: <i>Strab.</i> XIV. p. 675. (ἐκ Ταρσοῦ) Ἀκαδημαῖκός Νέστωρ ὁ κατ' ἡμᾶς, ὁ Μαρκέλλου καθηγησάμενος τοῦ Ὀκταουΐας παιδὸς τῆς Καίσαρος ἀδελφῆς. καὶ οὗτος δι' ἐκείνην τῆς πολιτείας διαδεχάμενος τὸν Ἀθηνόδοτον, καὶ ἐστέλεισε τιμώμενος παρὰ τε τοῖς ἡγεμόσι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει. <i>Athenodorus</i>, whom <i>Nestor</i> succeeded, had returned to <i>Tarsus</i> after the fall of <i>Antony</i> B. C. 31. conf. a. 30.</p>	<p><i>Horatii</i> Carm. lib. II. is placed at this date by <i>Bentley</i>: conf. a. 38. Carm. III. 14. celebrates the return of <i>Augustus</i> from Spain: from whence he returned in B. C. 24. The allusion therefore to the Cantabri Carm. III. 8, 22. <i>Cantaber sera domitus catena</i> may be referred to the conclusion of the war in that year. conf. a. 24. 2. and there is no need to understand this (as some have done) of the petty renewed war concluded by <i>Agrippa</i> in B. C. 19. conf. a. 19. 2. The notice of the Parthians in III. 5. we may refer to B. C. 23. see col. 2.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>sex aut IX aut VI aut IV aut III mensibus : secundum vero, paucissimis horis.—Nec omnes Romæ; sed quartum consulatum in Asia</i> [conf. a. 31], <i>quintum in insula Samo, octavum et nonum Tarracone iniit.</i></p> <p>An embassy from Parthia is noticed by Dio LIII. 33. ἐπειδὴ ὁ μὲν Τηριδάτης αὐτὸς παρὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Φραάτου πρίσβεις—ἀφίκοντο [B. C. 23 <i>coss. Aug. XI. et Pisone</i>: conf. c. 30.], ἐς τὴν βουλὴν αὐτοῦς ἐσήγαγε· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο, ἐπιτραπὴς παρ' αὐτῆς τὴν διάγνωσιν, τὸν μὲν Τηριδάτην τῷ Φραάτῃ οὐκ ἐξέδωκε, τὸν δὲ υἱὸν αὐτῶν ὃν πρότερον—εἶχεν ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπὶ τῶ τοῦς τε αἰχμαλώτους καὶ τὰ σημεῖα τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τὰ ἐν τε τῇ τοῦ Κράσσευ καὶ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου συμφερόῃ ἀλόντα κομίσασθαι. This restitution was accomplished in B. C. 20: conf. a. But to this demand of <i>Augustus</i> in B. C. 23 <i>Horace</i> may allude <i>Carm. III. 5.</i> and <i>Virgil Æn. VII. 606.</i></p>
22.	<p>732. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus L. Arruntius</i> Dio LIV. 1. Cassiod. <i>Marcello et Arruntio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Conspiracy and death of <i>Murena</i>: Dio LIV. 1. 3. τῶ ἔτει ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Μάρκελλος καὶ Λούκιος Ἀρρουντίος ὑπάτευσαν—ἐπιβουλὴν ἑτεροὶ συνέστησαν. Φάνιος μὲν γὰρ Καίσιον ἀρχηγὸς αὐτῆς ἐγένετο, συνεπελάβοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι· καὶ σφίσι καὶ ὁ Μουρήνας συνομωμοκίναται, εἰτ' οὖν ἀληθῶς εἶτε καὶ ἐκ διαβολῆς, ἐλέχθη.—καὶ (οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὸ δικαστήριον) ἐρήμην μὲν ὥς καὶ φευξόμενοι ἤλυσαν ἀπισφάγησαν δὲ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον. οὐδὲ ἐπήρκεσαν τῷ Μουρήνῃ οὔτε ὁ Προκούλιος ἀδελφὸς ὢν οὔτε ὁ Μαικήνας τῇ ἀδελφῇ αὐτοῦ συνοικῶν. <i>Sueton. Aug. c. 19. Conjuratiohes complures priusquam invalescerent indicio detectas compressit: et alias alio tempore: Lepidi juvenis, deinde Varronis Murenæ et Fannii Cæpionis.</i> Conf. <i>Vell. II. 91.</i></p> <p>Dio LIV. 5. ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον [sc. <i>Marcello et Arruntio</i> <i>coss.</i>] οἱ Αἰθιοπεῖς οἱ ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκοῦντες προσχώρησαν μέχρι τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ἐλεφαντίνης ἀνομασμένης—ἡγουμένης σφίσι Κανδάκης. πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐνταῦθ' αὖ ποῦ Γάϊον Πιτρώνιον τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχοντα προσίεναι προσηλθόν μὲν ὥς καὶ διαφευξόμενοι, καταληφθέντες δὲ ἐν τῇ δυνάμει ἡττήθησαν κ.τ.λ. Conf. <i>Strab. XVII. p. 820.</i> <i>Strabo</i> adds p. 821. ὁ Πιτρώνιος—ἀπῆρην εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τοὺς μὲν ἐλαττοποίησε χιλίους δὲ Καίσαρι ἐπεμψε νεωστὶ ἐκ Καντάβρων ἥκοντι. <i>Augustus</i> had returned from Spain in B. C. 24: conf. a.</p>
21.	<p>733. <i>M. Lollius Q. Æmilius Lepidus</i> Dio LIV. 6. Cassiod. <i>Hor. Ep. I. 20, 28.</i> <i>Lollio et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Lapis Colotian. apud</i></p>	<p><i>Fasti Capitolini</i>: [Imp. <i>Cæsar Augustus</i> tribu]nic. potest. ... Q. <i>Aimilius Lepid.</i> The second tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> (which commenced <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 22: conf. a. 23) was not yet ended upon <i>Kal. Jan.</i> when these consuls entered upon office. See the years B. C. 23. and A. D. 8. <i>Sigonius</i> p. 146. a. and <i>Marlianus</i> p. 106. ad annum Capitolinum 744 (<i>convenit cum Taciti opinione discrepat autem ab A. C.</i>) without reason suppose that</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Athenæus</i> a Peripatetic philosopher is mentioned by Strabo XIV. p. 670. at this time: τὴν Σελεύκειαν πόλιν.—ἐνταῦθα ἐγένοντο καὶ ἡμᾶς ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου φιλοσόφων Ἀθηναῖός τε καὶ Ξίναρχος ὧν ὁ μὲν Ἀθηναῖος καὶ ἐπολιτεύσατο καὶ ἐδημαγάγησε χρόνον τινὰ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι· εἴτ' ἐμπιστῶν εἰς τὴν Μουρῆνα φίλιαν ἐκείνῳ συνεάλω φύγων [see col. 2.]—ἀναίτιος δὲ φανεῖς ἀφείθη ὑπὸ Καίσαρος.—ὀλίγον δ' ἐπιβιούς χρόνον ἐν συμπτάσει τῆς οἰκίας ἐν ᾗ ᾤκει διεφθάρη, νόκτωρ γενομένη. Fabricius ad Sext. Empir. p. 301. supposes this <i>Athenæus</i> to be no other than <i>Athenæus</i> the rhetorician, who is mentioned by Quintilian. But <i>Athenæus</i> the rhetorician flourished with <i>Hermagoras</i> before <i>Apollonius Molo</i> (conf. a. 62): and probably taught rhetoric seventy years before this date. He was therefore a different person from the Peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia.</p> <p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 189. 3. <i>Pylades Cilix pantomimus, quum veteres ipsi canerent et saltarent, primus Romæ chorum et fistulam sibi præcinere fecit.</i> Conf. Dion. LIV. 17. (who mentions <i>Pylades</i> in B. C. 18 <i>cos. P. et Cn. Lentulis</i>) <i>Athenæum</i> I. p. 20. c. Suidam v. Πυλάδης.</p>	<p><i>Virgil</i> <i>Æn.</i> VI. 862. mentions the death of <i>Marcellus</i>: Donatus in <i>Vita: Augusto multo post</i> [post annum 25: conf. a. 24] <i>perfecta demum materia tres omnino libros recitavit, secundum videlicet quartum et sextum</i> [recitavit primum libros tertium et quartum Serv. ad <i>Æn.</i> IV. 324.]: <i>sed hunc præcipue ob Octaviam; quæ cum recitationi interesset ad illos de filio suo versus "Tu Marcellus eris"—defecisse fertur.</i> Conf. Serv. ad <i>Æn.</i> VI. 862. <i>Marcellus</i> died after Aug. 1. B. C. 23. <i>Augustus</i> went into the East in B. C. 21. from whence he did not return till after the death of <i>Virgil</i> B. C. 19. conf. ann. 21. 2. 19. 2. We may therefore refer that recitation to B. C. 22. The expression <i>multo post</i> is to be understood with some latitude.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 189. 4. <i>Atratinus qui septemdecim natus annos Cælium accusaverat clarus inter oratores habetur; et ad extremum morborum tadio in balneo voluntate exanimatus heredem dereliquit Augustum.</i></p> <p><i>Horace</i> completes his forty-fourth year in December B. C. 21: Epist. I. 20, 27.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Sigon. p. 145. b. Q. <i>Æmilius Lepid.</i> M. Lo....	the Capitoline Marbles differ from other authorities upon this point. <i>L. Sempronius Atratinus pro cos. ex Africa a. DCCXXXII.</i> [733 Varr.] <i>III. Idus Oct.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Augustus</i> winters at Samos: Dio LIV. 7. ὁ γοῦν Αὐγουστος τὸ τε Ἑλληνικὸν διήγαγε καὶ ἐς Σάμον ἐπλευσεν ἰνταυθα̐ τε ἐχειμάσσε, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τῷ ἥρῃ ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Ἀπουλῆσιος καὶ Πούπλιος Σίλιος ὑπάτευσαν [spring B. C. 20] κομισθεὶς πάντα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ διέταξεν.
20.	Ol. 190. U. C. Varr. 734. M. <i>Appuleius P. Silius Nerva</i> Dio · LIV. 7. Cassiod. <i>Apuleio et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. M. <i>Appuleius P. Si...</i>	Cassiodorus: <i>M. Appuleius et P. Silius. His coss. aquilas et signa Crassiana de Parthis Cæsar recepit.</i> Confirmed by Dio LIV. 8. who places it in this year. Sueton. Aug. c. 22. <i>Parthi—signa militaria quæ M. Crasso et M. Antonio ademerant reposcenti reddiderunt.</i> Conf. a. 23. This event is referred to by <i>Propertius</i> II. 10. III. 4, 9. III. 5, ult. IV. 6, 79. by <i>Ovid</i> Trist. II. 1, 228. Fast. VI. 467. by <i>Horace</i> Epist. I. 18, 56. Carm. IV. 15, 6. Birth of <i>Caius Cæsar</i> the grandson of <i>Augustus</i> : Dio LIV. 7. 8. <i>Appuleio et Silio coss.</i> —ἡ Ἰουλία τὸν Γάϊον ὀνομασθέντα ἔτεκε. βουθυτία τί τις τοῖς γενεθλοῖς αὐτοῦ αἰδῖος ἰδύθη. <i>Augustus</i> winters again at Samos: Dio LIV. 9. ὁ Αὐγουστος—τῶν Ἀρμενίων τῶν ἐτέρων τοῦ τε Ἀρταβάζου κατηγορησάντων καὶ τὸν Τιγράνην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ὄντα μεταπεμψαμένων, μετέστειλε τὸν Τιβέριον ὅπως τὸν μὲν ἐκβάλῃ τῆς βασιλείας τὸν δὲ ἐς αὐτὴν ἀποκαταστήσῃ [Conf. Vell. II. 94. 122. Sueton. Tib. c. 9. Strab. XVII. p. 821.].—ὁ δὲ Αὐγουστος ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐπανῆλθε κἀνταυθα̐ αὐθις ἐχειμάσσε. In the next year (B. C. 19) <i>Cūnton</i> Λουκρήτιον—ὑπατον ἀνέδειξε, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἡπίχθη. conf. a. 19.
19.	735. C. <i>Sentius Saturninus</i> Q. <i>Lucretius</i> Dio LIV. 10. Cassiod. Donat. in Vita Virgil. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 10. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 190. 2. <i>Saturnino et Lucretio</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. C. <i>Sentius Saturn.</i> Q. Lu... De <i>Sentio</i> Vell. II. 92.	<i>L. Cornelius Balbus pro cos. ex Africa an. DCCXXXIV.</i> [735 Varr.] VI. K. April. Fast. Capitolin. conf. Plin. H. N. V. 5. This day of U. C. Varr. 735, reckoned from the <i>Palilia</i> , would fall within March B. C. 18. But, for the reasons assigned in Introd. p. xviii. and in the Tables B. C. 98, 81, 44, this triumph may be referred to B. C. 19. where Sigonius places it. The Cantabri, who had revolted again in B. C. 22, conf. Dion. LIV. 1. 5. are finally subdued: Dio LIV. 11. [coss. <i>Sentio et Lucretio</i> : conf. c. 10.] Ἀγρίππας—πρὸς τοὺς Κανταβροὺς πολλὰ προσέπτασε.—τέλος δὲ ποτε—τούς τε ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ πολεμίους πάντας ὀλίγου διέφθιρε. <i>Augustus</i> , who had passed the two preceding winters at Samos, conf. ann. 21. 20. returns to Rome Oct. 12. Dio LIV. 10. ἐψηρίσθη—τὴν ἡμέραν ἣν ἀφίκοιτο—Αὐγουστάλια ὀνομάζεσθαι. Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 114. IV. Eid. Octob. <i>August. Lud. in circ. fer. ex. S. C. q. e. d. Imp. Cæs. Aug. ex transmarin. provinc. urbem intravit.</i> That he returned in this year is attested by Cassiodorus: <i>C. Sentius et Q. Lucretius. His coss. Cæsari ex provinciis redeunti currus—decretus est &amp;c.</i> Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 10. <i>Agrippa cum jam tertium consul fuisset C. Sentio Q. Lucretio coss. post annum XIII. quam Juliam deduxerat</i> [conf. a. 33] <i>Virginem quoque in agro Lucullano collectam Romam perduxit: dies quo primum in Urbe responderit V. Id. Jun. invenitur.</i> Related in this year by Dio LIV. 11.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Me quater undenos sciat implexisse Decembres Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.</i></p>
	<p><i>Horatii</i> Epist. I. 3. is written while <i>Tiberius</i> is still in the East: and therefore not later than B. C. 19. Idem Epist. I. 12, 26. <i>Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudii virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit.</i> The Cantabri in B. C. 19: conf. a. 19. 2. the Armenians in B. C. 20: see col. 2. This Epistle was therefore written after the victory of <i>Agrippa</i> in B. C. 19. Epist. I. 18, 55. refers to the Cantabrian war of <i>Augustus</i> B. C. 24, and the recovery of the standards of <i>Crassus</i> B. C. 20. Epist. I. 4. was written while <i>Tibullus</i> was yet living: perhaps in B. C. 19. Epist. I. 20. after the year B. C. 21. conf. a. In Epist. I. 19, 24. he alludes to his Epodes.</p> <p>All these incidents agree with the dates of Bentley: conf. a. 38.</p>
	<p>Death of <i>Virgil</i>: Donatus in Vita: <i>Anno quinquagesimo secundo ut ultimam manum Æneidi imponeret statuit in Græciam et Asiam secedere, triennioque continuo omnem operam limationi dare.—Sed cum aggressus iter Athenis occurrisset Augusto ab Oriente Romam revertenti [see col. 2.], una cum Cæsare redire statuit. Ac cum Megaram vicinum Athenis oppidum visendi gratia peteret, languorem nactus est: quem non intermissa navigatio auxit ita ut gravior indies tandem Brundisium advenarit; ubi diebus paucis obiit X. Kal. Octob. C. Sentio et Q. Lucretio coss. Hieronym. in Chron. Euseb. Olymp. 190. 2. Virgilius Brundisii moritur Sentio Saturnino et Lucretio Cinna coss. Ossa ejus Neapolim translata in secundo ab urbe miliario sepeliuntur, titulo istiusmodi superscripto quem moriens ipse dictaverat: "Mantua" &amp;c. He had nearly completed his fifty-first year: conf. a. 70. Pliny H. N. XIV. 1. computes ninety years from the death of <i>Virgil</i> to his own time: <i>A cujus obitu XC aguntur anni.</i> This date will give U. C. 825. A. D. 72. for the time at which that part of the work of <i>Pliny</i> was composed: seven years before his completion and dedication of the work in the sixth consulship of <i>Titus</i>: Plin. in præfat. <i>Tito Vesp. suo. Triumphalis et censorius tu sexiesque consul ac tribunicia potestatis particeps.</i> = U. C. 832. A. D. 79.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
18.	<p>736. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Cornelius Lentulus</i> Dio LIV. 12. Cassiod.</p> <p><i>Lentulo et Lentulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>P. Cornelius Cn.</i>....</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire for five years: Dio LIV. 12. πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸς πέντε τῆς προστασίας ἔτη, ἐπειδὴ περ ὁ δεκάτης χρόνος ἐξήκων ἦν, προσέβητο (ταῦτα γὰρ Πουπλίου τε καὶ Γναίου Λεντούλου ὑπατευόντων ἐγένετο). ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῷ Ἀγρίππᾳ ἄλλα τε ἐξ ἴσου πρὸς αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημ. ἀρχικὴν ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἔδωκε. τοσαῦτα γὰρ σφίσιν ἔτι τότε ἐπαρκέειν ἔφη. ὕστερον γὰρ οὐ πολλῶν καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῆς αὐτοκράτορος ἡγεμονίας ἔλαβεν ὥστε αὐτὰ δέκα αὖθις γενέσθαι. Idem LIII. 16. τῆς γοῦν δεκαετίας ἐξελεύσεως [in B. C. 18 inclusive], ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε, εἴτα πέντε [B. C. 17—8], καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο δέκα [B. C. 7—A. D. 3], καὶ ἕτερα αὖθις δέκα [A. D. 4—13], πεμπτάκις αὐτῷ ἐψηφίσθη. ὥστε τῇ τῶν δεκατηρίδων διαδοχῇ διὰ βίου αὐτὸν μοναρχῆσαι. Conf. Zonar. X. p. 533. A. The law of <i>Augustus de maritandis ordinibus</i> (Sueton. Aug. c. 34.) referred to by Livy lib. 59. was passed in this year: Dio LIV. 16. τοῖς τε ἀγάμοις καὶ ταῖς ἀνάδροις βαρύτερα τὰ ἐπιτίμια ἐπέταξε.</p>
17.	<p>737. <i>C. Furnius C. Junius Silanus</i> Dio LIV. 18. Censorin. c. 17. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 131.</p> <p><i>Furnio et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>C. Furnius C. Ju.</i>....</p>	<p><i>Ludi sæculares</i>: conf. Tacit. Ann. XI. 11. For the fifth time: Dio LIV. 18. Censorinus c. 17. Quintos ludos C. Furnio C. Junio Silano cass. anno DCCXXXVII. <i>Cæsar Augustus et Agrippa fecerunt</i>. Idem Ibid. T. Livius libro CXXXVI. "Eodem anno ludos <i>sæculares</i> Cæsar ingenti adparatu fecit; quos centesimo quoque anno (is enim terminus sæculi) fieri mos." Inscriptio apud Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 305. <i>Ludi sæculares quinct. Imp. Cæsare Divi f. Augusto C. Sentio C. f. C. n. Saturnino M. Claudio M. f. M. n. Marcello M. Fusio M. f. Strigone mag. XV. vir. D. Lelio D. f. D. n. Balbo.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Lucius Cæsar</i> the grandson of <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIV. 18. ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Γαίου τε Φουρνίου καὶ Γαίου Σιλανῶ ὑπάτων υἱὲν αὖθις ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἀνείλετο τὸν Λούκιον ὀνομασθέντα· καὶ αὐτὸν εὐθὺς ὁ Αὐγουστος μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφεῦ τοῦ Γαίου [conf. a. 20] ἐποιήσατο, μὴ ἀναμείνας σφᾶς ἀνδραθῆναι, ἀλλ' αὐτόθεν διαδόχους τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀποδείξας. This adoption took place while <i>Agrippa</i> was still at Rome: see col. 4. After the birth and adoption</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Livy* is employed after this year upon his fifty-ninth book: *Epit. lib. 59. Exstat oratio Metelli quam Augustus Cæsar, quum de maritandis ordinibus ageret* [see col. 2.], *velut in hæc tempora scriptam in senatu recitavit.*

The death of *Tibullus* is recorded by *Domitius Marsus* apud *Tibull. IV. 15.*

*Te quoque Virgilio comitem non æqua, Tibulle,  
Mors juvenem campos misit ad Elysios.*

*Tibullus* therefore died after *Virgil*, and soon after him. There is no difficulty in the term *juvenis*, which may express forty years of age. *Tibullus* died in the lifetime of his mother: *Ovid. Amor. III. 9, 51.* and not only *Catullus* but *Calvus* [de quo *Propertius II. 34, 89.*] and *Gallus* were already dead: *Ovid. Ibid. 61—66.*

*Ovid Trist. IV. 10, 41—50.* mentions the poets of this period to whom he was known: *Macer* [conf. a. 16], *Propertius*, *Ponticus*, *Bassus*, *Horace*. He then adds 51—54.

*Virgilium vidi tantum: nec avara Tibullo*

*Tempus amicitie fata dedere mea.*

*Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle, Propertius illi:*

*Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.*

*Tibullus* preceded *Propertius*, who preceded *Ovid*. We may therefore with *Dousa* reject that passage in *Tibull. III. 5, 17, 18.* which places the birth of *Tibullus* in the same year with that of *Ovid*, as an interpolation derived from *Ovid. Trist. IV. 10, 6.* It appears from that account of *Ovid* that *Propertius* survived *Tibullus*. *Gallus* was born B. C. 66: conf. a. 26. 2. and was twenty-three years older than *Ovid*. *Tibullus* and *Propertius* came between them. We may therefore place *Gallus* (æt. 20) at B. C. 46, *Tibullus* (æt. cir. 23) at B. C. 36, *Propertius* at B. C. 26 (conf. a.): *Ovid*, who followed *Propertius*, might be in reputation for twenty-five years before his exile from B. C. 17 to A. D. 8 inclusive.

*Porcius Latro* flourished: *Senec. Controv. 12. p. 195. (Nepos ex meretrice susceptus.) Latro declamabat illam Cæsare Augusto audiente et Agrippa, cujus filios, nepotes suos, Cæsar Lucium et Caium adoptaturus diebus illis videbatur. Erat Agrippa inter eos qui non nati sunt nobiles sed fucti. Cum diceret partem adolescentis Latro et tractaret adoptionis locum, dixit: "Nam isti adoptione nobilitati fuerunt."* In B. C. 17. before the departure of *Agrippa* into Syria: see col. 2. The death of *Porcius Latro* is placed by *Hieronym.* in B. C. 4. conf. a.

*Horatii Carmen Saculare*: conf. *Sueton. in Vita. Horace* is now in his forty-eighth year: conf. ann. 65. 21. *Bentley* refers this to the forty-ninth year of *Horace*. He had supposed that B. C. 27, when *Cæsar* received the name of *Augustus*, was the thirty-ninth year: *Id nomen consecutus est anno demum Flacci XXXIX.* Because the forty-ninth

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>of <i>Lucius, Agrippa</i> is sent into Syria: Dio LIV. 19. (Αὔγουστος) εἰς τὴν Γαλατίαν, Λουκίου τε Δομιτίου καὶ Πουπλίου Σκιπίωνος ὑπατευόντων [B. C. 16], ὥρμησε—τόν τε γὰρ Ἀγρίππαν εἰς τὴν Συρίαν αὐθις ἐστάλκει. He reached Asia at the approach of winter: Joseph. Ant. XVI. 2, 1. (Ἡρώδης) ἐπειδὴ καὶ Μάρκον Ἀγρίππαν ἐπέθετο καταπεκλεῦναι πάλιν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπειχθεὶς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἤξιοςεν εἰς τε τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ παρελθεῖν.—καὶ κεῖνος μὲν—ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν.—Ἀγρίππας δὲ,—ὅσον ἐπὶ τῷ κατ' ἔξονην καὶν ἔτι πλείους ἐπιμείνας ἡμέρας, διὰ τὸν καιρὸν ἐπείγτο· τὸν γὰρ πλοῦν ἐπιβαίνοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος οὐκ ἐνόμιζεν ἀσφαλῆ.—ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν ἀπέπλει—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς χειμάσας ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις ἔαρος [B. C. 16] ἐπείγτο συντυχεῖν αὐτῷ, τὴν εἰς Βόσπωρον εἰδὼς στρατιὰν προηρημένον. <i>Agrippa</i> was accompanied by <i>Julia</i>: conf. a. 16.</p>
16.	<p>Ol. 191. U.C. Varr. 738.  <i>L. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> P. <i>Cornelius Scipio</i>  Dio LIV. 19. Cassiod.  <i>Enobarbo et Scipione</i>  Fast. apud Noris.  Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.  <i>L. Domitius P. Co....</i></p>	<p><i>Agrippa</i> is in Asia: conf. a. 17. De Nicolao apud Valesium p. 418. =p. 225. Coray. Ἰλιεῖς ἀφικνουμένης νύκτωρ ὡς αὐτοῦ· Ἰουλίας τῆς Καίσαρος μὲν θυγατρὸς γυναικὸς δὲ Ἀγρίππα, καὶ τοῦ Σκαμάνδρου μεγάλου βυέντος ὑπὸ χειμάρρων πολλῶν, κινδυνεύουσας περὶ τὴν διάβασιν ἀπολέσθαι σὺν τοῖς κομίζουσιν αὐτὴν οἰκέταις, οὐκ ἔσθοντο· ἐφ' οἷς ἀγανακτήσας ὁ Ἀγρίππας ὅτι οὐ παρεβόηθησαν οἱ Ἰλιεῖς δέκα μυριάσιν αὐτοὺς ἐζημίωσεν ἀργυρίου. οἱ δὲ, ἀπώρας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἅμα οὐ προὔπειδόμενοι τὸν χειμῶνα οὐδ' ὅτι ἐξίοι ἡ παῖς, Ἀγρίππα μὲν οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν εἰπεῖν ἐτόλμησαν, ἔκοντα δὲ τὸν Νικόλαον θεόμενοι παρασχὼν αὐτοῖς Ἡρώδην βοηθὸν καὶ προστάτην. καὶ ὅς μάλα προθύμως ὑπέστη διὰ τὴν τῆς πόλεως δόξαν· καὶ ἐδεήθη τοῦ βασιλέως.—τέλος δ' οὖν ἀναδεξάμενος ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν προστασίαν εὐρίσκειται αὐτοῖς τὴν ἄφισιν τῆς ζημίας, καὶ τὴν ὑπὲρ ταύτης ἐπιστολὴν, ὅτε δὴ ἀπικληυθότων ἦδη,—Νικόλαω δίδωσι πλείοντι ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Ῥόδου, ἐνθα ἦσαν αὐτῷ οἱ υἱεῖς (αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ Παρλαγονίας ἦν [conf. Joseph. Ant. XVI. 2, 2.] σὺν Ἀγρίππᾳ). Νικόλαος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀμισοῦ πλεύσας ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον κατέβηεν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα γῆν ἀνέβη εἰς Ἴλιον. The interference of <i>Herod</i> is noticed by Josephus Ant. XVI. 2, 2. (Ἡρώδης) τῶν παρ' Ἀγρίππα τινῶν ἐπιζητουμένων μεσίτης ἦν.—Ἰλιεῦσι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν διήλλαξεν ὀργιζόμενον. The offence of the Ilians occurred in the winter at the close of B.C. 17: the intercession of <i>Nicolaus</i> in B. C. 16. <i>Julia</i>, called ἡ παῖς in this narrative, is now in her twenty-third year: conf. a. 39.</p> <p><i>Nicolaus</i> described this period in his 123rd and 124th books: Joseph. Ant. XII. 3, 2. τῶν Ἰώνων κινήθεντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς (τοὺς Ἰουδαίους), καὶ θεομένων τοῦ Ἀγρίππα ἵνα τῆς πολιτείας ἦν αὐτοῖς ἔδωκεν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σελεύκου υἱανὸς ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι θεὸς λεγόμενος μόνον μετέχωσιν, ἀξιούντων δ' εἰ συγγενεῖς εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς Ἰουδαῖοι σέβεσθαι τοὺς ἰδίους αὐτῶν θεοὺς, καὶ δίκης περὶ τούτων συστάτης, ἐνίκησαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοῖς αὐτῶν ἄθετι χρῆσθαι, συνηγορήσαντες αὐτοῖς Νικόλαου τοῦ Δαμασκηνοῦ.—τὸ δ' ἀκριβὲς εἰ τις βούλεται καταμαθεῖν, ἀναγνώτω τῶν Νικόλαου ἱστοριῶν τὴν ἑκατοστὴν καὶ εἰκοστὴν τρίτην καὶ τετάρτην. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 197.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>year began in December B. C. 17, and the thirty-ninth in December B. C. 27, Bentley has anticipated these years of <i>Horace</i>. He has committed a similar <i>prochronism</i> in the other years of the poet. Thus he reckons <i>pugnam Actiacam annumque Flacci XXXV. Philippensem annumque XXIV</i>. Those epochs corresponded with the thirty-fourth and twenty-third years. When therefore Bentley names the twenty-sixth year of <i>Horace</i>, he intends to mark B. C. 40; and so of the rest. In the dates assigned at B. C. 38, the years have been adapted to this anticipated reckoning, and have been made to express the meaning of Bentley.</p> <p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 190. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 27°. <i>Varius et Tucca Virgilii et Horatii contubernales poëtae habentur illustres: qui Æneïdum postea libros emendarunt sub ea lege ut nihil adderent.</i> Donatus in Vita Virgilii: <i>L. Varius et Plotium Tuccam qui ejus Æneïdem post obitum, prout petiverat, jussu Caesaris emendaverunt. Nam nullius omnino sententia crematu Æneïdis digna visa fuit.</i> That <i>Virgil</i> himself had desired his poem to be destroyed (as an unfinished work) is attested by Plin. II. N. VII. 30. Gell. XVII. 10. Macrobian. Sat. I. 24.</p>
<p><i>Nicolaüs Damascenus</i> is in favour with <i>Herod</i>: see col. 2. De Nicolao apud Vales. p. 418. = p. 225. Ἡρώδης πάλιν διαμειβόμενος τὸν φιλοσοφίας ἔρωτα—ἐπειθύμῃσιν πάλιν ῥητορικῇς, καὶ Νικόλαον ἡγάγαγε συρρήτορεύειν αὐτῷ, καὶ κοινῇ ἐρρητόρευον. αὐθις δ' ἱστορίας αὐτὸν ἔρωσ' ἔλαβεν, ἐπαινέσαντος Νικόλαου τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ πολιτικώτατον εἶναι λόγοντος χρήσιμον δὲ καὶ βασιλεῖ ὡς τὰ τῶν προτέρων ἔργα καὶ πράξεις ἱστοροίη. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ὁρμήσας προὔτρεψε καὶ Νικόλαον πραγματευθῆναι τὰ περὶ ἱστορίαν. ὁ δὲ μειζόνως ἔτι ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα, πᾶσαν ἀθροίσας τὴν ἱστορίαν μέγαν τε πόνον ὑποστάς καὶ οἷον οὐκ ἄλλος· ἐν πολλῷ δὲ χρόνῳ φιλοπονήσας ἐξετέλεισεν αὐτήν.—ἐκ τούτου πλέων εἰς Ῥώμην ὡς Καίσαρα Ἡρώδης [conf. Joseph. Ant. XVI. 4.] ἐπήγετο τὸν Νικόλαον ὁμοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς νῆος, καὶ κοινῇ ἐφιλοσόφουν. This passage occurs in the fragments of Valesius after the account of the Ilienses (see col. 2.): whence we collect that <i>Nicolaüs</i> composed his history after B. C. 16. For his favour with <i>Augustus</i> see Plutarch Sympos. p. 723. D. Athen. XIV. p. 652. a. b. Phot. cod. 189. Suid. Νικόλαος. That he lived to old age, is attested in the fragments of Valesius p. 226. Cor. πρὸς γε μὴν πόνους—πάντων ἀνοχότατος οὐκ ἐν νεότητι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν γήρᾳ.</p>	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 191. 1. <i>Aug.</i> 28°. <i>Æmilius Macer Veronensis poëta in Asia moritur.</i> That is, the elder <i>Macer</i>, who flourished in the youth of <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Ovid. Trist. IV. 10, 43.</i></p> <p><i>Sape suas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo,</i>  <i>Quæque necet serpens, quæ juvet herba, Macer.</i></p> <p>To this elder <i>Macer</i> Quintilian Inst. X. 1, 87. refers. The younger <i>Macer</i> was contemporary with <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Ovid. ex Ponto IV. 16, 6.</i> and was still living in A. D. 12. conf. a. His subject is described by <i>Ovid ex Ponto II. 10, 13.</i></p> <p><i>Tu canis aeterno quicquid restabat Homero.</i></p> <p>Hence <i>Iliacusque Macer</i> Ibid. IV. 16, 6. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 171. has distinguished these two poets.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
15.	739. <i>M. Livius Drusus Libo</i> <i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> Dio LIV. 21. Cassiod. <i>Libone et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. <i>M. Drusus L....</i>	<i>Augustus</i> remains in Gaul: Dio LIV. 21. τοῦτόν τε τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν [B.C. 16: conf. a.] κατηγάωσε καὶ τὸν ὕστερον, ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Λίβων καὶ Καλπούρνιος Πίσων ὑπάτευσαν. Meanwhile <i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Drusus</i> subdue the <i>Rhæti</i> : Dio LIV. 22. <i>M. Libone Calpurnio Pisone</i> <i>coss.</i> Idem LIV. 21. conf. c. 23. 24. This expedition of <i>Tiberius</i> is noticed by <i>Strabo</i> VII. p. 292. <i>Livii</i> Epit. 136 [138]. <i>Rhætia a Tiberio Nerone et Druso Cæsaris privignis domita.</i> The last event mentioned in Epit. 135. was the conquest of the <i>Salassi</i> B.C. 25: conf. a. The transactions of B.C. 24—16 inclusive, described by Dio LIII. 28—LIV. 20., are wanting in the extant Epitomè of <i>Livy</i> , and were contained in the 136th and 137th books, which do not now appear. The 136th book, therefore, as it is now called, was the 138th; the 140th was the 142nd. For this defect of two books, confirmed by two manuscripts, and by the testimony of <i>Petrarch</i> , see <i>Sigonius</i> and <i>Drakenborch</i> ad <i>Liv.</i> Epit. 136.
14.	740. <i>M. Licin. Crassus Cn. Corn. Lentulus Augur</i> Dio LIV. 24. Cass. <i>Grassoet Augure</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Marco et Cn. Lentulo Augure</i> Lapis Ancyran. <i>M. Licinius.....</i> Lapis Colotian.	An inscription ad calcem <i>Sueton.</i> N°. III. belongs to this year: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. cos. XI. tribunic. potest. X. Imp. VIIII. orbe mari et terra pacatis templo Jani cluso et rep. P. R. optimis legibus et sanctissimis institutis reformata viam superior. cos. tempore inchoatam et multis locis intermissam pro dignitate imperi P. R. latiore longioreque Gadeis usq. promovit.</i> The 10th tribunician year extended from <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> B.C. 14 to <i>VI. Kal. Jul.</i> B.C. 13 (conf. ann. 23. 21): within which period this inscription must be placed.
13.	741. <i>Tib. Claudius Nero P. Quinctilius Varus</i> Dio LIV. 25. Cassiod. <i>Vetus Calendarium</i> : see col. 2. <i>Nerone et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Ti. Claudius.....</i> Lapis Colotian.	<i>Augustus</i> returns from Gaul: Dio LIV. 25. ὁ Αὐγουστος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ τε ἐν ταῖς Γαλαταῖαις καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Γερμαναῖαις ταῖς τ' Ἰβηρίαις—διωκῆσατο, τὸν μὲν Δροῦσον ἐν τῇ Γερμανίᾳ κατέλιπεν αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Τιβερίου καὶ ἐπὶ Κوينτίλιου Οὐάρου ὑπάτων ἀνεκομίσθη. And <i>Agrippa</i> from Asia: conf. a. 12. According to <i>Josephus</i> Ant. XVI. 3, 3. he had been ten years in the administration of Asia: Ἀγρίππα μὲν ἀνιόντι εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας δεκαετῇ γεγενημένην. The ten years are to be computed from his first mission described by Dio LIII. 32. <i>Aug. XI. et Pisone</i> <i>coss.</i> B.C. 23. His second mission was in B.C. 17. conf. a. <i>Vet. Calend. ad calcem</i> Fast. <i>Verrian.</i> p. 111. <i>IV. Non. Jul. Fer. ex S.C. q. e. d. ara Pacis Aug. in camp. Mar. constituta est Nerone et Varo</i> <i>cos.</i>
12.	Ol. 192. U.C. Varr. 742. <i>M. Valerius Messalla P. Sulpicius Quirinus</i> Dio LIV. 28. Cassiod.	<i>Augustus pontifex maximus</i> : <i>Fasti Verriani</i> in <i>Martio</i> : <i>Prid. Non. F.... Imp. Cæsar August. pont.....nio et Valgio</i> <i>cos.</i> <i>Vetus Calendarium</i> ad calcem Fast. <i>Verr.</i> p. 107. <i>Prid. Non. Mart. Hoc die Cæsar pontif. maxim. fact. est.</i> <i>Ovid.</i> Fast. III. 415—420. agrees in the

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 9. <i>Orbilius Pupillus Beneventanus—vixit prope ad centesimum ætatis annum amissa jampridem memoria.—Statua ejus Beneventi ostenditur in Capitolio.</i> He was in his fiftieth year in the consulship of Cicero B. C. 63: conf. a.</p> <p><i>Horace</i> Carm. IV. 1, 6. marks his fiftieth year: <i>Circa lustra decem.</i> He completed his fiftieth year in Dec. B. C. 15. Carm. IV. 14. was written fifteen years—<i>lustra tertio</i> v. 34—37. after the surrender of Alexandria: which places that ode at B. C. 15. Carm. IV. 14, 8. <i>Vindelici didicere nuper</i>: referring to B. C. 16: conf. Dion. LIV. 22. <i>Velleium</i> II. 95. Carm. IV. 4. celebrates the victories of <i>Drusus</i> over the <i>Rhæti</i> (see col. 2.). These dates agree with the calculation of Bentley: conf. a. 38. Carm. IV. 2, 36. <i>Sicambros</i>. IV. 14, 51. <i>Sicambri compositis venerantur armis.</i> The <i>Sicambri</i> were invaded by <i>Drusus</i> in B. C. 12. 11. conf. ann. 12. 2. 11. 2. But they had already been engaged in war with the Romans in B. C. 16: conf. Dion. LIV. 20. which ended in their submission: Dio Ibid. εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο, ὁμήρους δόντες. To this incident <i>Horace</i> may allude: and the references to the <i>Sicambri</i> may be reconciled with the dates of Bentley. But Carm. IV. 12. was written while <i>Virgil</i> was yet living, and therefore before B. C. 19.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 191. 4. Aug. 31°. <i>Cestius Smyrnaus rhetor Latine Romæ docuit.</i> Senec. Con. 16. p. 238. <i>Cestium Latinorum verborum inopia hominem Græcum laborasse, sensibus abundasse.</i> This declaimer was preferred by his disciples to Cicero himself: conf. Senec. Controv. exc. præf. lib. III. p. 428.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Lapis Colotianus. apud Sigonium p. 145. b. <i>M. Valerius M. f.</i>  <i>Suf.</i> { <i>C. Valgius C. f.</i>  <i>C. Caninius</i></p> <p><i>Quirinio et Valgio</i>  Fasti Verriani in mensibus Mart. et Aprili.  <i>Messala et Quirino</i>  Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>day: <i>prid. Non. Mart.</i> Fast. Verr. in Aprili: <i>IIII. Kal. Mai. Ludi Floræ. feriæ ex S. C. quod eo di... et Vestæ in domu Imp. Cæsaris Augu.....ontif. ma.... dedicata st Quirinio et Valgio cos.</i> <i>Lepidus</i> had held that office during his life: Dio LIV. 27. τοῦ Λεπίδου μεταλλάξαντος ἀρχιερεὺς ἀπεδείχθη. Idem LVI. 38. τὸν Λέπιδον αὐτὸν, ὃς καὶ ἐπιβίω τοσοῦτον τῇ ἡττῇ [conf. a. 36] χρόνον καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ ὦν διετέλεσεν. <i>Lepidus</i> therefore died in this year. Upon the death of <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius</i> in B. C. 63 <i>Cicerone et Antonio coss.</i> Dio XXXVII. 37. <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> was elected: Dio Ibid. Sueton. Cæs. c. 13. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 7. Sallust. Catil. c. 49. <i>Lepidus</i> succeeded <i>Cæsar</i> in B. C. 44: ἤρουντο ἐπὶ τὴν Καίσαρος ἱερωσύνην Appian. Civ. II. 132. Conf. Dion. XLV. 17. <i>Augustus</i> succeeded <i>Lepidus</i> March 6. B. C. 12.</p> <p>Death of <i>Agrippa</i> in March: Dio LIV. 28. τὸν Ἀγρίππαν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἐλθόντα τῇ τε δημαρχικῇ ἐξουσίᾳ αὐδὺς ἐς ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε ἐμεγάλυνε [conf. a. 18] καὶ ἐς τὴν Παννονίαν πολεμῆσαι ἐξέπεμψε.—καὶ ὃς τὴν μὲν στρατείαν, καίτοι τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Οὐαλέριος καὶ Πούπλιος Σουλπίκιος ὑπάτευσον ἐνεστηκότος, ἐποιήσατο. ἐκπλαγέντων δὲ τῶν Παννονίων—ἐπανῆλθε, καὶ ἐν Καμπανίᾳ γενόμενος ἐνόσησε. πυθόμενος δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Αὐγούστος (ἔτυχε δὲ ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις [XIV—X. Kal. April. Ovid. Fast. III. 809—813.] ἰπλομαχίας ἀγῶνας τῶ τῶν παίδων ὀνόματι τίθει) ἐξαρμήθη καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτὸν τέθηκότα κ. τ. λ. Liv. Epit. 136 (138). <i>Agrippa Cæsaris gener mortuus est.</i> In his fifty-first year: Plin. H. N. VII. 8. <i>Quinquagesimo uno raptus anno.</i></p> <p><i>Drusus</i> in Germany: Dio LIV. 32. (ὁ Δροῦσος)—τό τε ὑπὲρ κλον προκατέλαβε, τοὺς πρώτους προφάσει τῆς ἐορτῆς ἦν καὶ νῦν περὶ τὸν τοῦ Αὐγούστου βωμὸν ἐν Λουγδούνῳ τελοῦσι [Aug. 1. conf. a. 10] μεταπεμφάμενος, καὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς τηρήσας τὸν Ῥῆνον διαβαίνοντας ἀνέκοψε. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐξ τε τὴν τῶν Οὐσιπετῶν κατὰ αὐτὴν τὴν τῶν Βαταύων νῆσον διέβη καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Συγαμβρίδα ἐκείθεν ἐπιπαρελθὼν συχνὰ ἐπόρθησεν.—καὶ τότε μὲν—ἀνεχώρησε, χειμῶν γὰρ ἦν [B. C. 11], καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλθὼν ἀστυνόμος ἐπὶ τε Κύντου Αἰλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Παύλου Φαβίου ὑπάτων—ἀπεδείχθη.</p>
11.	<p>743. <i>Q. Ælius Tuberō, Paulus Fabius Maximus</i> Dio LIV. 32. <i>Cassiod. Obseq. c. 132.</i> Plin. H. N. VIII. 17.</p> <p><i>Tuberone et Maximo</i>  Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Senatusconsulta</i> apud Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 99. 100. 104. 106. 108. 125. 127.</p>	<p>Campaign of <i>Drusus</i> in Germany: Dio LIV. 33. ἅμα τῷ ἦρι [B. C. 11] πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐδὺς ὤρμησε, καὶ τὸν τε Ῥῆνον ἐπεραιώθη καὶ τοὺς Οὐσιπέτας κατεστρέψατο—καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Συγαμβρῶν ἐνέβαλε κ. τ. λ.—καὶ διέβη ἂν καὶ τὸν Οὐίσουρον εἰ μὴ—ὁ χειμῶν ἐνέστη.—οὗτ' οὖν περαιτέρω διὰ ταῦτα προεχώρησε.—c. 34. ἐν ᾧ δ' οὖν ὁ Δροῦσος ταῦτ' ἐπραττεν, ἥ τε πανήγυρις ἡ τῇ στρατηγίᾳ αὐτοῦ προσήκουσα [he is prætor elect: conf. a. 9] πολυτελεστάτῃ ἐποιήθη καὶ τὰ γενέθλια τὰ τοῦ Αὐγούστου—θηρίων σφαγαῖς ἐτιμήθη. <i>Drusus</i> therefore did not return to Rome till towards the end of the year. Meanwhile <i>Tiberius</i> is engaged in Dalmatia: Dio LIV. 34. ὁ Τιβέριος τοὺς Δαλμάτας νειχωμάσοντας καὶ τοὺς Παννονίους μετὰ τοῦτο—ἐχειρώσατο. Conf. Dion. LIV. 31. (ὁ Αὐγούστος)—τὴν Ἰουλίαν οἱ ἐνέγυσε καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Παννονίους αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψε. Liv. Epit. 138 (140). <i>Cherusci, Tenchteri, Chatti, aliæque Germanorum trans Rhenum gentes subactæ a Druso.</i> <i>Drusus</i> in Germany is mentioned in this year by Obsequens c. 132.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> dedicates the theatre of <i>Marcellus</i>: Plin. H. N. VIII. 17. <i>Q. Tuberone Fabio Maximo coss. IV. Nonas Maias, theatri Marcelli dedicatione.</i> Dio LIV. 26. places this dedication two years earlier, before the return of <i>Agrippa</i> from the East: μετὰ δὲ ὃν ταῦτα [after the return of <i>Agrippa</i> to Rome B. C. 13] τὸ θέατρον τὸ τοῦ Μαρκελλοῦ καλούμενον καθιέρωσε.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Death of Octavia: Dio LIV. 35. ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἰκαίνω [Q. Tubero Paullo Fabio coss.] τὴν τε Ἰουλίαν τῷ Τιβερίῳ συνώκισε καὶ τὴν Ὀκταυίαν τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀποθανοῦσαν προέθετο ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἰουλίου ἡρώου—καὶ αὐτὸς τε ἐκεῖ τὸν ἐπιτάριον εἶπε καὶ ὁ Δροῦσος ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος—ἐγένετο. Sueton. Aug. c. 61. <i>Sororem Octaviam amisit quinquagesimum et quartum agens ætatis annum.</i> Perhaps an error of the transcriber: <i>LIII.</i> for <i>LIII.</i> Augustus only commenced his fifty-third year in September B. C. 11. The death of Octavia would happen after the return of Drusus from Germany. Towards the end of the year: after Augustus had entered his fifty-third year. Liv. Epit. 138 (140). <i>Octavia soror Augusti defuncta, antea amisso filio Marcello.</i></p>
10.	<p>744. Iulus Antonius Q. Fabius Maximus Africanus Dio LIV. 36. Sueton. Claud. c. 2. Cassiod. <i>Africano et Maximo Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Augustus is in Gaul: Dio LIV. 36. οἱ Δαλμάται—ἐπανέστησαν. καὶ τούτους μὲν ὁ Τιβερίος ἐκ τῆς Γαλατίας, ἐς ἣν μετὰ τοῦ Ἀυγούστου ἐσεληλύθει, καταπεμφθεὶς ἀνίστησάτο. τὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν Κελτῶν τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ τῶν Χάττων (πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς Συγάμβρους μετέστησαν—) ὁ Δροῦσος τὰ μὲν ἐκάνκωσε τὰ δὲ ἐχειρώσατο· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τε τὴν Ῥώμην σὺν τῷ Αὐγούστῳ συνεκομίσθησαν· ἐν γὰρ τῇ Λουγδουνίδι τὰ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐγγύθεν τοῖς Κελτοῖς ἐφειδρεύων διέτριβε. —ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Ἰούλου καὶ ἐπὶ Φαβίου Μαξίμου ὑπάτων ἐγένετο.</p> <p>Birth of Claudius: Sueton. Claud. c. 2. <i>Natus est Julio Antonio Fabio Africano coss. Kalendis Augustis, Lugduni, eo ipso die quo primum ara ibi Augusto dedicata est.</i> This altar is noticed Liv. Epit. 137 (139). <i>Ara Cæsari ad confluentem Araris et Rhodani dedicata.</i> And is described by Strabo IV. p. 192. But it appears from the acts of Drusus (conf. a. 12) that this altar existed two years before. We may therefore perhaps understand Suetonius to mean, not the day on which it was actually erected, but the anniversary of the dedication.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Suetonii No. IIII. <i>Imperator Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus Imp. XII. cos. XI. trib. pot. XIV. Ægypto in potestatem populi Romani redacta Soli donum dedit.</i> The fourteenth tribunician year commenced V. Kal. Jul. B. C. 10. conf. ann. 23. 21.</p>
9.	<p>745. Nero Claudius Drusus P. Quinctius Crispinus Volcanus Dio LV. 1. Cassiod. Fasti Verriani in Januario. <i>Lapis ad calcem Sueton. No. V.</i> <i>Druso et Crispino Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Dio LV. 1. ὁ Δροῦσος—ἐς τε τὴν τῶν Χάττων ἐσέβαλε καὶ προῆλθε μέχρι τῆς Σουηβίας, τὴν τε ἐν ποσὶν οὐκ ἀταλαιπώρως χειρούμενος—κάντευθεν πρὸς τε τὴν Χερουσκίαν μετέστη, καὶ τὸν Οὐίσουεγον διαβάς ἤλασε μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλβίου πάντα πορθῶν.—σπουδῇ τε ὑπέστρεψε καὶ ἐν τῇ οὐδῶ νόσῳ τινὶ πρὶν ἐπὶ τὸν Ῥῆνον εἰσελθεῖν ἐτελεύτησε. Liv. Epit. 140 (142). <i>Bellum adversus Germanorum trans Rhenum civitates gestum a Druso.—Ipse ex fractura, equo super crus ejus collapsus, tricesimo die quam id acciderat mortuus est.</i> Vell. II. 97. <i>Drusum—fatorum iniquitas consulem agentem annum tricesimum rapuit.</i> Strabo VII. p. 291. Σάλας ποταμός, οὗ μεταξὺ καὶ τοῦ Ῥῆνου πολεμῶν καὶ κατορθῶν Δροῦσος ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ Γερμανικός. Conf. Val. Max. V. 5, 3. Plin. H. N. VII. 20. Drusus was ædile in B. C. 11 (conf. a. 12), and prætor in B. C. 10, the year before his consulship: Sueton. Claud. c. 1. <i>Post præturam confestim inito consulatu atque expeditione repetita, supremum diem morbo obiit in æstivis castris.</i> Augustus was at Ticinus at the time of the death of Drusus: Val. Max. V. 5, 3. οὐ γὰρ ἦν πόρρω Dio LV. 2.</p> <p>Fasti Verriani in mense Januario: <i>III Kal. Feb. Feriæ .. ex S. C. quo...die ara Pacis Augusta. [in campo] Martio dedicata .st Druso et Crispino c..</i> Ovid. Fast. I. 710. agrees in the date of this dedication: <i>Hæc erit a mensis fine secunda dies.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 192. 3. <i>Aug.</i> 34°. <i>Passienus pater declamator insignis diem obiit.</i> Seneca con. 13. p. 204. <i>Passienus, vir eloquentissimus et temporis sui primus orator, hanc subtilitatem actionis non probabat in Latrone, &amp;c.</i> He therefore preceded the time at which Seneca wrote, and was contemporary with <i>Porcius Latro</i>: which confirms the date of Hieronymus for his death, six years before the death of <i>Latro</i> B. C. 4.</p> <p>Hieronym. Ibid. <i>Ol.</i> 192. 3. <i>C. Julius Hyginus cognomento Polyhistor, insignis grammaticus, habetur illustris.</i> conf. a. 47.</p>
	<p>The History of <i>Livy</i> ended with the death of <i>Drusus</i>, or soon after; the funeral of <i>Drusus</i> being the last event mentioned by the Epitomator lib. 140 (142). <i>Corpus—in C. Julii tumulo conditum. Laudatus est a Cæsare Augusto vitrico, et supremis ejus plures honores additi.</i> <i>Livy</i> survived this period of his History about twenty-six years, and died at the age of seventy-six A. D. 17. See B. C. 59, A. D. 14.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>An inscription ad calcem Sueton. N<sup>o</sup>. V. refers to this year: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus Imp. XIII. cos. XI. trib. potest. XV. ex stipe quam populus Romanus anno novo apsentī contulit: Nerone Claudio Druso T. Quinctio Crispino Volcano cos. Cf. Noris. ad Cen. Pis. p. 302. After V. Kal. Jul. when the 15th tribunician year commenced.</i></p>
8.	<p>Ol. 193. U. C. Varr. 746.  <i>C. Marcius Censorinus</i>  <i>C. Asinius Gallus</i> Dio  LV. 5. Censorin. c. 22.  Cassiod. Plin. II. N.  XXXIII. 10. Sueton.  in Vita Horatii. Lapis  Ancyran.  <i>Censorino et Gallo</i>  Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire a third time: Dio LV. 6. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καίπερ ἀγνοῖς, ὡς ἔλεγεν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ δέκα ἔτη τὰ δεύτερα ἐξεληλύθει [conf. a. 18], ἅκων δὴθεν αὐτῷ ὑπέστη καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς ἐστράτευσε καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τῇ οἰκείᾳ ὑπὸ μιν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβέριος τὸν Ῥῆνον διέβη.—ὁ δ' οὖν Αὐγούστος—τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀργύριον, οὐχ ὡς πεπρατηκόσι, καίτοι τὸ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος ὄνομα καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν καὶ τῷ Τιβέριῳ δοῦς, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸν Γάιον ἐν ταῖς γυμνασίαις τότε πρῶτον συνεξεταζόμενον σφίσιν ἴσχον, ἰχαρίσατο. τὸν δ' οὖν Τιβέριον—ὑπάτον αὐτῷ ἀπέδειξε. <i>Caius</i> was now in his thirteenth year: conf. a. 20. Cassiodorus: <i>C. Asinius et C. Marcius. His coss. inter Albim et Rhenum Germani omnes Tiberio Neroni dediti: per Sex. Appulcium Pannonii subacti.</i></p> <p>The month <i>Sextilis</i> named <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LV. 6. Censorin. c. 22. <i>Qui Sextilis fuerat ex senatusconsulto C. Marcio Censorino C. Asinio Gallo coss. in Augusti honorem dictus est Augustus anno Augustano XX [= B. C. 8].</i> Senatuscons. apud Macrob. Sat. I. 12. <i>Cum imperator Cæsar Augustus mense Sextili et primum consulatum inierit [conf. a. 43. 1.] et triumphos tres in urbem intulerit [conf. a. 29] et ex Janiculo legiones deductæ secutaque sint ejus auspicia ac fidem, sed et Ægyptus hoc mense in potestatem P. R. redacta sit [conf. a. 30] finisque hoc mense bellis civilibus impositus sit, atque ob has causas hic mensis huic imperio felicissimus sit ac fuerit, placere senatui ut hic mensis Augustus appelletur.</i> Conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 31.</p> <p>Census taken by <i>Augustus</i>: Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>Nuper lustrum solus feci (legi) Censo[rino et As]inio cos. quo lustro censa sunt civium Romanorum....quadragies centum millia et ducenta triginta tria.</i> conf. a. 28.</p> <p>Death of <i>Mæcenas</i>: Dio LV. 7. τοῦ δὲ δὴ Μαικένου τελευτήσαντος ἡλγῃσι. mentioned by Dio among the latest transactions of this year.</p>
7.	<p>747. <i>Ti. Claudius Nero</i>  <i>II. Cn. Calpurnius Piso</i>  Dio LV. 8. Dionys.  Ant. I. p. 11. Cassiod.  Lapis Ancyranus.  <i>Nerone II. et Pisone</i>  Fast. apud Noris.  Γν. Καλπούρνιος Πείσων  τὸ β' Index Dion. lib.  LV.</p>	<p>Dio LV. 8. Τιβέριος ἐν τῇ νομηνίᾳ ἐν ᾗ ὑπατεύειν μετὰ Γναίου Πείσωνος ἤρξατο ἐς τε τὸ Ὀκταούσιον τὴν βουλὴν ἤθροισε διὰ τὸ ἔξω τοῦ παμμήριου αὐτὸ εἶναι.—τὰ τε νικητήρια ἤγαγε—καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον, κινηθέντων τινῶν ἐν τῇ Γερμανίᾳ, ἐξωρμήθη. Conf. Vell. II. 97. <i>Tum alter triumphus cum altero consulatu ei (Tiberio) oblati est.</i></p>
6.	<p>748. <i>C. Antistius Veter</i>  <i>D. Lalius Balbus</i> Dio  LV. 9. Cassiod. Lapis  Ancyranus.  <i>Balbo et Vetere</i> Fast.</p>	<p><i>C. Cæsar</i> is consul designatus: Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>Honoris mei caussa senatus populusque Romanus annum quintum et decimum agentis consulis designavit [sc. C. et L. Cæsares] ut cum magistratum inirent post quinquennium ex eo die [quo] deducti in..... interessent consiliis publicis decrevit senatus. Equites autem Romani</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Death of <i>Horace</i>: Sueton. in Vita: <i>Decessit V. Kal. Decembres C. Marcio Censorino C. Asinio Gallo coss. post nonum et quinquagesimum annum</i>. An error, or rather a corruption of the text: LVIII. for LVII. A similar corruption in another date of Suetonius has been already noticed. conf. a. 11. 2. <i>Horace</i> completed his fifty-sixth year in December B. C. 9. conf. ann. 65. 21. His death is referred by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. to B. C. <math>\frac{1}{16}</math>. Olymp. 192. 2. Aug. 38°. <i>Horatius quinquagesimo ætatis sue anno Romæ moritur</i>. A <i>prochronism</i> of three years. The word <i>septimo</i> added by Scaliger to the age of <i>Horace</i>, although not agreeing with the date of Hieronymus, yet expresses the true age of the poet. Ol. 192. 2. commenced in his fifty-fourth year. At his death in November of Ol. 193. 1. he had nearly completed his fifty-seventh.</p>
<p><i>Dionysius of Halicarnassus</i> completes his History: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 11. ταῦτα δὲ πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἤδη πρὸς τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις ἔτεσιν [the Catonian computation: see Introd. p. xix.] ἔστιν εἰς ὑπάρχοντος Κλαυδίου Νέρωνος τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντα καὶ Πίσωνα Καλπούρνιον, οἱ κατὰ τὴν τρίτην ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἀπεδείχθησαν. He had been settled at Rome twenty-two years: conf. a. 29.</p>	
<p><i>Theodorus of Gadara</i> is heard by <i>Tiberius</i> at Rhodes: conf. a. 44. But according to Sueton. Tib. c. 57. <i>Theodorus</i> had already before this period taught <i>Tiberius</i> in his early years:</p>	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 193. 3. Aug. 38°. <i>Albucius Silo Novariensis clarus rhetor agnoscitur</i>. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 6. <i>C. Albutius Silus Novariensis—receptus in Planci oratoris contubernium, cui declamaturum mos erat prius aliquem qui ante diceret excitare, suscepit</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>apud Noris. De <i>Antistio Vetere</i> Plin. H. N. XXXI. 2.</p>	<p><i>universi principem . . . hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt.</i> Tacit. Ann. I. 3. <i>Genitos Agrippa Caium ac Lucium in familiam Caesarum induxerat; necdum posita puerili prætecta principes juventutis appellari, destinari consules, specie recusantis flagrantissime cupiverat.</i> Conf. a. 5.</p> <p><i>Tiberius</i> receives the tribunician power for five years: Dio LV. 9. τῷ δὲ ὑστέρῳ, ἐν ᾧ Γάϊος τε Ἀντίστιος καὶ Λαίλιος Βάλβος ὑπάτεισαν, ὁ Αὐγουστος—τῷ Τιβερίῳ τὴν τε ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς πέντε ἔτη ἐνεῖμε. Sueton. Tib. c. 9. <i>Magistratus—pane junctim percurrit; quæsturam, præturam, consulatum: interpositoque tempore cos. iterum etiam tribuniciam potestatem in quinquennium accepit.</i> See A. D. 4. 13. The Capitoline Marbles compute the tribunician years of <i>Tiberius</i> from the twenty-second tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> = B. C. 7. See A. D. 8.</p> <p><i>Tiberius</i> retires to Rhodes: <i>His cos.</i> Dio LV. 9. conf. Sueton. Tib. c. 10. 11. He remained seven years: Velleius II. 99. <i>Tib. Nero duobus consulatibus totidemque triumphis actis, tribunicie potestatis consortione æquatus Augusto,—mira quadam—pietate (cujus causæ mox detectæ sunt cum C. Caesar sumpsisset jam virilem togam, L. item maturus esset viris, ne fulgor suus orientium juvenum obstaret initiis) dissimulata causa consilii sui commeatum—petiit.—septem annos Rhodi moratum.</i> Conf. Burm. ad locum. He returned A. D. 2. conf. a. Sueton. Tib. c. 14. <i>Rediit octavo post secessum anno.</i> When <i>Tiberius</i> withdrew to Rhodes, <i>Caius</i> was in his fifteenth year: conf. a. 20. and <i>Lucius</i> in his twelfth: conf. a. 17.</p> <p>Zonaras X. p. 538. D. ὁ δὲ Αὐγουστος—τῷ Τιβερίῳ ἐς πέντε ἔτη τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀπένευμε καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἀλλοτριουμένην μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Τιγράνου θάνατον προσεκλήρωσεν.—ὁ δὲ Τιβέριος τὴν ἐργὴν αὐτῶν [Caii et Lucii] ἐφοβήθη· διὸ οὐτ' ἐς Ἀρμενίαν ἀπεληλύθει ἀλλ' ἐς Ῥόδον ἀφίκετο.</p>
5.	<p>749. <i>C. Caesar Augustus XII. L. Cornelius Sulla</i> Plin. H. N. VII. 13. Index Dionis lib. LV. <i>Augusto XII. et Sulla</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>C. Aug. Caesar XI. et L. Sulla</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31. <i>De Augusto XII.</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 26. Zonar. X. p. 539. A.</p>	<p><i>C. Caesar</i> receives the <i>toga virilis</i>: Zonaras X. p. 539. A. τῷ δ' ἐφεξῆς ἔτει [the year after <i>Tiberius</i> retired to Rhodes] δωδέκατον ὑπατεύων ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐς τοὺς ἐφέβους τὸν Γάϊον ἔταξε καὶ ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἅμα εἰσέγαγε καὶ πρόκριτον ἀπέθηκε τῆς νεότητος.—καὶ μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ὁ Λούκιος τὰς τιμὰς ὅσαι τῷ Γαίῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ ἰδίοντο ἔλαβεν. This date for the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Caius</i> is confirmed by Sueton. who also places it in the twelfth consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: conf. a. 2. and by Lapis Ancyran. which places it five years before <i>Caius</i> was consul: conf. a. 6. But he was consul in A. D. 1. U. C. Varr. 754. and therefore received the <i>toga</i> in B. C. 5.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N°. VIII. <i>Imp. Caesar Divi Juli f. Augustus pontifex maximus cos. XII. tribunicie potestat. XIX. Imp. XIII. rivos aquarum omnium refecit.</i> The nineteenth tribunician year (which commenced in his twelfth consulship) extended from V. Kal. Jul. B. C. 5 to VI. Kal. Jul. B. C. 4. conf. ann. 23. 21.</p>
4.	<p>Ol. 194. U. C. Varr. 750. <i>C. Calvisius Sabinus L. Passienus Rufus</i> Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV. Lapis ad calcem Sueton. N°. VI.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Herod</i>: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 8, 1. τελευτᾷ βασιλεύσας μεθ' ὃ μὲν ἀνείλεν Ἀντίγονον [B. C. 37: conf. a. 38] ἔτη τίσσαρα καὶ τριάκοντα, μεθ' ὃ δὲ ὑπὸ Παμμαίων ἀπετίθειτο [B. C. 40: conf. a. 38] ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. During his last illness an eclipse of the moon happened: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 6, 4. Ἡρώδης τὸν τε Μαθθίαν ἐκπαύχει τῆς ἀρχιερασύνης καὶ τὸν ἑταῖρον Μαθθίαν—καὶ ἀνδρας ἐκ τῶν ἐταίρων αὐτοῦ ἔκαστε ζῶντας. καὶ ἡ</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Sava ac lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit: quam Theodorus Gadareus rhetoricæ præceptor et perspexisse primus sagaciter et assimilasse aptissime visus est, subinde in objurgando appellans cum πηλὸν αἵματι πεφυραμένον.</i> Suidas: Θεόδωρος Γαδάρης σοφιστής, ἀπὸ δούλων, διδάσκαλος γεγονώς Τιβερίου Καίσαρος· ἔπειτα δὲ συνεκρίθη περὶ σοφιστικῆς ἀγωνισάμενος Ποτάμῳ καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ῥώμῃ. ἐπὶ Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀντώνιος συγκλητικὸς ἐγένετο. Senec. Suas. 3. p. 28. <i>Tiberius ipse Theodorus offende batur Nicetis</i> [conf. a. 31] ingenio. Theodorus is placed by Hieronymus at B. C. 31. when Tiberius was eleven years of age. Quintilian Inst. III. 1, 18. remarks <i>Apollodori præcepta</i> [conf. a. 44] <i>magis ex discipulis cognoscas.</i>—<i>Plura scripsit Theodorus, cujus auditorem Hermagoram sunt qui viderint.</i> His disciple Hermagoras is described by Suidas: Ἑρμαγόρας Τήμωνος τῆς Αἰολίδος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Καρίαν, ῥήτωρ.—ἰπαίδευσε δὲ οὗτος μετὰ Καικιλίου ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Καίσαρος Αὐγούστου, καὶ τελευτᾷ πόρρω τῆς ἡλικίας.</p>	<p><i>eas partes atque ita implevit ut Planco silentium imponeret. —Sed ex eo clarus propria auditoria instituit &amp;c.—Jam autem senior ob vitium romica Novariam rediit, convocataque plebe causis propter quas mori destinasset—redditis abstinuit cibo.</i> De Albutio conf. Senecam præf. Con. lib. III. (VII.) p. 219—224.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 193. 4. Aug. 39°. <i>M. Tullius Tiro Ciceronis libertus, qui primus notas commentus est, in Puteolano prædio usque ad centesimum annum consenescit.</i> Thirty-eight years after the death of Cicero.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 194. 1. Aug. 40°. <i>M. Melissus Spoletinus grammaticus agnoscitur</i> [conf. a. 33]. <i>M. Porcius Latro Latinus declamator tadio duplicis quartanae semet interficit.</i> Latro had been the preceptor of Ovid: Senec. con. 10. p. 172. <i>Memini me videre Nasonem declamare apud rhetorem Arellium Fuscum, cujus au-</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Sabinus et Rufinus</i> Sulpic. II. 39. <i>Sabino et Rufo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Γ. Καλούσιος Σαβίνος τὸ β' Index Dion. lib. LV.</p> <p>The consuls of U. C. Varr. 749—757 are wanting in the text of Dio.</p>	<p>σειλήνῃ δὲ τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτὶ ἐξέλειπεν. Ἡράδῃ δὲ μειζόνως ἢ νόσος ἐνεπικραίνετο. Conf. Bell. I. 33, 4. κατέκαυσε ζῶντας, τοὺς λοιποὺς δὲ τῶν συλληφθέντων παρέδωκε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις ἀνελεῖν. ἔνθεν αὐτοῦ τὸ σῶμα πᾶν ἢ νόσος διαλαβοῦσα ποικίλοις πάθεσι διεμερίζετο. This eclipse is fixed to March 13. B. C. 4.</p> <p>He died shortly before a passover: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 9, 3. ἐνστάσης κατὰ τόνδε τὸν καιρὸν [immediately after the death of <i>Herod</i>] ἰορτῆς—Πάσχα δὲ ἡ ἰορτὴ καλεῖται. Bell. II. 1, 3. τῆς τῶν ἀζύμων ἐνστάσης ἰορτῆς, Πάσχα παρὰ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις καλεῖται. These incidents determine his death to March B. C. 4. And this is consistent with the reign of his successor <i>Archelaüs</i>: who was banished in A. D. 6: Dio LV. 25, 27. ἐπὶ Αἰμιλίου Λαπίδου καὶ ἐπὶ Λευκίου Ἀρρουντίου ὑπάτων—ὁ Ἡρώδης ὁ Παλαιστίνος αἰτίαν τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν λαβὼν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπείας ὑπερωρίσθη, καὶ τὸ μέρος τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ ἐδημοσιώθη. This confiscation was completed in the thirty-seventh year from the battle of <i>Actium</i>: Joseph. Ant. XVIII. 2, 1. Κυρήνιος τὰ Ἀρχελάου χρήματα ἀποδόμενος ἦδη, καὶ τῶν ἀποτιμήσεων πέρας ἔχουσῶν αἱ ἐγένοντο τριακοστῶ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὴν Ἀντωνίου ἐν Ἀκτίῳ ἦσαν. which also agrees with A. D. 6. September U. C. Varr. 723 + 36 (37 current) = U. C. Varr. 759 = September A. D. 6. But <i>Archelaüs</i> had reigned nine years, or the tenth year current: Joseph. Bell. II. 7, 3. ἔπει τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐνάτῳ φυγαδεύεται μὲν εἰς Βιένναν—αὐτὸς, ἡ οὐσία δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς Καίσαρος θησαυροῖς ἐγκατατάσσεται. Idem in Vita c. 1. βασιλεύοντος Ἀρχελάου τὸ δέκατον. Idem Ant. XVII. 13, 2. δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔπει τῆς ἀρχῆς Ἀρχελάου οἱ πρῶτοι—κατηγοροῦσιν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Καίσαρος. If his tenth year was current in A. D. 6, to which his exile is fixed by Dio, he began to reign in B. C. 4. Upon these arguments the death of <i>Herod</i> has been rightly placed at the passover of B. C. 4. This date also agrees with the years of the tetrarch <i>Philip</i>: Joseph. Ant. XVIII. 4, 6. Φίλιππος—τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον εἰκοστῶ μὲν ἐνιαυτῷ τῆς Τιβερίου ἀρχῆς ἡγησάμενος δὲ αὐτὸς ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα τῆς Τραχωνίτιδος καὶ Γαυλανίτιδος. <i>Philip</i> had reigned thirty-seven years in the twentieth year of <i>Tiberius</i>. But, if his accession was at the passover of B. C. 4, his thirty-seventh year commenced in spring A. D. 33: about five months before the commencement of the twentieth year of <i>Tiberius</i> in August A. D. 33. <i>Herod</i> had reigned thirty-four years current computed from B. C. 37, and thirty-seven years current computed from B. C. 40. He was about seventy years of age: Joseph. Bell. I. 33, 1. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἦδη σχεδὸν ἑτῶν ἐβδομήκοντα.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N°. VI. <i>Laribus publicis sacrum Imp. Caesar Augustus pontifex maximus tribunic. potestat. XVIII. [I. XVIII.] ex stipe quam populus ei contulit K. Januar. apsentis C. Calvisio Sabino L. Passieno Rufo cos.</i> We must correct the date to the nineteenth tribunician year, which was current on the Calends of January B. C. 4, having commenced V. Kal. Jul. B. C. 5. conf. ann. 23. 21.</p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i>, according to Sulpicius Sacr. Hist. II. 39. <i>CHRISTUS natus est Sabino et Rufino</i> cons. VIII. Kalend. Januarias. = Dec. 25. B. C. 4.]</p>
3.	<p>751. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus M. Valerius Messallinus Sueton. Galb. c. 4. Cassiod. Index Di-</p>	<p>Birth of <i>Galba</i>: Sueton. Galb. c. 4. <i>Ser. Galba Imperator M. Valerio Messalla Cn. Lentulo</i> cons. natus est IX. Kal. Januarii.</p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i>, according to Cassiodorus and Clemens: Cassiod. C. <i>Lentulus et M. Messalla. His</i> cons. Dominus noster <i>JESUS CHRISTUS</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>ditor fuit. Nam Latronis admirator erat cum diversum sequeretur dicendi genus.—Oratio ejus jam tum nihil aliud poterat videri quam solutum carmen. Adeo autem studiose Latronem audivit, ut multas ejus sententias in versus suos transtulerit. Ovid, at the death of <i>Latro</i>, was in his fortieth year: conf. a. 43. <i>Latro</i> was the friend and companion of <i>Seneca</i>: Senec. Con. præf. lib. I. p. 69. <i>Latronis Porcii carissimi mihi sodalis memoriam sæpius cogar retractare et a prima pueritia usque ad ultimum ejus diem perductam familiarem amicitiam cum voluptate maxima repetam. Idem Ibid. p. 74. Hoc quoque Latro meus faciebat ut amaret sententias. Cum discipuli essemus apud Marillum rhetorem, hominem satis aridum, &amp;c.</i> He declaimed before <i>Augustus</i> and <i>Agrippa</i>: conf. a. 17. and before <i>Messalla</i>: Senec. con. 12. p. 192.</p> <p><i>Seneca</i> himself might have heard <i>Cicero</i>: Senec. Con. præf. lib. I. p. 67. <i>Omnes magni in eloquentia nominis excepto Cicrone videor mihi audisse. Nec Cicronem quidem atas mihi eripuerat sed bellorum civilium furor—intra coloniam meam me continuit: alioquin in illo Atriolo in quo duos grandes prætextatos ait secum declamare solitos</i> [in B. C. 46: conf. a.] <i>potui illud ingenium—cognoscere;—potui vivam vocem audire.</i> He addressed his <i>Controversiæ</i> to his sons when in his old age: Senec. Con. præf. lib. I. Conf. Suas. 2. p. 24. <i>Cum ad meum ætatem veneritis.</i> and the <i>Suasoriæ</i> after the <i>Controversiæ</i>: conf. Con. 12. p. 192. His son the philosopher <i>Seneca</i> was in old age—<i>senile corpus</i> Tacit. Ann. XV. 63.—at his death in A. D. 65. The son might be twenty years of age at the death of <i>Augustus</i>, and the father might be fifteen in B. C. 46: which would place the birth of <i>M. Seneca</i> at B. C. 61, and the birth of <i>L. Seneca</i> at B. C. 7.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>onis lib. LV.  <i>Lentulo et Messalino</i>  Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Filius Dei in Bethleem nascitur anno imperii Augusti XLI.</i> He computes the year of <i>Hirtius</i> and <i>Pansa</i> U. C. Varr. 711 as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 340. B. γίνονται ἀπ' οὗ ὁ Κύριος ἐγεννήθη ἕως Κομόδου τελευταῖς τὰ πάντα ἔτη ἑκατὸν ἐνεήκοντα τέσσαρα, μὴν αἷς, ἡμέραις γ'. <i>Commodus</i> was slain Dec. 31. A. D. 192. which gives B. C. 3 for the Nativity. Clemens Ibid. reckoned this the twenty-eighth year of <i>Augustus</i>: Idem p. 339. D. ἐγεννήθη ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν τῷ ὀγδόῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ ἔτει. which would be computed from the battle of <i>Actium</i>: conf. a. 31.]</p>
2.	<p>752. C. <i>Cæsar Augustus</i>  XIII. M. <i>Plautius Syl-</i>  vanus Index Dionis lib.  LV. Epiphan. tom. I.  p. 415. B. see col. 2.  <i>Augusto XIII. et Sil-</i>  vano Fast. apud Noris.  C. <i>Aug. Cæsar XII. et</i>  M. <i>Plautius</i> Cassiod.  conf. a. 31.  De <i>Aug. XIII.</i> Sue-  ton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a.  23. 2.  <i>Augusto et Gallo Ca-</i>  ninio Velleius II. 100.  L. <i>Caninio et Q. Fabricio</i>  Lapis Ancyran. sc. Ca-  ninio suf. in locum Syl-  vani <i>Kal. Jul. Fabricio</i>  suf. in locum <i>Augusti</i>  <i>Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. Noris.  ad Cen. Pisan. p. 183.</p>	<p>L. <i>Cæsar</i> receives the <i>toga virilis</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. <i>Augustus</i>—<i>duodecimum (consulatum)—et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultro petiit, ut Caium et Lucium filios amplissimo præditus magistratu suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum.</i> Caius in B. C. 5. conf. a. p. 415. B. see col. 2. <i>Lucius</i> therefore in the thirteenth consulship, three years later, at the age of fifteen: conf. a. 17. Zonaras inaccurately places the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Lucius</i> one year—μετὰ ἑνιαυτόν—after the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Caius</i>: conf. a. 5.  Fasti Verriani p. xii. 106. Non. N. <i>Concordia in arce ferie ex S. C. quod eo die Imperator Cæsar Augustus pontifex maximus trib. potest. XXI. cos. XIII. a senatu populoque Romano pater patriæ appellatus.</i> These were the Nones of February: Ovid. Fast. II. 121—132. Nummus apud Norisium ad Cen. Pisan. p. 338. <i>August. pont. max. tr. pot. XXI. cos. XIII. Imp. XIV.</i> The twenty-first tribuni-  cian year commenced V. <i>Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 3: conf. a. 5.  Banishment of <i>Julia</i>: in the thirteenth consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: Velleius II. 100. gives the date: <i>Eo ipso anno quo magnificentissimi gladiatorii muneris naumachiaque spectaculis</i> [conf. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 11. Dion. LV. 10. et Fabric. ad loc.] D. <i>Augustus abhinc annos XXX</i> [thirty years before <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 30] <i>se et Gallo Caninio</i> <i>Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. Noris. <i>coss. dedicato Martis templo animos oculosque P. R. repleverat, &amp;c.</i> <i>Augustus</i> held his thirteenth consulship nine months: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. and <i>Caninius</i> became his colleague in July: see col. 1. which places the detection of <i>Julia</i> between <i>Kal. Jul.</i> and <i>Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. Noris. ad Cenot. Pisan. p. 183. 240. <i>Julia</i> is now in her thirty-eighth year: conf. a. 39. and that year of her age—<i>annum agebat tricesimum octavarum</i>—is named by Macrobius Sat. II. 5. who therefore attests that she was not banished before this date. De <i>Julia</i> conf. Dion. LV. 10. Sueton. Aug. c. 65. Tacit. Ann. I. 53. She died after <i>Augustus</i>, at the close of A. D. 14: Tacit. Ibid. <i>Eodem anno</i> [sc. <i>Appuleio et Pompeio</i> <i>coss.</i>] <i>Julia supremum diem obiit.</i>  [The Nativity, according to Eusebius H. E. I. 5. ἦν δὲ οὖν τοῦτο δεύτερον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος τῆς Αὐγούστου βασιλείας Αἰγύπτου δ' ὑποταγῆς καὶ τελευταῖς Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας—ὀγδοὸν ἔτος καὶ εἰκοστὸν. Idem Ibid. I. 9. ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐπικρατήσαντος Αὐγούστου. Eusebius, like Josephus Ant. XVIII. 2, 2. reckoned the years of <i>Augustus</i> from the death of <i>Cæsar</i>. Accordingly with Cassiodorus we must compute the year of <i>Hirtius</i> and <i>Pansa</i> U. C. 711 as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>; consequently U. C. 752 as the forty-second year. Idem H. E. vii. 32. ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν γενέσεως ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν προσευκτηρίων καθαίρεσιν εἰς ἔτη συντείνουσιν πέντε καὶ τριακόσια. But this term of 305 years ended in the nineteenth of <i>Dioclesian</i>: Idem H. E.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Ovidii de Arte Amandi.</i> This poem was published soon after the <i>Naumachia</i> which <i>Augustus</i> exhibited in this year (see col. 2.): Art. I. 171.</p> <p><i>Quid modo cum belli navalis imagine Caesar Persidas induxit Cæcropidasque rates?</i></p> <p>And before the expedition of <i>Caius</i> into the East: Ibid. I. 177—218.</p> <p><i>Ecce parat Caesar domito quod defuit orbi Adlere, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>The acts of <i>Caius</i> are described as still future. The expedition is prepared, and <i>Caius</i> is about to march. Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 188. But, as <i>Caius</i> was in Asia in the following year, B. C. 1, conf. a. this passage may be referred to the close of B. C. 2. Whether, however, the poem was published before the disgrace of <i>Julia</i> (see col. 2.) is only a matter of conjecture. <i>Ovid</i> notices Art. III. 343. <i>Amorum libros tres.</i> and <i>Epistolas Heroidum</i>: v. 345. He mentions III. 333—338. <i>Propertius</i>, <i>Gallus</i>, <i>Tibullus</i>, the <i>Argonautics</i> of <i>Varro</i> (conf. a. 82), and the <i>Æneid</i> of <i>Virgil</i>. <i>Ovid</i> describes the poem <i>de Arte Amandi</i> as one of the two causes of his exile: Trist. II. 207. <i>Perdiderint cum me duo crimina, carmen et error.</i> The <i>Ars Amandi</i> is mentioned again as a cause of exile by <i>Ovid</i> Trist. II. 211. 240. III. 14, 5. 17. IV. 1, 27. 35. V. 1, 8. 19. 68. 12, 46. 68. ex Ponto I. 1, 8—14. 2, 136. 4, 42. 5, 28. II. 9, 73—76. 10, 12. 15. 11, 2. III. 3, 24—58. 5, 4. IV. 2, 46. Although his exile in December A. D. 8 (conf. A. D. 9) was nine years after the publication. <i>Ovid</i> completed his forty-first year in March B. C. 2. His early education and his teachers are noticed by Anon. in Vita: <i>Sub Plotio Grippio literis cruditus: deinde apud Marcellum [l. Arclium] Fuscum rhetorem cujus auditor fuit optime declamavit [conf. a. 4]. Admirator plurimum Porcii Latronis fuit, quem adeo studiose audivit ut multas ejus sententias—transtulerit [conf. a. 4].—Ingenii sui adeo amator ut ex iis quæ dixit—nihil mutaverit. In carminibus vitia sua non ignoravit sed amavit.</i> Conf. Senec. Con. 10. p. 174. Alius Anon. in Vita: <i>Familiarissimus fuit Julii Hygini grammatici [conf. ann. 47. 10].—Post parentis mortem ad poetice integer rediit scripsitque libros duos Heroidum Epistolarum. Inde cum M. Varrone Asiam petiit, sub quo</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>VIII. 2. ἔτος τοῦτο ἦν ἐννεακαίδεκατον τῆς Διοκλητιανοῦ βασιλείας, Δύστρος μὲν λέγοιτο ὃ ἂν οὗτος Μάρτιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους. = March A. D. 303. But 305 years (current) in March A. D. 303 will place the Nativity in B. C. 2. Photius cod. 256. p. 1405. has the same numbers, probably derived from Eusebius: ἐννεακαίδεκατῶ ἔτει τῆς Διοκλητιανοῦ βασιλείας τῆς δὲ τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ παρουσίας πέμπτου καὶ τριακοσιοστοῦ ἔτους. Eusebius therefore placed the Nativity in B. C. 2. although in his Tables Chron. lib. II. he erroneously makes the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i> coincide with Ol. 191. 4. instead of Ol. 194. 3. See A. D. 14. Epiphanius de Hæres. lib. I. tom. I. p. 48. B. τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ (ἔτει) Αὐγούστου βασιλείῳ γεννᾶται ὁ Σωτὴρ. He repeats this date lib. II. p. 450. D. lib. III. p. 1041. D. de Pond. et Mensur. p. 169. B. Idem de Hæres. lib. II. p. 444. 445. γεννᾶται μὲν γὰρ ὁ Σωτὴρ τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει Αὐγούστου βασιλείῳ τῶν Ῥωμαίων—ἐν ὑπατίᾳ Ὀκτακυρίου Αὐγούστου τρισκαίδεκατον καὶ Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτου. Epiphanius therefore placed the Nativity in the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i>, and the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i> in B. C. 2. U. C. Varr. 752. Zonaras X. p. 544. D. follows Eusebius: ἐν δὲ τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς Αὐγούστου μοναρχίας ἐτέχθη—κατὰ τὸν Παμπίλου Εὐσέβιον ὅς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησιαστικῇ ἱστορίᾳ πενήκοντα μὲν καὶ ὅκτα ἔτη αὐτὸν ἱστορεῖ μοναρχῆσαι. Orosius VI. 22. VII. 2. 3. also refers the Nativity to this year: <i>Cæsaris cimenso propemodum anno quadragesimo secundo natus est CHRISTUS:—natus est autem VII. Kalend. Januarii.—Igitur anno ab urbe condita DCCCLII. natus est.</i> Orosius placed the death of <i>Cæsar</i> in U. C. 710. conf. VI. 18. and therefore reckoned U. C. 711 <i>Hirtio et Pansa coss.</i> as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>.]</p>
1.	<p>753. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Cossus L. Calpurnius Piso Index Dionis lib. LV. Cassiod. Epiphani. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Lentulo et Pisonē</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>C. <i>Cæsar</i> is sent into the East: Dio LV. 11. τοῦ δὲ Γαίου σταλέντος εἰς τὸν πρὸς Ἀρμενίους πόλεμον ὁ Τιβερίος εἰς Χίον ἰλθὼν αὐτὸν ἐδράκειυσεν. Vell. II. 101. <i>Breve ab hoc intercesserat spatium</i> [from the exile of <i>Julia</i>] <i>cum C. Cæsar ante aliis provinciis ad visendum obitis in Syriam missus, convento prius Tiberio,—varie se gressit &amp;c.</i> Caius, according to the Pisan Monument, passed his consulship U. C. 754 in Asia: see A. D. 4. He went to Asia therefore in this year, about four years before his death Feb. 21. A. D. 4.</p> <p>[Tertullian. adv. Jud. c. 8. <i>Videbimus quoniam quadragesimo et primo anno imperii Augusti quo post mortem Cleopatæ imperavit nascitur CHRISTUS. Et supervixit idem Augustus ex quo nascitur Christus annis XV. Post mortem Cleopatæ</i> is perhaps an error for <i>post mortem Cæsaris</i>. Although <math>41 + 15 = 56</math> years do not express the interval. If Tertullian placed the Nativity fifteen years before the death of <i>Augustus</i>, he placed it in this year. If he dated it forty-one years after the death of <i>Cæsar</i>, it ought to be referred to B. C. 3.]</p>
A.D. 1.	<p>Ol. 195. U. C. Varr. 754. C. <i>Cæsar</i> L. <i>Æmilius Paullus</i></p>	<p>War in Germany: Vell. II. 104. <i>Germaniam—ubi ante triennium</i> [three years before the adoption of <i>Tiberius</i> V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 4] <i>sub M. Vinicio immensum exarserat bellum.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>militavit, neque prius huc se contulit quam peritissimus literarum Græcarum foret.</i> See Ovid. Trist. IV. 10. for the History of himself. That he visited Asia, is attested by himself ex Ponto II. 10, 21. Ovid enumerates the contemporary poets ex Ponto IV. 16. Among others he describes <i>Domitius Marsus</i> [conf. a. 18. Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 16.], <i>Rabirius</i> [conf. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 90.], the younger <i>Macer</i> [conf. a. 16], <i>Pedo Albinovanus</i> [conf. A. D. 14. Senec. Suas. 1. p. 11. con. 10. p. 174.], <i>Cornelius Severus</i> [conf. A. D. 14. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 89. Senec. Suas. 2. p. 19. 6. p. 49.], <i>Montanus</i> [Senec. con. 16. p. 238.], <i>Sabinus</i>, <i>Varro Atacinus</i> [conf. a. 82], <i>Tuticanus</i> [conf. A. D. 14], <i>Melissus</i> [conf. a. 33].</p>
<p><i>Dionysius ὁ περιηγητής</i> flourished: Plin. Hist. Nat. VI. 27. <i>Hoc in loco</i> [a town near the Persian Gulf] <i>genitum esse Dionysium terrarum orbis situs recentissimum auctorem constat; quem ad commentanda omnia in Orientem præmisit Divus Augustus, ituro in Armeniam ad Parthicas Arabicasque res majore filio</i> [see col. 2.].—<i>In hac tamen parte arma Romana sequi placet nobis, Jubaque regem, ad eundem Caium Casarem scriptis voluminibus de eadem expeditione Arabica. Idem XII. 14. Juba rex iis voluminibus quæ scripsit ad C. Casarem Augusti filium. Juba survived this period some years: conf. a. 16. For Dionysius ὁ περιηγητής see Appendix c. 12. N°. 205.</i></p>	
<p>Eusebius Chron. lib. II. Olymp. 195. 1. Augusti 43°. <i>Sextus Pythagoricus philosophus agnoscebatur.</i> In Hieronymus</p>	



A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Λουκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Παύλου Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Cæsare et Paulo</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γ. Καῖσαρ Αὐγούστος τὸ 18. καὶ Λ. Αἰμίλιος Παῦλος Index Dionis lib. LV. Corrupte. Item <i>C. Aug. Cæsar XIII. et L. Paulus</i> male Cassiod. By this error Cassiodorus recovers the thirteenth consulship of <i>Augustus</i>, which he had lost by omitting to reckon the first. conf. a. 31.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> mentions his sixty-fourth birthday in his letter to <i>C. Cæsar</i> apud Gellium XV. 7. <i>IX. Kalend. Octobr.—Diebus talibus, qualis est hodiernus, oculi mei requirunt meum Caium; quem ubicunque hoc die fuisti, spero latum et bene valentem celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum.</i> Nam, ut vides, κλμακτῆρα communem seniorum omnium tertium et sexagesimum annum evasimus. Deos autem oro ut mihi quantumcunque superest temporis id salvis vobis [sc. <i>Caio et Lucio</i>] traducere liceat in statu reipublicæ felicissimo, ἀνδραγαθούτων ὑμῶν καὶ διαδεχομένων stationem meam. That letter was consequently written <i>IX. Kal. Octob.</i> U. C. Varr. 754. conf. a. 63. [Fasti apud Norisium: <i>Cæsare et Paulo. Hoc consule CHRISTUS natus est VIII. Kal. Jan. = Dec. 25. A. D. 1.</i>]</p>
2.	<p>755. <i>P. Vinicius P. Alphinus Varus</i> Index Dionis lib. LV. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Vinicio et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Vinicio</i> Vell. II. 103.</p>	<p>Interview of <i>Caius</i> with <i>Phraates</i>: see col. 4. Velleius II. 102. <i>M. Lollii, quem veluti moderatorem juventæ filii sui Augustus esse voluerat, perfida—consilia per Parthum indicata Cæsari fama divulgavit: cujus mors intra paucos dies fortuita an voluntaria fuerit ignoro.</i> Return of <i>Tiberius</i> to Rome: Vell. II. 103. <i>Ante utriusque horum [Lucii et Caii] obitum patre tuo P. Vinicio consule Tib. Nero reversus Rhodo incredibili lætitia patriam repleverat.</i> Sueton. <i>Tiber. c. 13. Tiberius coactus est—reditum expostulare.—Destinatum Augusto erat nihil super ea re nisi ex voluntate majoris filii statuere. Is forte tunc M. Lollio offensior facilis exorabilisque in vitricum fuit. Permittente ergo Caio revocatus est.</i> Dio LV. 11. ὁ δὲ δὴ Φραάτης ὑστερον κατηλλάγη ἐπὶ τῷ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἀποστῆναι, ἐπειδὴ τὸν τε Γαῖον ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ παρόντα ἔμαθε καὶ τὰ εἰκῆα ταραττόμενα μίσει αὐτοῦ ὑπετόκασε. συνέβη δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν Τιβέριον ἐκ Ῥόδου ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀφικέσθαι. The conference therefore with <i>Phraates</i>, which immediately preceded the return of <i>Tiberius</i>, may be placed in A. D. 2. <i>Tiberius</i> returned not long before the death of <i>Lucius</i>: Zonar. X. p. 539. D. οὐ πολλῶ πρότερον ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην ὑπονοστήσας. We may accordingly reject the expression Λουκίου καὶ Γαίου τελευτησάντων in Dio LV. 11. as an error, not of Dio, but of the abbreviator. Conf. Fabric. ad locum. Dio fixes the year in which <i>Tiberius</i> retired from Rome, and Velleius fixes the year of his return: and both agree with the period of seven years, or the eighth year current, named by Velleius and Suetonius. Conf. a. 6.</p> <p>Death of <i>Lucius</i> at Massilia, eighteen months before the death of <i>Caius</i>: Sueton. <i>Aug. c. 65. Caium et Lucium in duodeviginti mensium spatio amisit ambos, Caio in Lycia Lucio Massiliæ defunctis.</i> Cenotaphium Pisanum: <i>XIII. K. Octobr. Pisis in foro, in Augusteo.—Cum senatus populi Romani inter ceteros plurimos ac maximos honores L. Cæsaris Augusti Cæsaris patris patriæ pontificis maximi tribuniciæ potestatis XXV. filio auguri consuli designato [conf. a. 6] per consesum (sic) omnium ordinum.....—uti apud eam aram quod annis a. d. .... publice manibus ejus per magistratus—inferiæ mittantur:—utique primo quoque tempore legati ex nostro ordine Imper. Cæsare (sic) Augustum patrem patriæ pontificem maximum tribuniciæ potest-</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Olymp.</i> 194. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 43°. The forty-third year therefore appears to be the date, although this notice is placed in <i>Ed. Mediolan.</i> at <i>Olymp.</i> 195. 2. <i>Augusti</i> 44°. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 205.*</p>	
<p><i>Thrasyllus</i> is at Rhodes with <i>Tiberius</i>: see A.D. 14. and Appendix c. 12. N°. 207.</p>	<p><i>Vellcius Paternulus</i> serves under C. <i>Cæsar</i>: <i>Vell.</i> II. 101. (C. <i>Cæsar</i>)—<i>cum rege Parthorum</i>—<i>in insula quam amnis Euphrates ambebat æquato utriusque partis numero coit.</i> <i>Quod spectaculum</i>—<i>sub initia stipendiorum meorum tribuno militum mihi visere contigit.</i> <i>Quem militiæ gradum ante sub patre tuo M. Vinicio et P. Silio auspicatus in Thracia Macedoniaque, mox Achaia Asiaque, et omnibus ad Orientem visis provinciis—haud injucunda tot rerum locorum, gentium, urbium, recordatione perfruor.</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>atis XXV. adeant petantque ab eo uti colonis Juliensibus colonia—Julia Pisanæ ex hoc decreto ea omnia (sic) facere exsequique permit- tat.</i> The date is obliterated; but Norisius p. 265. has shewn that <i>Lu- cius</i> died in the month before these honours were voted: in August of the twenty-fifth tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i>=Aug. A. D. 2. eighteen months, according to the account of Suetonius, before the death of <i>Caius</i> in Feb. A. D. 4. conf. a.</p>
3.	<p>756. <i>L. Ælius Lamia</i> <i>M. Servilius</i> Index Di- onis lib. LV. Cassiod. Val. Max. I. 8, 11. Λαμ- μία καὶ Σεργιλίου Νουμ- μίου Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Lamia et Servilio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire for a fourth period of ten years: Dio LV. 12. πληρωθείσης οἱ τῆς τρίτης δεκαετίας τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὸ τέταρτον, ἐκβιασθεὶς δέθεν, ὑπεδέξατο. Although this acceptance is named in the fragments of Dio after the death of <i>Caius</i>, yet it must be placed in this year: for the third acceptance was in B. C. 8, and the fifth in A. D. 13: conf. ann. The fourth period therefore was voted in A. D. 3.</p>
4.	<p>757. <i>Sex. Ælius Catus</i> <i>C. Sentius Saturninus</i> Vell. II. 103. Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV. Cen. Pisan. See col. 2. <i>Catulo et Saturnino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Omissi ab Epiphanio: conf. A. D. 12. 2.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Caius</i> in Lycia IX. Kal. Mart. <i>Ælio et Sentio</i> cons. Ta- cit. Ann. I. 3. <i>L. Cæsarem euntem ad Hispanienses exercitus, Caium</i> <i>remcantem Armenia et vulnere invalidum, mors—abstulit.</i> Vell. II. 102. <i>Caius—revertens in Italiam in urbe Lyciæ (Limyra nominant)</i> <i>morbo obiit, quum ante annum ferme L. Cæsar frater ejus Hispanias</i> <i>petens Massiliæ decessisset.</i> Cenotaphium Pisanum: Cum a... II. <i>Nonas Apriles allatus esset nuntius Caium Cæsarem Augusti patris</i> <i>patriæ . . ntif. maxsumi custodis Imperi Romani totiusque orbis terra-</i> <i>rum præsi . . . ilium Divi nepotem post consulatum quem ultra finis ex-</i> <i>tremas populi . . . ani bellum gerens feliciter peregerat bene gesta re-</i> <i>publica devictis aut in . . . em receptis bellicosissimis ac maxsimis gen-</i> <i>tibus ipsum vulneribus pro repu . . . ca exceptis ex eo casu crudelibus fatis</i> <i>creptum populo Romano jam designatu . . ustissimum ac simillimum</i> <i>parentis sui virtutibus principem coloniæque no . . ræ unicum præsi-</i> <i>dium, eaque res nondum quieto luctu quem ex decessu . . æsaris fratris</i> <i>ejus consulis designati auguris præoni nostri principi . . ventutis colo-</i> <i>nia universa susceperat renovasset,—ob eas res universi decuri . . s co-</i> <i>lonique—inter sese consenserunt—oportere ex ea die qu . . us decesus</i> <i>(sic) nuntiatus esset usque ad eam diem qua ossa relata atque co . . ita</i> <i>justaque ejus manibus perfecta essent cunctos—con . . ctibus sese ab-</i> <i>stinere, matronas quæ in colonia nostra sunt sublugere di . . que eum</i> <i>quo die C. Cæsar obit, qui dies est a. d. VIIII. K. Martias, pro Alliensi</i> <i>lu . . brem memoriæ prodi:—utique—T. Statulenus Juncus fl . . n Augus-</i> <i>talis pontif. minor publicorum P. R. sacrorum rogaretur . . cum legatis</i> <i>—hoc of . . . m publicum et voluntatem universorum libello reddito Im . .</i> <i>csari Augusto patri patriæ pontif. maximo tribunicie po . . . XXVI.</i> <i>indictet: idqu . . atulenus Juncus—libello ita uti supra scriptum es . .</i> <i>eratori Cæsari Augusto pontifici maximo tribun. potest. XXVI.</i> <i>pa . . pa . . . reddito fecerit placere conscriptis quæ ad IIII. Nonas</i> <i>Apriles qu . . . Ælio Cato C. Sentio Saturnino cos. fuerunt facta—</i> <i>sunt &amp;c.</i> The twenty-sixth tribunician year commenced V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 3. His death is followed by the adoption of <i>Tiberius</i>: Vell. II. 103. <i>Itaque quod post L. mortem adhuc C. vivo facere voluerat—</i> <i>post utriusque adulescentium obitum facere perseveravit, ut et tribu-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Death of <i>Pollio</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 195. 4. <i>Augusti</i> 47°. <i>Asinius Pollio orator et consularis</i> [consul B.C. 40] <i>qui de Dalmatiis triumpharat</i> [conf. Hor. Carm. II. 1, 16.] <i>LXXX. atatis suæ anno in villa Tusculana moritur.</i> He was therefore born about B.C. 76, and was consul at the age of thirty-six. <i>Pollio</i> retained his strength to the end of life: Val. Max. VIII. 13, 4. extern. <i>Asinius Pollio—ipse nervosæ vivacitatis haud parum exemplum.</i> See A. D. 11.</p> <p><i>Velleius Paterculus</i> serves with <i>Tiberius</i> in Germany: Vell. II. 104. <i>Hoc tempus me functum ante tribunatu castrorum Ti. Caesaris militem fecit. Quippe protinus ab adoptione missus cum eo præfectus equitum in Germaniam successor officii patris mei—per annos continuos VIII præfectus aut legatus—fui.</i> The operations of this campaign were carried on till December: Vell. II. 105. <i>Anni ejus æstiva usque in mensem Decembrem perducta.</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>nicia potestatis consortionem Neroni constitueret—et cum Ælio Cato, Sentio coss. V. Kalend. Jul.—adoptaret.</i> Dio LV. 13. τὸν δὲ γε Τιβέριον καὶ ἐποίησατο καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς Κελτοῖς * τὴν ἐξουσίαν αὐτῷ τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς δέκα ἔτη δούς. καὶ μίτροι καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκείνον ὑποπεύσας πῇ ἐκφρονήσῃν—τὸν Γερμανικόν οἱ τὸν ἀδελφιδόν, καίτοι καὶ αὐτῷ υἱὸν ἔχοντι, ἐσποίησε. Sueton. Tib. c. 15. <i>Caio et Lucio intra triennium defunctis adoptatur ab Augusto simul cum fratre eorum M. Agrippa; coactus prius ipse Germanicum fratris sui filium adoptare.</i> For the mission of Tiberius into Germany see col. 4.</p>
5.	<p>Ol. 196. U.C. Varr. 758. Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus L. Valerius Messalla Valesus Dio LV. 22. Cassiod. Μάγνου Πομπηίου καὶ Οὐάρου Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Voluso et Magno</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Second campaign of Tiberius in Germany: Vell. II. 105. <i>Tutela imperii cum veris initio reduxit in Germaniam.</i> Velleius describes c. 106. the things transacted <i>insequenti astate.</i> At the end of the campaign <i>Cæsar in hiberna legiones reduxit eadem qua priore anno festinatione urbem petens</i> c. 107. Conf. Dion. LV. 28. where the two campaigns are briefly noticed. During this second campaign the Dalmatians prepare to revolt: Dio LV. 29. ὡς ὅτε Τιβέριος ἐπὶ τοῖς Κελτοῖς τὸ δεύτερον ἐστράτευσε καὶ Οὐαλέριος Μεσσαλῖνος ὁ τότε καὶ τῆς Δαλματίας καὶ τῆς Παννονίας ἀρχὴν αὐτὸς σὺν ἐκείνῳ ἐστάλη—οὐκέτι διςμέλλησαν ἀλλ' ἐνάγοντος αὐτοῦς ἐτιμάλιστα Βάτωνός τινες—ἀπίστησαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Βρεῦκαϊ Παννονικὸν ἔθνος. Towards the close of the year: see A. D. 6. The expression τὸ δεύτερον is not to be understood with Fabricius of the second year with reference to the first in B. C. 7, but of the second campaign in A. D. 5, with Dodwell.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N°. IX. <i>Imp. Cæsari Divi Julii f. Augusto cos. XIII. tribunitia potestate XXVIII. patri patriæ pontifici maximo civitas Sedunorum ... patrono.</i> The twenty-eighth tribunician year commenced V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 4. and ended VI. Kal. Jul. A. D. 5. within which period this inscription must be placed.</p> <p>A famine in this year: Dio LV. 22. ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Κερνηλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίου Μεσσαλοῦ ὑπάρτων σεισμοὶ τε ἐξαίσιτοι συνέβησαν, καὶ ὁ Τιβέρις τὴν τε γέφυραν κατέσυρε καὶ πλωτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας ἐποίησε [conf. Cassiod. <i>his coss.</i>]. τοῦ τε ἡλίου τε ἐκλείπει· ἐγένετο καὶ λιμὸς συνηνέχθη. Orosius VII. 3. <i>Anno imperii Cæsaris quadragesimo octavo</i> [i. e. U. C. Varr. 758: conf. a. 2. U. C. 752] <i>dira Romanos fames consecuta est.</i></p>
6.	<p>759. M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Arruntius Dio LV. 25. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Lepido et Arruntio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Third campaign of Tiberius: attested by Velleius II. 122. <i>Fractis post adoptionem continua triennii militia</i> [A. D. 4—6] <i>Germanicæ viribus.</i> In which he prepared to attack Maroboduus: Idem II. 109. <i>Proximo anno</i> [next after his second winter quarters c. 107.] <i>diversis c partibus Tib. Cæsar adgredi statuit. Sentio Saturnino mandatum ut per Catthos—legiones Boioharum—duceret: ipse a Carnunto—exercitum qui in Illyrico merebat ducere in Marcomannos orsus est.</i> They are interrupted by the revolt of Pannonia and Dalmatia: Idem II. 110. <i>Præparaverat jam hiberna Cæsar ad Danubium, admotoque exercitu non plus quam quinque dierum iter a primis hostium Saturninum admoventi placuerat—cum universa Pannonia et Delmatia—arma corripuit.</i> Dio LV. 30. πυθόμενος ταῦτα ὁ Τιβέριος καὶ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσβάλῃσιν ἐκ τε τῆς Κελτικῆς ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ τὸν Μεσσαλῖνον προπέμψας αὐτὸς τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐρείπετο.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Velleius quaestor designatus</i>: Vell. II. 111. <i>Habiti delectus</i> [on the news of the Pannonian revolt: see col. 2].—<i>Habuit in hoc quoque bello mediocritas nostra speciosi ministri locum. Finita equestri militia designatus quaestor—partem exercitus ab urbe traditi ab Augusto perduxit ad filium ejus.</i> The third of the nine campaigns which <i>Velleius</i> served in Germany: see A. D. 4.</p>



A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
7.	<p>760. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus A. Licinius Nerva Silanus</i> Dio LV. 30. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C.</p> <p><i>Cretico et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Germanicus</i> is sent into Germany: Dio LV. 30—32. ἐς μὲν χειρὰς καίπερ τοῦ Τιβερίου πλησιάσαντος σφίσιν οὐκ ἦλθον αὐτῶ, ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι μεθιστάμενοι πολλὰ ἐπὶ ῥήσαν.—καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε ὁ χειμὼν ἐνέστη [A. D. 9] πολὺ πλείω ἐκακούρησαν· καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν αὐτὸς ἐνέβαλον.—οἱ δὲ δὴ —τῇ μὲν χώρᾳ σφῶν πορθουμένη μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ Καίσιου Μετέλλου καὶ ἐπὶ Λικινίου Σιλανοῦ ὑπᾶτων οὐκ ἐπέμειναν.—μαθὼν οὖν τοῦτο ὁ Αὐγούστος, καὶ ὑποπτεύσας ἐς τὸν Τιβερίον—ὡς τρίβοντα ἐξεπίτηδες—πέμπει τὸν Γερμανικὸν καίτοι ταμιεύοντα.—τοῦ δὲ δὴ Γερμανικοῦ ἐς τὴν Παννονίαν ἐλθόντος καὶ στρατευμάτων πολλαχόθεν ἐκεῖσε συνιόντων—οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγου τότε γε εἶδραν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Γερμανικὸς Μαζαίους Δαλματικὸν ἔθνος μάχῃ νικήσας ἐκάκωσεν. ἐν μὲν δὲ τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ ταῦτα ἐπράχθη. This campaign is described by Velleius II. 112. 113. <i>Felix eventus forte conatu prima æstate belli Messalini opus. (primo anno c. 111.)</i> After the campaign <i>Tiberius ipse asperriam hiemis initio regressus Sisciam legatos, inter quos ipsi fuimus, partitis præfecit hibernis.</i> This Illyrian war, of which this was the first year, lasted three years: Sueton. Tib. c. 16. <i>Nuntiata Illyrici defectione transiit (Tiberius) ad curam novi belli, quod gravissimum omnium externorum bellorum post Punica per XV legiones parumque auxiliorum copiam triennio [A. D. 7—9] gessit.</i></p>
8.	<p>761. <i>M. Furius Camillus Sextus Nonius Quinctilianus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LV. 33. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C.</p> <p><i>Camillo et Quintiliano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Dio LV. 33. Μάρκου δὲ δὴ Φουρίου μετὰ Σέξτου Νωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος ἐπεθύμησαν μὲν καὶ οἱ Δαλμάται καὶ οἱ Παννόνιοι συμβῆναι,—ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἀντεῖχον. τοῦ δὲ γε Γερμανικοῦ—κατ' αὐτῶν ἰσχυροτέρου καὶ πόλει τινὶ ὀχυρᾷ προσκαθήμενου—ἐαυτοὺς παρίδουσιν. τοῦ δὲ δὴ Βάτωνος ὅς πολλὰ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀποστήσας τοὺς Δαλμάτας ἐκάκωσε κατ' ὁμολογίαν ποτὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ προσεχώρηκός, —ἡ Δαλματία τοῦτο μὲν πολέμῳ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ὁμολογία πάλιν προσεχώρησε τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις. Velleius II. 114. <i>Insequenti æstate omnis Pannonia reliquiis totius belli in Dalmatia manentibus pacem petiit.—Autumno victor in hiberna reducitur exercitus, cujus omnibus copiis a Casare M. Lepidus præfectus est.</i> Dalmatia therefore was not finally recovered till the following year. This relic of war in Dalmatia is recognised by Dio LV. 34. LVI. 1. 11. Conf. A. D. 9.</p> <p>Fast. Capitolin. <i>Imp. Caesar. Divi f. Augustus pon. ... tr. pot. XXX. T. Caesar Augusti f. Divi n. tribun. potest. IX. M. Furius Camillus Sex. Nonius Quinctilian. Ex K. Jul. L. Apronius A. Vibius Habitus.</i> As the consuls commenced in January and the tribunician years in June, the thirtieth tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> and the ninth of <i>Tiberius</i> had not yet ended when <i>Camillus</i> and <i>Nonius</i> entered upon office; which reconciles the Marble (in the years of <i>Augustus</i>) with Dio and <i>Tacitus</i>: conf. ann. 23. 21.</p>
9.	<p>Ol. 197. U.C. Varr. 762. <i>C. Poppæus Sabinus Q. Sulpicius Camerinus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LVI.</p>	<p>Dio LVI. 1. ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβερίος ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ᾧ Κύντες Σουλπίκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβῖνος ὑπάτευσαν ἀνεκομίσθη. c. 11. οἱ δὲ γε μετὰ Γερμανικοῦ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπὶ Ῥαίτινον τῆς Δαλματίας πόλιν ἐλθόντες οὐ καλῶς ἀπῆλθαν. c. 12. τοῦ τε πολέμου μηχανομένου—τὸν Τιβερίον ὁ Αὐγούστος ἐς τὴν Δαλματίαν αὐτὸς ἐπέμφε· καὶ ὅς—τριχῇ διήλθε (τοὺς στρατιώτας), καὶ τοὺς</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 196. 3. <i>Aug.</i> 50°. <i>Philistio mimographus natione Magnesianus Romæ clarus habetur.</i> Mentioned by Eriphanius p. 57. D. ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ Φιλιστιανῆς μιμολογίας. p. 82. D. οἱ τὰ τοῦ Φιλιστιανῆς ἡμῖν αὐθις προσφερόμενοι. p. 222. D. οἱ μιμηταὶ τὸν τρόπον, — Φιλιστιανὰ λέγω καὶ Διογένη τὸν τὰ ἄπιστα γράψαντα. p. 639. B. τὰ τοῦ Φιλιστιανῆς. Suidas: Φιλιστιανὸν Προυσαεὺς ἦ, ὡς Φίλων, Σαρδιανὸς, κωμικός· τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐπὶ Σωκράτους. ὃς ἔγραψε κωμωδίας βιολογικάς. τελευτᾷ δὲ ὑπὸ γέλωτος ἀπείρου. — Νικαεὺς δὲ μᾶλλον παρὰ πᾶσιν ᾄδεται, ὡς μαρτυρεῖ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα·</p> <p>ὁ τὸν φιλιστινᾶκτον ἀνθρώπων βίον γέλωτι κερᾶσας Νικαεὺς Φιλιστιαν.</p> <p>Conf. Antholog. Jacobs. tom. IV. p. 230. Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 179. with reason concludes that Suidas by an error has placed <i>Philistion</i> in the time of <i>Socrates</i>.</p>	<p><i>Velleius quæstor</i> [see A. D. 6] and <i>legatus</i>: Vell. II. 111. <i>In quæstura deinde remissa sorte provinciae legatus ejusdem ad eundem missus quas nos primo anno acies hostium vidimus!</i></p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 196. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 51°. <i>Athenodorus Tarsensis Stoicus philosophus</i> [conf. A. D. 9. 3.] et <i>M. Verrius Flaccus grammaticus insignes habentur.</i> Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 17. <i>Verrius Flaccus libertinus docendi genere maxime inclaruit.</i> — Quare ab Augusto quoque nepotibus ejus præceptor electus transit in Palatium cum tota Schola; verum ut ne quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet: docuitque in atrio Catilinæ domus quæ pars Palatii tunc erat, et sestertia centena in annum accepit. Decessit ætatis exactæ sub Tiberio. Statuam habet Praeneste in inferiore fori parte contra hemicyclum, in quo et fastos a se ordinatos et marmoreo parieti [marmore perite Casaub.] incisos publicavit. These <i>Fasti Verriani</i>, of which fragments remain, were composed in the reign of Tiberius: <i>Fasti Verriani in mense Martio: VI. Id. Mart. feriæ ex S. C. q ... Ti. Cæsar pontifex max. fac. est Druso et Norbano...</i> sc. A. D. 15. <i>Iidem in mense Aprili: VIII. Kal. Mai. Sig. Divo Augusto patri ad theatrum Mar[celli] Julia Augusta et Ti. Augustus dedicarunt.</i> Conf. Tacit. Ann. III. 64.</p>
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II. <i>Olymp.</i> 197. 1. <i>Aug.</i> 51°. <i>Athenodorus Tarsensis philosophus physicus cognoscebatur.</i> conf. a. 30. For the account of Hieronymus see A. D. 8. 4.</p>	<p>Exile of Ovid. He was banished after he had completed his fiftieth year: <i>Ibis</i> v. 1—6. <i>Trist.</i> IV. 10, 95. conf. IV. 8, 33. In December: <i>Trist.</i> I. 10, 3.</p> <p><i>Aut hanc me gelidi tremere cum mense Decembris Scribentem mediis Adria vidit aquis.</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Sueton. Vesp. c. 2. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. Camerino et Sabino Fast. apud Noris. Cn. Pompeio [recte Sigon. C. Poppæo] Q. Sulpitio Plin. H. N. VII. 48.</p>	<p>μὲν τῷ Σιλουανῷ τοὺς δὲ Μάρκῳ Λεπίδῳ προστάξας ἐπὶ τὸν Βάτωνα μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σὺν τῷ Γερμανικῷ ὤρμησε. Their successful campaign is described c. 12—17. Defeat of Quintilius Varus: Dio LVI. 18. ἀρτί δι ταῦτα ἰδίδοκτο [honours voted for the victory of Germanicus] καὶ ἀγγελία δεινὴ ἐκ τῆς Γερμανίας ἐλθοῦσα ἐκάλυψε σφᾶς διορτάσαι· ἐν γὰρ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ Κελτικῇ τὰδε συνηνέχθη. Velleius II. 115—117. <i>Cæsar ad alteram belli Delmatici molem animum atque arma contulit.—Initio æstatis Lepidus educto hibernis exercitu—pervenit ad Cæsarem;—Illa æstas maximi belli consummavit effectus.—Tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico ac Delmatico bello Cæsar manum cum intra quinque consummati tanti operis dies funestæ ex Germania epistolæ cæsi Vari trucidatarumque legionum trium totidemque alarum et sex cohortium.</i> Both therefore agree in placing the defeat of Varus in this year: and the date is further confirmed by Dio LVI. 25. τῷ δὲ ἐξῆς ἔτει [A. D. 10] τό τε Ὀμονόσιον ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιβερίου καθιερῶδη—Μάρκου δὲ Αἰμιλίου μετὰ Στατιλίου Ταύρου ὑπατεύσαντος κ. τ. λ. [A. D. 11]. The death of Varus therefore occurred in A. D. 9. For the circumstances conf. Dion. LVI. 18—24. Velleium II. 117—120. Sueton. Aug. c. 28. Suetonius Tiber. c. 16. 17. concurs in the time of this event: <i>Perseverantiæ (Tiberius) grande pretium tulit toto Illyrico—perdomito et in ditionem redacto. Cui gloriæ amplior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit: nam sub id fere tempus Quintilius Varus cum tribus legionibus in Germania periit.</i></p> <p>Birth of Vespasian: Sueton. Vesp. c. 2. <i>Natus est in Sabinis—XV. Kal. Decembr. vesperi Q. Sulpicio Camerino C. Poppæo Sabino cons. quinquennio ante quam Augustus excederet.</i></p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. tr. pot. XXXI. Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. trib. potest. X. C. Poppæus Sabinus Q. Sulpicius Camerinus. Ex K. Jul. M. Papius Mutilus Q. Poppæus Secund.</i></p>
10.	<p>763. P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Junius Silanus Fast. Capitol. Cass. Index Dionis lib. LVI. Δολαβέλλα καὶ Σιλουανῷ Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. Dolabella et Silano Fast. apud Noris. P. Dolabella C. Silano Fasti Verriani in Januario.</p>	<p>Tiberius is again in Germany: Sueton. Tib. c. 18. <i>Proximo anno [the year after the defeat of Varus] repetita Germania.</i></p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. trib. pot. XXXII. Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. trib. potest. XI. P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Junius Silanus flam. Mart. Ex K. Jul. Ser. Cornelius Lentul. Malug. flam. Dial. Conf. A. D. 8.</i> An inscription ad calcem Suetonii N°. X. belongs to the same tribunician year: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. August. pontifex maximus cos. XIII. tribunitiæ potestatis XXXII. Imp. XVI. pater patriæ murum dedit.</i> And may be placed between VI. Kal. Jul. A. D. 9. and V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 10.</p>
11.	<p>764. M. Æmilius Lepidus T. Statilius Taurus Dio LVI. 25. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. Lepido et Tauro Fast. apud Noris. Fasti Capitolini: ... milius Lepidus..... Ex K. Jul. L.</p>	<p>Dio LVI. 25. Μάρκου Αἰμιλίου μετὰ Στατιλίου Ταύρου ὑπατεύσαντος Τιβερίου μὲν καὶ Γερμανικὸς ἀντὶ ὑπάτου ἄρχων ἔς τε τὴν Κελτικὴν ἐσέβαλον, καὶ κατέδραμόν τινα αὐτῆς.—οὐ πάνυ πόρρω τοῦ Ῥήνου προῆλθον, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ που μέχρι τοῦ μετοπώρου μέναντες καὶ τὰ τοῦ Αὐγούστου γενέθλια ἑορτάσαντες—ἐπανῆλθον. ἐν δὲ δὴ τῇ Ῥώμῃ Δροῦσός τε Καῖσαρ ὁ τοῦ Τιβερίου καὶ ἐταμίευσαν. καὶ στρατηγοὶ ἐκκαίδεκα ἤρξαν.—οὐ μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς ἐφεξῆς ἔτεσι ταῦτ' ἐγένετο ἀλλ' οἱ δώδεκα [conf. Tacit. Ann. I. 14.] ἐπὶ πολὺ κατέστησαν. Suetonius also attests this campaign in Germany: conf. A. D. 12. They remained therefore till after Sept. 23. A. D. 11.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>And his sixth winter of exile was current after the death of <i>Augustus</i>: ex Ponto IV. 13; 25—40. The sixth winter therefore was in A. D. 44. and the first winter passed in exile was the winter of A. D. 47. He consequently left Italy in December A. D. 8, as Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 202. rightly determines, having completed his fiftieth year in the March preceding: conf. a. 43. <i>Ovid</i> mentions e fifteen books of the <i>Metamorphoses</i> Trist. I. 1, 117. III. 14, 19. which were left unfinished at the time of his exile: Trist. I. 1, 118. II. 63. 555. III. 14, 21. The twelve books of the <i>Fasti</i> had been lately written and inscribed to <i>Augustus</i>: Trist. II. 549—552. They were completed in his exile, and dedicated to <i>Germanicus</i>: Fast. I. 590. IV. 81. Trist. II. <i>ad Augustum</i> was written while the Dalmatian war was yet pending: v. 225. <i>Nunc tibi Pannonia est nunc Illyris ora domanda</i>. But that war was ended in A. D. 9: see col. 2. and before this piece he had already written Trist. lib. I. An additional proof that the exile of <i>Ovid</i> is to be placed in December A. D. 8, and not at any later period: confirming the date of Norisius, and refuting the date of Scaliger and Masson. The poem in <i>Ibin</i> was composed in his exile: v. 11. when he was fifty years of age: v. 1. <i>Tempus ad hoc lustris mihi jam bis quinque peractis</i>. It may therefore be referred to A. D. 9.</p>
	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of <i>Messalla Corvinus</i> at the age of seventy-two in A. D. 13: <i>Olymp.</i> 197. 3. <i>Aug.</i> 54°. <i>Messala Corvinus orator ante biennium quam moreretur memoriam ac sensum amisit.—et ad extremum—inedia se confecit anno ætatis LXXII.</i> The numbers would agree: <i>Corvinus</i> was born Ol. 180. 2. B. C. 44. and was seventy-two in Ol. 198. 1. A. D. 44. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 180, observing that <i>Ovid</i> ex Ponto I. 7, 29. 30. mentions <i>Corvinus</i> as dead, and that</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>Cassius Longinus.</i>	
12.	<p>765. <i>Germanicus Caesar C. Fonteius Capito</i> Dio LVI. 26. Cassiod. Sueton. Calig. c. 8.</p> <p><i>Casare et Capitone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Germanicus Cæ ... Ti. f. Augusti n. C. Fonteius Capito. Ex K. Julis C. Visellius Varro.</i></p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>: Sueton. Tib. c. 19. <i>A Germania in urbem post biennium [A. D. 10. 11] regressus triumphum quem distulerat egit, prosequentibus etiam legatis, quibus triumphalia ornamenta impetrarat.</i> Velleius II. 121. <i>Tiberius—in urbem reversus jampri-dem debitum sed continuatione bellorum dilatum ex Pannoniis Delmatisque egit triumphum.—Quem mihi fratrique meo inter præcipuos præcipuisque donis adornatos viros comitari contigit.</i> Velleius had served in Germany nine campaigns: conf. A. D. 4. 4. and, as A. D. 4 was the first, A. D. 12 was the ninth. Velleius therefore confirms the date which is obtained from Suetonius.</p> <p>In Epiphanius tom. I. p. 445. C. these consuls are transposed and placed before the consuls of A. D. 7. And his list of thirty pairs of consuls from B. C. 2. U. C. 752 (his date for the <i>Nativity</i>) to A. D. 28. U. C. 781 inclusive has been otherwise deranged. The consuls of U. C. 757 are omitted: conf. A. D. 4. 1. The consuls of U. C. 767</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>in Dial. de Orat. c. 17. it is asserted <i>Corvinus in medium usque Augusti principatum Asinius pane ad extremum duravit</i>, argues that <i>Pollio</i> survived <i>Corvinus</i>, and that <i>Corvinus</i> died before the exile of <i>Ovid</i>: and determines that Hieronymus has transposed the dates. <i>Corvinus</i> therefore died in A. D. 4, and <i>Pollio</i> in A. D. 13. But the expressions of <i>Ovid</i>—<i>dedimus medio scripta canenda foro</i>—do not necessarily imply that he lamented the death of <i>Messalla</i> before his exile. That elegy might have been sent from Pontus. The date of this epistle of <i>Ovid</i> (Ex Ponto I. 7.) is not determined, because those epistles were not always collected into books in their precise order: conf. A. D. 13. 14. But, if it was written, with others in that book, in the winter of A. D. 11 (conf. A. D. 12.), the death of <i>Messalla</i> might have occurred in A. D. 12. Ol. 197. 4. one year only before the date of Hieronymus. In Dial. de Or. the author does not refer to their deaths, but to the times of their speaking in public. <i>Pollio</i> was an orator to the close of his life in the forty-seventh year of <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Messalla</i>, from infirmity, might withdraw from public life before that date. We may therefore place the death of <i>Pollio</i> in A. D. 4, and perhaps the death of <i>Messalla</i> in A. D. 12, at the age of seventy-two, which would give B. C. 60. Ol. 180. 1. as the year of his birth: one year before the date of Hieronymus. If <i>Messalla</i> was born in B. C. 60, he would be in his sixteenth year when he went to study at Athens in B. C. 45: Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 32. <i>Bibulum—Acidinum—Messallam, quos Athenis futuros audio</i>. He was not yet gone, therefore, when that letter was written: about March B. C. 45. He is mentioned again by Cicero Ep. Att. XV. 17. in the middle of B. C. 44. He would be in his eighteenth year at his proscription in November B. C. 43: Dio XLVII. 11. Appian. Civ. IV. 38. when he is called <i>ἐπιστάνης καὶ νέος</i> by Appian Ibid. In his twenty-seventh year when he subdued the Salassi in B. C. 34: conf. a. And twenty-nine at his consulship in B. C. 31.</p>
	<p><i>Ovid</i> Trist. V. 10, 1. mentions that three winters had passed: <i>Ut sumus in Ponto ter frigore constitit Ister</i>. Since A. D. 11 was the sixth winter, conf. a. 9. the winter of A. D. 11 was the third; and this piece may be referred to the beginning of A. D. 12. <i>Ovid</i> marks this as the fifth book: Trist. V. 1, 2. Trist. V. 3. was written on the <i>Liberalia</i>: and may therefore be placed at XV. Kal. April. A. D. 12.</p> <p>In ex Ponto I. 2, 28. he names the fourth winter of exile: <i>Quarta fatigat hiems</i>. In ex Ponto I. 8, 28. four autumns were passed: <i>Quattuor autumnos Pleias orta facit</i>. These passages were therefore written towards the close of A. D. 12. The <i>Tristia</i> were already published: <i>Ante dedi ex Ponto I. 1, 16</i>. He notices II. 1, 1. II. 2, 77. the recent triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>, and the reduction of Dalmatia</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>are divided into two years. In the fourteen pairs which follow the numbers are right; although some names are corrupted: as No. 17 [U. C. 768] Βρούτου καὶ Φλάγκου I. Δρούσου καὶ Φλάγκου. No. 19. [U. C. 770] Κράσσου καὶ Ρούφου I. Φλάγκου καὶ Ρ. No. 21. [U. C. 772] Σιλουανού καὶ Βάλβου I. Σιλανού καὶ Φλάγκου. No. 24. [U. C. 775] Ἀγρίππου καὶ Βάλβου I. Ἀ. καὶ Γάλβου. No. 30. [U. C. 781] Σιλουανού καὶ Νερουᾶ I. Σιλανού καὶ Ν. See Petavius ad Epiphan. p. 95. 96. who thinks however that the variations may sometimes arise from a <i>consul suffectus</i>: <i>suffectus aliquis locum habuerit</i>.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Caligula</i>: Sueton. Calig. c. 8. <i>C. Cæsar natus est pridie Kal. Septembres, patre suo et C. Fonteio Capitone coss.</i></p>
13.	<p>Ol. 198. U. C. Varr. 766. <i>C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LVI. 28. Cassiod. Sueton. Aug. c. 101. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 102. Φλάγκου καὶ Σιλουανού Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. <i>C. Planco et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire a fifth time for ten years: Dio LVI. 28. Λουκίου Μουνατίου καὶ Γαίου Σιλίου ἐς τοὺς ὑπατεύοντας ἐγγραφέντων τὴν τε προστασίαν τῶν κοινῶν τὴν δεκάτην τὴν πέμπτην ἄκων δὴ ὁ Αὐγουστος ἔλαβε, καὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημαρχικὴν αὐτῷ εἰδωκε, τῷ τε Δρούσῳ τῷ υἱῷ αὐτοῦ ὑπατείαν ἐς ἔτος τρίτον καὶ πρὶν στρατηγῆσαι αἰτῆσαι ἐπέτρεψε. <i>Drusus</i> was consul in A. D. 15: Dio LVII. 14. Tacit. Ann. I. 55.</p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. tr. pot. XXXV. Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. tr. pot. XIII. C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus.</i> Conf. a. 23.</p>
14.	<p>767. <i>Sex. Pompeius Sex. Appuleius</i> Dio LVI. 29. Cassiod. Vell. II. 123. Sueton. Aug. c. 100. Tacit. Ann. I. 7. Lapis Ancyran. <i>Vetus Calendarium</i>: see col. 2. <i>Duobus Sextis</i> Fast. apud Noris. In Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. these are represented as the coss. of two years: τῶν δύο Σέκστων. Πομπηίου Μάγνου καὶ Ἀπουλείου. The consuls of A. D. 4 having been omitted (conf. a.), the just amount of years was thus recovered. For the same error in Chron. Alex. see Introd. p. viii. ix.</p>	<p><i>Lustrum conditum</i>: Lapis Ancyranus: <i>Nuperrime lustrum ... legi Tiberio Sext. Pompeio et Sex. Apuleio cos. quo lustrum..... Romanorum capita quadragiens centum millia....ginta et septem mil. legi.</i> Euseb. Chron. lib. II. Olymp. 198. 2. anno Augusti 56. <i>Augustus cum Tiberio censum peragens reperit XLI centena et XC millia centum et septemdecim Romanorum capita.</i> Conf. a. 28. The third census taken by <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 27. <i>Tribunitiam potestatem perpetuam recepit</i> [conf. a. 23].—<i>Recepit et morum legumque regimen aque perpetuum: quo jure, quanquam sine censura honore, censum—ter egit: primum</i> [conf. a. 28] <i>ac tertium cum collega: medium</i> [conf. a. 8] <i>solus.</i> This last census, in which <i>Tiberius</i> was his colleague, is noticed again by Sueton. Aug. c. 97. Tib. c. 21.</p> <p>Lapis apud Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 261. <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pontif. maxim. cos. XIII. Imp. XX. tribunic. potest. XXXVII. P. P.</i> The thirty-seventh year commenced V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 14. conf. a. 23. which fixes that inscription between V. Kal. Jul. and XIV. Kal. Septemb.</p> <p>Death of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 100. <i>Obiit—duobus Sextis, Pompeio et Appuleio coss. XIII. Kal. Septembris, hora dici nona, septuagesimo et sexto ætatis anno, diebus quinque et triginta minus.</i> Dio LVI. 30. τῇ ἑννεακαιδεκάτῃ τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἐν ᾗ ποτὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὑπάτευσεν μετέλλαξε· ζήσας μὲν πέντε καὶ ἐβδόμηκοντα ἔτη καὶ μῆνας δέκα καὶ ἡμέρας ἑξ καὶ εἴκοσι (τῇ γὰρ τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγενένητο), μοναρχήσας δὲ ἀφ' οὗ πρὸς τῷ Ἀκτίῳ ἐνίκησε τέσσαρα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη δεκατριῶν ἡμερῶν δέοντα. Conf. Zonar. X. p. 543. C. Josephus Ant. XVIII. 2, 2. τελευτᾷ—ἐπτά δὲ καὶ πενήκοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτη, πρὸς οἷς μῆνες ἑξ ἡμέραιν ἑσπέραι πλείονες· τούτου δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ χρόνου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἔτη συνῆρξεν Ἀντώνιος</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>and Illyricum (see col. 2.). <i>Bato</i> the Dalmatian leader (conf. A. D. 8. 2.) and his surrender are mentioned II. 1, 46. <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Drusus</i> the son of <i>Tiberius</i> are named II. 2, 73. 74.</p> <p>Ex Ponto II. 10. is addressed to the poet <i>Macer</i>; who is therefore still living in A. D. 12. For <i>Macer</i> conf. a. 16.</p>
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II. <i>Olymp.</i> 198. 1. Aug. 55°. <i>Sotio Alexandrinus philosophus cognoscebatur.</i></p> <p>In Hieronymus: <i>Olymp.</i> 197. 4. Aug. 55°. <i>Sotio philosophus Alexandrinus, præceptor Senecæ, clarus habetur.</i> The circumstance added by Hieronymus is confirmed by Seneca himself Epist. 49. <i>Modo apud Sotionem philosophum puer sedi.</i> Idem Epist. 108. <i>Non pudebit fateri quem mihi amorem Pythagoræ injecerit Sotio.</i></p>	<p><i>Ovid</i> ex Ponto III. 3, 86. III. 4. describes the triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>, which occurred in A. D. 12. conf. a. He attests ex Ponto III. 9, 53. that he collected these epistles into books, but without observing the exact order:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Postmodo collectas utcunque sine ordine junxi.</i></p>
<p><i>Strabo</i> the geographer is still living: Strab. IV. p. 206. πάντας δὲ (τοὺς Ταυρίσκους) ἔπαυσε τῶν ἀνέδην καταδρομῶν Τιβέριος καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Δρούσος θέρια μῆ. ὥστ' ἦδη τρίτον καὶ τριακοστὸν ἔτος ἴσθιν ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡσυχίαν ὄντες ἀπειτακτοῦσι τοὺς φόρους. As that expedition was in B. C. 15 (conf. a.), <i>Strabo</i> wrote this passage in A. D. 18. From Strab. VI. p. 288. it appears that <i>Strabo</i> wrote the conclusion of that book after the death of <i>Augustus</i>, and before the death of <i>Germanicus</i> A. D. 19. He completed the twelfth book after the death of <i>Archelaüs</i>: Strab. XII. p. 534. τελευτήσας τὸν βίον Ἀρχελαίου τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος. And <i>Archelaüs</i> died about A. D. 17. See Appendix <i>Kings of Cappadocia</i>. But <i>Strabo</i> was now in advanced age: for he had seen <i>P. Servilius Isauricus</i>: Strab. XII. p. 568. παρέσχον δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις πράγματα καὶ τῷ Ἰσαυρικῷ προσαγορευμέντῃ Πουπλίῳ Σεργιλίῳ, ὃν ἡμεῖς εἶδομεν ὅς καὶ ταῦτα ὑπέταξε Ῥωμαίοις. <i>P. Servilius</i>, who was consul B. C. 79: conf. a. 79. 1. subdued the Isaurians in B. C. 75, and died at the age of ninety—ἔτος</p>	<p><i>Ovidii</i> ex Ponto IV. 4. is addressed <i>Sex. Pompeio consuli designato</i>: conf. v. 17—25. Written therefore towards the close of A. D. 13. IV. 5, 1. <i>Pompeio jam consuli</i>: after <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 14. The death of <i>Augustus</i> is mentioned IV. 6, 16. 17. IV. 8, 63. IV. 9, 108. 127—134. IV. 12, 39. IV. 13, 26. These were therefore written after August A. D. 14. In IV. 6, 5. 6. he marks the sixth summer. <i>Bis tertia ducitur ætas</i> IV. 10, 1. The sixth year of exile therefore was current in August or September A. D. 14. after the death of <i>Augustus</i>. He addresses IV. 2. to the poet <i>Severus</i>, who was therefore still living at this period. He writes IV. 9. (after the death of <i>Augustus</i> v. 108.) to <i>Gracinus consul elect</i>: v. 3. 4. His consulship was to end in <i>December</i>: v. 59. and <i>Flaccus</i> was to be consul <i>Kal. Jan.</i> following: v. 60. <i>Flaccus</i> was consul <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 17: Dio LVII. 17. Tacit. Ann. II. 41. <i>Gracinus</i> therefore was a <i>consul suffectus</i> probably for the six months commencing <i>Kal. Jul.</i> A. D. 16. and that piece was written in A. D. 16 before July. A proof that these epistles were not collected into books in their exact order (conf. A. D. 13); ex Ponto IV. 9. being written in A. D. 16, and IV. 10. in A. D. 14.</p> <p>The death of <i>Ovid</i> is recorded by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 199. 1. [A. D. +i.]. <i>Livius historicus Patavii moritur. Ovidius poeta in exilio diem obiit et juxta oppidum Tomos sepelitur.</i> He died in his sixtieth year: Auctor Vitæ: <i>Tomis—decessit annum agens LX. novissimum</i>: which agrees with the date of Hieronymus. <i>Ovid</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>βιάσας ἔτη ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα. Oros. VII. 4. <i>Anno ab urbe condita DCCLXVII. post mortem Augusti Cæsaris Tiberius Cæsar imperium adeptus est.</i> Velleius II. 123. <i>Pompeio Appuleioque coss. septuagesimo sexto anno.</i> Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 113. <i>XV. Kal. Octobr. Lud. in circ. fër. ex S. C. q. e. d. Divo Augusto honores celestes a senatu decreti Sex. Apul. Sex. Pomp. cos. De Augusto conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 45.</i></p> <p>The reign of <i>Augustus</i> is variously computed:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From the death of <i>Cæsar</i> March 15. B. C. 44.=57<sup>y.</sup> 5<sup>m.</sup> 4<sup>d.</sup></li> <li>2. From the first consulship of <i>Augustus</i> Aug. 19. B. C. 43.=56<sup>y.</sup> conf. Eutrop. VII. 8. Auctorem dial. de Or. c. 17.</li> <li>3. From the triumvirate Nov. 27. B. C. 43.=55<sup>y.</sup> 8<sup>m.</sup> 23<sup>d.</sup></li> <li>4. From the battle of Actium Sept. 2. B. C. 31.=44<sup>y.</sup> wanting fourteen days: conf. a. 31.</li> <li>5. From the entrance into Alexandria Aug. 29. B. C. 30.=43<sup>y.</sup> wanting ten days. This computation is followed by the Astronomical Canon, which reckons N. E. 719 commencing Aug. 30. B. C. 30 as the first year of his reign.</li> </ol> <p>For the <i>Anni Augustani</i> conf. a. 27.</p> <p>Josephus correctly expresses the years from the death of <i>Cæsar</i> to the death of <i>Augustus</i>. Eusebius and Cassiodorus also reckon the reign of <i>Augustus</i> from the death of <i>Cæsar</i>, but they compute a year too little. Euseb. Chron. II. p. 363. <i>C. Julius Cæsar annis V. Augustus annis LVI. mensibus VI.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Cæsar imperavit annis IV mensibus VI. cui successit Octavianus Cæsar qui regnavit annis LVI mensibus VI.</i> Cassiodorus however rightly computes five pairs of consuls to <i>Cæsar</i>, and fifty-seven to <i>Augustus</i>=sixty-two years, from U. C. Varr. 706 to U. C. 767 inclusive: and places the first year of <i>Augustus</i> in U. C. 711. <i>Hirtio et Pansa coss.</i> But Eusebius in his Tables assigns only fifty-six years to <i>Augustus</i>, making his last year coincide with Ol. 198. 2. U. C. 767, and his first with Ol. 184. 3. U. C. 712. By thus shortening the reign of <i>Augustus</i> he has placed many transactions too low: the death of <i>Antony</i> in Ol. 188. 1. the <i>census</i> (conf. a. 28) in Ol. 188. 4. the <i>Nativity</i> and the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i> (conf. a. 2) in Ol. 194. 4. In the version of Hieronymus Ed. Scalig., as in the Armenian, is a year too little: the two reigns being in both <i>Num. Euseb.</i> 1969—2029 inclusive=sixty-one years. But with this difference, that in Hieronymus the death of <i>Augustus</i> is thrown back a year too high, and the first years of the series are fixed to their right places; whereas in the Armenian copy the death of <i>Augustus</i> is in its proper year, and the preceding facts are brought too low.</p> <p><i>Pyrrhus</i> entered Italy in the spring of Ol. 124. 4. the spring of B. C. 280. From that event 293 years were completed in the spring of Ol. 198. 1. and of A. D. 14. The death of <i>Augustus</i> in August following was in the 294th year. The precise interval described in this column of the Tables might be 293 years and four or five months.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

τοῖς ἐνενήκοντα ἡμοῦ τι ἰβίωσι καὶ πάντα, ὡς λόγος, τὰ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαθῆς ἦν Suid. Ἀπίκιος Μάρκος—in B. C. 44: Dio XLV. 16. ἐκείνῳ μὲν οὖν τῷ ἔτει [C. Julio Cesare V. M. Antonio coss.]—ὁ Σεργίλιος ὁ Ἰσαυρικὸς ὑπέργηρος ἀπέθανεν. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 184. 1. Ser. Sulpicius jurisconsultus et P. Servilius Isauricus publico funere elati. Cic. Phil. II. 5. [Octob. B. C. 44] Consulatus meus placuit P. Servilio, ut cum primum nomen ex illius temporis consularibus qui proxime mortuus est. He had therefore been consul before B. C. 63. and was consequently a different person from P. Servilius, who was consul in U. C. Varr. 706. B. C. 48, and who was consul again in B. C. 41. for whom Fabricius ad Dion. l. c. mistakes him. The elder Servilius is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Fam. XVI. 23. As Strabo had seen Servilius, who died in B. C. 44, we may place the birth of Strabo at least as early as B. C. 54, or seventy-two years before A. D. 18, when he was still writing. And as he had studied under Tyrannio, who was brought to Rome in B. C. 71, and was perhaps living in B. C. 46 (conf. ann. 71. 58), we hence obtain an additional proof of his age. Other notices occur in the work of Strabo which shew that he was now far advanced in years. See Appendix c. 12. No. 206.

Thrasyllus flourished: Sueton. Aug. c. 98. Augustus in Campania [in A. D. 14: conf. Dion. LVI. 29.]—*conversus ad Thrasyllum Tiberii comitem, contra accubantem, interrogavit &c.* Thrasyllus had been with Tiberius at Rhodes: Tacit. Ann. VI. 20. (de Tiberio)—*Scientia Chaldaeorum artis, cujus apiscendæ otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasyllum habuit.* He died A. D. 36: Dio LVIII. 27. τότε μὲν γὰρ [Papirio et Plautio coss.] ὁ Θράσυλλος, τῷ δ' ἐπιόντι ἤρῃ ἐκείνος [sc. Tiberius] ἐπὶ Γναίου Πρόκλου καὶ ἐπὶ Ποντίου Νιγρίνου ὑπάτων [A. D. 37] ἐτελεύτησεν. For Thrasyllus see Appendix c. 12. No. 207.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

would enter his sixtieth year in March A. D. 18. the spring of Ol. 199. 1. and would have completed the ninth year of his exile in December preceding: conf. A. D. 9. Livy in Ol. 199. 1. was in his seventy-sixth year. conf. a. 59.

Cotta is named by Ovid ex Ponto IV. 16, 41—44. among the youthful poets at this time:

*Te tamen in turba non ausim, Cotta, silere,  
Pieridum lumen præsidiumque fori.*

Ovid mentions the poet Albinovanus Pedo ex Ponto IV. 10. and Tuticanus IV. 12. 14. who were therefore still living after the death of Augustus. Tuticanus was about the same age as Ovid himself: IV. 12, 20.

*Pæne mihi puero cognite pæne puer:  
Perque tot annorum seriem quot habemus uterque  
Non mihi quam fratri frater amate minus.*

Velleius prætor designatus: Vell. II. 124. *Primum principalium ejus (Tiberii) operum fuit ordinatio comitiorum, quam manu sua scriptam D. Augustus reliquerat. Quo tempore mihi fratrique meo candidatis Cæsaris proxime a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris destinari prætoribus contigit, consecutis ut neque post nos quenquam D. Augustus neque ante nos Cæsar commendaret Tiberius.*

Fenestella died A. D. 19 according to Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 199. 3. *Fenestella historiæ scriptor et carminum septuagenarius moritur sepeliturque Cumis.* which would place his birth at B. C. 51. But Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 11. attests that he lived to a later period: *Fenestella—qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Cæsaris principatu.* Fenestella therefore flourished in the reign of Augustus, and died towards the close of the reign of Tiberius.



OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.
125. 280	P. Val. Lævinus ..... Tib. Coruncanius	War with Pyrrhus .....	Cineas. Aristarchus. Lynceus. Duris. Sotades.
279	P. Sulpicius Saverrio ..... P. Decius Mus	War with Pyrrhus .....	Timon Philiasius. Berosus.
278	C. Fabric. Luscini. II. .... Q. Æmilius Papus II.	Pyrrhus quits Italy .....	Homerus. Sosithens. Philiscus. Sosiphanes. Dionysides.
277	P. Corn. Rufinus II. .... C. Jun. Brut. Bubule. II.	.....	Metrodorus. Colotes. Idomeneus.
126. 276	Q. Fab. Gurgus II. .... C. Genuc. Clepsina.	.....	.....
275	M'Cur. Dentat. II. .... L. Corn. Lentulus	Pyrrhus returns to Italy ....	Eratosthenes born.
274	M'Cur. Dentat. III. .... Serv. Corn. Merenda	He quits Italy .....	Euphorion born.
273	C. Fab. Dornu Licinus. .... C. Claud. Canina II.	Embassy from Ptol. Philadelphus to Rome.	.....
127. 272	L. Papir. Cursor II. .... Sp. Carvil. Max. II.	Death of Pyrrhus. Tarentine war.	Aratus. Alexander Ætolus. Theocritus.
271	C. Quintus Claudus ..... L. Genuc. Clepsina	.....	Zenodotus of Ephesus. Aratus of Sicyon born.
270	C. Genuc. Clepsina ..... Cn. Corn. Blasio	Hiero king of Syracuse.	Epicurus ob. His successors Hermachus. Polystatus, Dionysius, Basilides. Lyco fl. Polemo ob.
269	Q. Oguln. Gallus. .... C. Fab. Pictor	War with the Picentes ....	Antagoras Rhodius fl.
128. 268	P. Sempron. Sophus ..... Ap. Claud. Rufus	Ariminum and Beneventum.	Manetho.
267	M. Atil. Regulus ..... L. Jul. Libo	.....	.....
266	N. Fab. Pictor ..... D. Jun. Pera	.....	.....
265	Q. Fab. Max. Gurg. III. .. L. Mamil. Vitulus	.....	Dionysii Halic. Antiq.
129. 264	Ap. Claud. Caudex ..... M. Fulv. Flaccus	First Punic war. Gladiators first exhibited.	Marmor Parium. Timæus.
263	M'Valer. Maximus ..... M'Otacilius Crassus	Hieromakes peace with Rome.	Cleanthes. Dionysius Heracleota.
262	L. Postum. Megellus ..... Q. Mamil. Vitulus	Siege of Agrigentum. Antigonus Doson born.	Philemon comicus ob. Timosthenes.
261	L. Valer. Flaccus ..... T. Otacil. Crassus	.....	.....
130. 260	Cn. Corn. Scip. Asina. .... C. Duilius	Naval victory of Duilius.	.....
259	L. Corn. Scipio ..... C. Aquill. Florus	Expedition to Corsica and Sardinia.	Lycophron.
258	A. Atil. Calatinus ..... C. Sulpic. Patere.	.....	Erasistratus.
257	C. Atil. Regulus ..... Cn. Corn. Blasio II.	.....	.....
131. 256	L. Manl. Vulso Long. .... M. Atil. Regul. II.	Regulus in Africa .....	Callimachus fl.
255	Ser. Fulv. Patin. Nobil. .... M. Æmil. Paullus	Capture of Regulus. Marcus Ach. pr.	.....
254	Cn. Corn. Scip. Asin. II. .... A. Atil. Calatin. II.	.....	.....
253	Cn. Servil. Cæpio ..... C. Sempron. Blæsus	.....	.....
132. 252	C. Aurel. Cotta ..... P. Servil. Geminus	Philoparmen born.	.....
251	L. Cæcil. Metell. .... C. Fur. Pacilus	Aratus delivers Sicyon.	Sosibius Laco.

# INDEX TO THE TABLES.

279

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
250	C. Atil. Regul. II. .... L. Manl. Vulso II.	Metellus in Sicily. Araces.	Hieronymus Rhodius.	
249	P. Claud. Pulcher. .... L. Jun. Pullus	Naval defeat of Claudius. ..	Heracitus Halicarn. Philostephanus Cyren.	
133. 248	C. Aurel. Cotta II. P. Servil. Gemin. II.			
247	L. Cæcil. Metellus II. .... N. Fab. Buteo	Hamilcar Barcas. ....	Nymphis Heracleota.	
246	M'Otacil. Crassus II. .... M. Fab. Licinus		Euphantus Olynthius.	
245	M. Fab. Buteo C. Atil. Bulbus			
134. 244	A. Manl. Torquat. Attic. C. Sempron. Blaesus II.			
243	C. Fundan. Fundulus .... C. Sulpic. Gallus	Aratus Ach. pr. II. He de- livers Corinth.		
242	C. Lutat. Catulus A. Postum. Albinus			
241	A. Manl. Torquat. Attic. II. Q. Lutat. Cerco	Victory of Catulus. Peace granted to Carthage.	Lacydes. Lysimachus. Nearches.	
135. 240	C. Claud. Centho .... M. Sempron. Tuditan.		Nymphis Heracleota. ....	Livius began to exhibit.
239	C. Mamil. Turrinus .... Q. Valer. Falto			Ennius born.
238	Ti. Sempron. Gracch. .... P. Valer. Falto	Hamilcar sent into Spain. War with the Boii.		
237	L. Corn. Lentul. Caudin. Q. Fulv. Flaccus			
136. 236	P. Corn. Lentul. Caudin. .. C. Licin. Varus.	Irruption of the Gauls. ....	Ister Callimachus.	
235	T. Manl. Torquatus .... C. Atil. Bulb. II.	Temple of Janus shut. ....		Nævius fl.
234	L. Postum. Albin. .... Sp. Carvil. Max.	War in Liguria, Corsica, and Sardinia.		Cato born.
233	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus. M'Pompon. Matho			
137. 232	M. Æmil. Lepidus .... M. Public. Malleolus	Agrarian law of C. Flami- nius.		
231	M. Pompon. Matho .... C. Papir. Maso	[Divorce of Sp. Carvilius.]		
230	M. Æmil. Barbula .... M. Jun. Pera		Mæcho comicus.	
229	L. Postum. Albin. II. .... Cn. Fulv. Centumal.	War with the Illyrians. Has- drubal in Spain.	Euphantus Olynthius.	
138. 228	Sp. Carvil. Max. II. .... Q. Fab. Max. Verrucos. II.	Peace with the Illyrians. First Roman embassy to Greece.		
227	P. Val. Flaccus M. Atil. Regulus			
226	M. Valer. Messalla .... L. Apust. Fullo		Lycæ ob. His successors Aristo- ceus, Critolaus.	
225	L. Æmil. Papus .... C. Atil. Regulus	Galic war .....	Antigonus Carystius. ....	Fabius Pictor fl. L. Cincius Ali- mentus.
139. 224	T. Manl. Torquat. II. .... Q. Fulv. Flaccus II.	The Boii subdued.		
223	C. Flaminius .... P. Furius Philus	Victory of Flaminius over the Insubres.	Eratosthenes æt. 52.	
222	Cn. Corn. Scip. Calvus .... M. Claud. Marcellus	Victory of Marcellus. Battle of Sellasia.	Rhianus.	
221	P. Corn. Scip. Asina .... M. Minuc. Rufus.	Hannibal in Spain. Timox- enus Ach. pr.	Euphotion. Archimedes. Archi- melus.	

## INDEX TO THE TABLES.

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
140. 220	L. Vetur. Philo. .... C. Lutat. Catulus	Battle of Caphyræ. Aratus Ach. pr.	Aratus and Polybius.	
219	M. Liv. Salinator. .... L. Æmil. Paullus	Saguntum taken. Aratus Jun. Ach. pr.	Phylarchus. ....	Pacuvius born.
218	P. Corn. Scipio. .... Ti. Sempron. Longus	Hannibal passes the Alps. Eperatus Ach. pr.	Samius poeta. ....	L. Cincius Alimentus
217	Cn. Servil. Geminus. .... C. Flaminius II.	Battle of Thrasymentæ. Ara- tus Ach. pr.	Mnesiptolemus. Epinicus. ....	Cato æt. 17.
141. 216	C. Terentius Varro .... L. Æmil. Paullus II.	Battle of Cannæ. Timoxenus Ach. pr.	.....	Fabius Pictor
215	C. Postum. Albin. III. .... Ti. Sempron. Gracchus	Treaty of Philip with Hanni- bal.	Lacydes. His successors Evander, Hegesinus, Carneades.	
214	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucos. IV. .... M. Claud. Marcell. III.	Siege of Syracuse. ....	Eratothenes fl.	
213	Q. Fab. Maximus. .... Ti. Sempron. Gracch. II.	Death of Aratus. ....	Carneades born.	
142. 212	Q. Fulv. Flaccus III. .... Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Syracuse taken. Death of the Scipios in Spain.	Archimedes ob.	
211	Cn. Fulv. Centumal. .... P. Sulpic. Galba	Scipio sent to Spain. Treaty with Ætolia.		
210	M. Valer. Lævinus .... M. Claud. Marcell. IV.	Carthago Nova taken by Sci- pio.		
209	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucos. V. Q. Fulv. Flacc. IV.	Fabius recovers Tarentum.		
143. 208	M. Claud. Marcell. V. .... T. Quinct. Crispinus	Marcellus slain. Cycliadas Ach. pr.		
207	C. Claud. Nero. .... M. Livius Salinat. II.	Defeat of Hasdrubal. Nicias Ach. pr.	Chrysippus ob. Zeno Tarsensis suc- ceeds.	
206	Q. Cæcil. Metellus .... L. Veturius Philo			
205	P. Corn. Scipio. .... P. Licin. Crass. Dives		Sotion.	
144. 204	M. Corn. Cethegus .... P. Sempron. Tuditan.	Scipio in Africa. ....	.....	Cato quæstor. Ennius brought to Rome.
203	Cn. Servil. Cæpio. .... C. Servilius	Hannibal leaves Italy. .... Fabius Max. ob.	Hermippus.	
202	Ti. Claud. Nero. .... M. Servil. Geminus	Battle of Zama. Lysippus Ach. pr.		
201	Cn. Corn. Lentulus. .... P. Ælius Pætus	Peace granted to Carthage. Philopœmen Ach. pr.	Silenus. Sosilos. Menodotus.	Nævius ob.
145. 200	P. Sulpic. Galb. Max. II. .. C. Aurel. Cotta	War with Philip. Attalus at Athens. Cycliadas Ach. pr.	Aristophanes. Macho. Apollodorus Carystius.	[Plautus ob.]
199	L. Corn. Lentulus .... P. Villius Tappulus		Polemo periegeta.	
198	T. Quinct. Flaminius. .... Sex. Ælius Pæt. Catus	Aristæus Ach. pr. Battle of Panium.	Zeno. Antisthenes.	
197	C. Corn. Cethegus .... Q. Minuc. Rufus	Battle of Cynoscephalæ ....	Alcæus Messænius fl. ....	[Livius Andronicus.]
146. 196	L. Fur. Purpureo .... M. Claud. Marcellus	Greece declared free. ....	Asclepiades Myrleannus.	
195	M. Porc. Cato .... L. Valer. Flaccus	Aristæus Ach. pr. ....	Ptolemæus of Megalopolis.	Terence born.
194	P. Corn. Scip. African. II. Ti. Sempron. Longus	Defeat of the Boii. ....	Eratothenes ob. Apollon. Rhodius succeeds.	
193	L. Corn. Merula Q. Minuc. Thermus			
147. 192	L. Quinct. Flaminius. .... Cn. Domit. Ahenobarb.	Philopœmen Ach. pr. Defeat of Nabis		
191	M. Acilius Glabrio .... P. Corn. Scip. Nasica	Defeat of Antiochus at Ther- mopylæ. Diophanes Ach. pr.	.....	Cato trib. mil.

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
190	L. Corn. Scipio .....	Antiochus defeated in Asia.	Demetrius Scepsius <i>μυρσανος</i> .....	L. Cincius.
	C. Lælius			
189	Cn. Manl. Vulso .....	Manlius in Galatia. Philo-	.....	Ennius. Fulvius Nobilior.
	M. Pulv. Nobilior	poemen Ach. pr.		
148, 188	C. Liv. Salinator. ....	Philopoemen Ach. pr. abro-		
	M. Valer. Messalla	gates the laws of Lycurgus.		
187	M. Æmil. Lepidus .....	.....		[Lilius Andronicus]
	C. Flaminius			
186	Sp. Postum. Albinus			
	Q. Marc. Philippus			
185	Ap. Claud. Pulcher .....	Aristæus Ach. pr.		
	M. Sempron. Tuditan.			
149, 184	P. Claud. Pulcher. ....	.....		Cato censor. Plautus ob.
	L. Porc. Licinus			
183	Q. Fab. Labeo .....	Philopoemen Ach. pr. His	Aristonymus librarian at Alexan-	
	M. Claud. Marcellus	death æt. 70.	dria.	
182	L. Æmil. Paullus. ....	Lycortas Ach. pr. ....	Nicander.	
	Cn. Bæb. Tamphilus			
181	P. Corn. Cethegus .....	War in Spain .....	Polybius ambassador to Egypt.	
	M. Bæb. Tamphilus			
150, 180	A. Postum. Albinus. ....	Ligurian war.		
	C. Calpurn. Piso			
179	L. Manl. Acidin. Fulvian. ..	Death of Philip. ....		Cæcilius fl.
	Q. Fulv. Flaccus			
178	M. Jun. Brutus .....	War in Istria.		
	A. Manl. Vulso			
177	C. Claud. Pulcher. ....	War in Istria ended.		
	Tl. Sempron. Gracch.			
151, 176	Cn. Corn. Scip. Hispal.			
	Q. Petil. Spurius			
175	P. Muc. Scævula			
	M. Æmil. Lepid. II.			
174	Sp. Postum. Albin. Paullus	Xenarchus Ach. pr.		
	Q. Muc. Scævula			
173	L. Postum. Albinus .....	.....		Ennius æt. 67.
	M. Popil. Lænas			
152, 172	C. Popil. Lænas .....	Archon Ach. pr.		
	P. Ælius Ligus			
171	P. Licin. Crassus. ....	Macedonian war.		
	C. Cass. Longinus			
170	A. Hostil. Mancinus .....	.....		Attius born.
	A. Atil. Serranus			
169	Q. Marc. Philippus II. ....	.....	Polybius <i>ἑταίρος</i> .....	Ennius ob.
	Cn. Servil. Cæpio			
153, 168	L. Æmil. Paullus II. ....	Battle of Pydna. ....	Polybius .....	Cæcilius ob.
	C. Licin. Crassus			
167	Q. Ælius Pætus .....	70 towns in Epirus destroyed.	Polybius among the Ach. exiles.	
	M. Jun. Pennus	1000 Achæans sent to Rome.		
166	C. Sulpic. Gallus .....	.....		Terentii <i>Andria</i> .
	M. Claud. Marcellus			
165	T. Manl. Torquatus. ....	.....		Terentii <i>Hecyra</i> .
	Cn. Octavius			
154, 164	A. Manl. Torquatus			
	Q. Cassius Longinus			
163	Tl. Sempron. Gracch. II. ..	War in Corsica. ....		Terentii <i>Heautontim</i> .
	M' Juvent. Thalna			
162	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica .....	.....	Hipparchus observes the autumnal	
	C. Marc. Figulus		equinox.	
161	M. Valer. Messalla .....	Philosophers banished Rome.	.....	Terentii <i>Eunuchus</i> . <i>Phormio</i> .
	C. Fannius Strabo			

OI. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
155, 160	L. Anic. Gallus .....	Death of Æmilius Paullus...	Satyrus.....	Terentii <i>Adelphi</i> .
	M. Corn. Cethegus .....			
159	Cn. Corn. Dolabella.....		Crates at Rome. Hipparchus.	Terentius ob.
	M. Fulv. Nobilior .....			
158	M. Æmil. Lepidus .....		Aristarchus. Hipparchus.	
	C. Popil. Lænas II. ....			
157	Sex. Jul. Cæsar .....	Ariarathes comes to Rome.		
	L. Aurel. Orestes .....			
156, 156	L. Corn. Lentul. Lupus ....		Aristarchus. Ammonius.	
	C. Marc. Figul. II. ....			
155	P. Corn. Scip. Nasie. II. ....	Athenian embassy to Rome.	Diogenes. Critolaüs. Carneades.	
	M. Claud. Marcellus II. ....			
154	Q. Opimius .....		Callistratus. Moschus .....	Pacuvius æt. 65.
	L. Postum. Albin. ....			
153	Q. Fulv. Nobilior.....	Celtiberian war .....		Cato <i>causam dixit</i> .
	T. Annius Luscus .....			
157, 152	M. Claud. Marcell. III. ....			
	L. Valer. Flaccus .....			
151	L. Licin. Lucullus .....	Lucullus and Galba in Spain.	Polybius returns to Greece.....	Postumius Albinus historicus.
	A. Postum. Albinus .....	Return of the Ach. exiles.		
150	T. Quinct. Flaminius ....	Galba in Spain. Menalcidas		Cato æt. 84.
	M' Acil. Balbus .....	Ach. pr.		
149	L. Marc. Censorius .....	Third Punic war. Masinissa	Polybius .....	Cato ob. Calpurnius Piso historicus.
	M' Manilius .....	ob. Dixus Ach. pr.		
158, 148	Sp. Postum. Albin. Magn. ..	Damocritus Ach. pr. ....	Heraclides Lembus .....	Lucilius born.
	L. Calpurn. Piso Cæsoniu. ....			
147	P. Corn. Scip. Afric. Æmilian.	Dixus Ach. pr. ....	Hipparchus.	
	C. Livius Drusus .....			
146	Cn. Corn. Lentulus.....	Carthage and Corinth de-	Polybius. Clitomachus. Hippar-	Cassius Hemina fl. C. Fannius fl.
	L. Mummius .....	stroyed. Critolaüs Ach. pr.	chus.	
145	Q. Fab. Max. Æmilianus ..	War with Viriathus.....	Apollodorus of Athens	
	L. Hostil. Mancinus .....			
159, 144	Ser. Sulpic. Galba .....		Antipater of Tarsus	
	L. Aurel. Cotta .....			
143	Ap. Claud. Pulcher .....	Q. Metellus in Spain. Em-	Panætius. Posidonius. Hipparchus.	
	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Maced. ....	bassy of Scipio to Egypt.		
142	L. Cæcil. Metell. Calvus....	Q. Metellus in Spain .....		Antonius born. Fannius fl.
	Q. Fab. Max. Servilius .....			
141	Cn. Servil. Cæpio.....	Pompeius in Spain.		
	Q. Pomp. Rufus .....			
160, 140	C. Lælius Sapiens .....	Viriathus slain.....		Crassus born. Attius æt. 30. Pacu-
	Q. Servil. Cæpio .....			vius æt. 80.
139	Cn. Calpurn. Piso .....	Popillius in Spain. ....		Attius fl.
	M. Popil. Lænas .....			
138	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica .....	Brutus in Lusitania. Nu-	Nicander still living.	
	D. Jun. Brutus .....	mantine war		
137	M. Æmil. Lepid. Porcina ..	Mancinus in Spain		
	C. Hostil. Mancin. ....			
161, 136	P. Furius Philus .....	Brutus in Farther Spain		
	Sex. Atil. Serranus .....			
135	Ser. Fulv. Flaccus .....		Hipparchus observes the vernal equi-	
	Q. Calpurn. Piso .....		nox.	
134	P. Corn. Scip. Afric. Æm. II.	Scipio in Spain. Servile war		Asellio fl. Lucilius. Sisenna. Quad-
	C. Fulv. Flaccus .....	in Sicily		rigarius. Antias.
133	P. Muc. Scævola .....	Fall of Numantia. Death of		Asellio.
	L. Calpurn. Piso Frugi .....	Ti. Gracchus		
162, 132	P. Popil. Lænas .....	End of the Servile war in Si-		
	P. Rupilius .....	cily.		
131	P. Licin. Crass. Mucian.....	War with Aristonicus.		
	L. Valer. Flaccus .....			



# INDEX TO THE TABLES.

283

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULE.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
130	C. Claud. Pulcher. .... M. Perperna	Crassus slain.		
129	C. Sempron. Tuditan. .... M' Aquillius	Aristonicus taken. Death of Scipio.	Carnandes ob. Clitomachus succeeds. Polybius still living.	
163. 128	Cn. Octavius. .... T. Annius Rufus		Apollodorus of Athens. Hippar- chus.	
127	L. Cass. Longinus ..... L. Cornel. Cinna		Antipater of Sidon. Hipparchus.	
126	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... L. Aurel. Orestes.	C. Gracchus quæstor in Sar- dinia.		
125	M. Plaut. Hypsæus ..... M. Fulv. Flaccus			
164. 124	C. Cass. Longinus ..... C. Sextius Calvin.			
123	Q. Cæcil. Metellus ..... T. Quinct. Flaminius.	C. Gracchus trib. pleb. ....		Cælius Antipater fl.
122	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarb. .... C. Fannius Strabo	C. Gracchus trib. pleb. iterum. Aqua Sextiæ founded.		
121	Q. Fab. Maximus ..... L. Opimius	Death of C. Gracchus. Defeat of the Allobroges.		
165. 120	P. Manlius ..... C. Papir. Carbo			
119	L. Cæcil. Metellus ..... L. Aurel. Cotta	C. Marius trib. pleb. ....		Crassus æt. 21.
118	M. Porc. Cato ..... Q. Marc. Rex.	Death of Micipsa.		
117	L. Cæcil. Metellus ..... Q. Mucius Scaevola			
166. 116	C. Licin. Geta ..... Q. Fab. Maximus			Varro born.
115	M. Æmil. Scaurus ..... M. Cæcil. Metellus			
114	M' Acil. Balbus ..... C. Porcius Cato			Hortensius born. Crassus pro Li- cinæ.
113	C. Cæcil. Metell. Caprar. .. Cn. Papir. Carbo	Carbo routed by the Cimbri.	Agatharchides.	
167. 112	M. Liv. Drusus ..... L. Calpurn. Piso			
111	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica ..... L. Calpurn. Bestia	Jugurthine war .....	Diodorus Peripat. fl. Clitomachus fl.	Crassi quæstura.
110	M. Minuc. Rufus ..... Sp. Postum. Albin.			
109	Q. Cæcil. Metellus ..... M. Jun. Silanus	Metellus in Africa .....		Atticus born.
168. 108	Ser. Sulpic. Galba ..... M. Aurel. Scaurus			
107	L. Cass. Longinus ..... C. Marius	Marius supersedes Metellus. Cassius slain in Gaul.	Dionysius Thrax .....	Crassus trib. pleb.
106	C. Atilius Serranus ..... Q. Servil. Cæpio	Jugurtha captured. Birth of Pompey.		Cicero born. Crassus æt. 34.
105	P. Rutil. Rufus ..... C. Manlius	Successes of the Cimbri.		
169. 104	C. Marius II. .... C. Flavius Fimbria			
103	C. Marius III. .... L. Aurel. Orestes		Artemidorus fl. ....	Attii Terent. Turpilius ob. Luci- lius ob.
102	C. Marius IV. .... Q. Lutatius Catulus	Marius routs the Teutones. Servile war in Sicily.	Archias comes to Rome.	Furius Bibaculus born.
101	C. Marius V. .... M' Aquillius	Defeat of the Cimbri. Aquil- lius in Sicily.		

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
170. 100	C. Marius VI. .... L. Valer. Flaccus	Exile of Metellus. Julius Cæsar born.	.....	Ælius et Claudius grammatici.
99	M. Antonius ..... A. Postum. Albinus	Return of Metellus. End of the Serrile war.	.....	(M. Antonius defends Aquillius.)
98	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Nep. .... T. Didius	.....	.....	
97	Cn. Corn. Lentulus P. Licin. Crassus	.....	.....	
171. 96	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarb. .... C. Cassius Longinus	Death of Ptolemy Apion.	.....	
95	L. Licin. Crassus ..... Q. Mucius Sæmura	.....	Meleager poetæ fl. ....	Hortensius æt. 19. Crassus fl. Lu- cretius born.
94	C. Cæc. Calpurn. .... L. Domit. Ahenobarb.	.....	.....	
93	C. Valer. Flaccus M. Herennius	.....	.....	
172. 92	C. Claud. Pulcher ..... M. Perperna	Sulla receives the ambassa- dors of Arsaces.	Philo fl. ....	Crassus censor. Opilius grammati- cus fl.
91	L. Marc. Philippus ..... Sex. Jul. Cæsar	Livius Drusus trib. pleb.	Metrodorus Scepsius .....	Crassus ob. L. Pomponius fl.
90	L. Jul. Cæsar ..... P. Rutil. Lupus	The Social war .....	Seymnus Clitus fl. ....	M. Scaurus æt. 72.
89	Cn. Pomp. Strabo ..... L. Porc. Cato	.....	.....	Cicero.
173. 88	L. Corn. Sulla ..... Q. Pomp. Rufus	Social war ended. Mithri- datic war.	Philo. Succession in the Academy. Apollon. Molo, Apollon. <i>μαλαστής</i> .	Cicero. Rutilius Rufus. Plotius Gallus.
87	Cn. Octavius ..... L. Corn. Cinna	Cinna and Marius. Sulla in Greece.	Antiochus Academicus .....	Antonius ob. Catullus born. Si- senna historicus.
86	L. Corn. Cinna II. .... C. Marius VII.	Death of Marius. Athens stormed by Sulla.	Posidonius. Archias .....	Sallust born.
85	L. Corn. Cinna III. .... Cn. Papirius Carbo	Fimbria in Asia.	.....	
174. 84	Cn. Papir. Carbo II. .... L. Corn. Cinna IV.	Sulla grants peace to Mi- thridates.	The library of Apellicon acquired by Sulla.	
83	L. Corn. Scip. Asiatic. .... C. Norbanus	Sulla returns to Italy .....	Alexander Polyhistor.	
82	C. Marius ..... Cn. Papir. Carbo III.	Sulla dictator .....	.....	P. Varro Atacinus born. Calvus born.
81	M. Tull. Decula ..... Cn. Corn. Dolabella	Triumph of Sulla .....	.....	Cicero <i>pro Quinctio</i> . Cato gram- maticus. Otacilius grammaticus.
175. 80	L. Corn. Sulla Felix II. .... Q. Cæcil. Metell. Pius	(Cæsar at the siege of Myti- lene.)	.....	Cicero <i>pro Roscio</i> .
79	P. Servil. Vatia ..... Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Abdication of Sulla .....	Antiochus fl. Zeno Epicureus. Suc- cession in the Epicurean School.	Cicero at Athens.
78	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... Q. Lutat. Catulus	Sulla ob. Civil war of Lepi- dus. Sertorius in Spain.	Posidonius fl. Apollonius Molo fl.	Sallust. Sulla. Cicero at Rhodes. Quintus Atta ob.
77	D. Jun. Brutus ..... M. Æmil. Mam. Lep. Livian.	.....	.....	Cicero returns to Rome.
176. 76	Cn. Octavius ..... C. Scribonius Curio	Sertorius in Spain .....	.....	Cicero. Pollio born.
75	L. Octavius ..... C. Aurel. Cotta	Scribonius in Macedonia. Servilius subdues Isauria.	.....	Cicero questor.
74	L. Licin. Lucullus ..... M. Aurel. Cotta	Mithridatic war .....	.....	Cicero returns to Rome.
73	M. Terent. Varro Lucull. .. C. Cassius	War with Spartacus. Lucul- lus at Cyzicus.	.....	
177. 72	L. Gell. Poplicola ..... Cn. Corn. Lentulus Clodian.	Sertorius slain.	.....	
71	P. Corn. Lentulus ..... Cn. Aufid. Orestes	War with Spartacus ended.	Tyrannio.	

OL.B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
70	Cn. Pomp. Magnus..... M. Licin. Crassus	Mithridates received by Ti- granes.	Metrodorus ob. ....	Cicero in <i>Verrem</i> . Virgil born.
69	Q. Hortensius ..... Q. Cæcil. Metellus	Tigranes defeated by Lucul- lus.	.....	Cicero ædilis.
178. 68	L. Cæcil. Metellus ..... Q. Marc. Rex	Q. Metellus in Crete	.....	
67	C. Calpurn. Piso ..... M' Acil. Glabrio	War against the pirates. Cre- tan war concluded.	.....	M. Varro.
66	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... L. Volcat. Tullus	The Mithridatic war com- mitted to Pompey.	.....	Cicero prætor : <i>pro lege Manil. pro</i> <i>Cluentio</i> . Antonius Gniphio.
65	L. Aurel. Cotta ..... L. Manl. Torquatus	Cæsar ædilis .....	.....	Atticus. Cicero <i>pro Cornel. I.</i> Ho- race born.
179. 64	L. Julius Cæsar ..... C. Marc. Figulus	Pompey in Syria .....	.....	Cicero in <i> toga condula</i> .
63	M. Tullius Cicero ..... C. Antonius	Jerusalem taken by Pompey. Conspiracy of Catiline	Parthenius. Apollodorus Pergamenus.	Ciceronis <i>orat. consulares. pro An-</i> <i>rena</i> . Orbilius grammaticus.
62	D. Jun. Silanus ..... L. Licin. Murena	Catiline slain. Cæsar præ- tor.	Posidonius. Hermagoras. Athenæus.	Cicero <i>pro Sulla</i> .
61	M. Pup. Piso Calpurn..... M. Valer. Messalla	Triumph of Pompey .....	Castor chronographus. Archias.	Cicero ad Atticum.
180. 60	L. Afranius ..... Q. Cæcil. Metell. Celer	Cæsar in Spain .....	Posidonius at Rhodes. Diodorus Si- culus in Egypt.	
59	C. Julius Cæsar ..... M. Calpurn. Bibulus	Cæsar consul .....	Diodorus Siculus .....	Livy born. (Corvinus born.) Tabero. <i>Cic. pro Thermo, pro Flacco</i> .
58	L. Calpurn. Piso Cæson..... A. Gabinus	Cæsar in Gaul .....	[Tyrannio ob.] .....	Cicero in exile.
57	P. Corn. Lentul. Spinther .. Q. Cæcil. Metellus Nepos	War with the Belgæ .....	.....	Cicero recalled. Callidius fl. (Ca- tullus ob.)
181. 56	Cn. Corn. Lentul. Marcell... L. Marc. Philippus	Clodius ædile. War in Ar- morica.	Castor chronographus .....	<i>Cic. pro Sertio. in Vatinius. de</i> <i>prov. cons. Luceius</i> .
55	Cn. Pomp. Magn. II. .... M. Licin. Crassus II.	Fourth campaign in Gaul. Cæsar in Britain.	Demetrius Magnes. Timagenes so- phists.	<i>Cic. in Pisonem. de Oratore. Lu-</i> <i>cretius ob. Virgil. Catullus</i> .
54	L. Domit. Ahenobarb..... Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Cæsar in Britain. War with Ambiorix.	.....	<i>Cic. pro Valinio. pro Scauro. de Re-</i> <i>publica</i> .
53	Cn. Domit. Calvinus ..... M. Valer. Messalla	Sixth campaign in Gaul .... Death of Crassus.	Nicolaus Damascenus .....	Curio fl.
182. 52	Cn. Pomp. Magn. III..... Q. Cæcil. Met. Pius Scip.	Death of Clodius. War with Vercingetorix.	.....	<i>Cic. pro Milone</i> . [Lucretius ob.]
51	Ser. Sulpic. Rufus ..... M. Claud. Marcell.	Eighth campaign in Gaul ..	Posidon. comes to Rome. Succes- sion in the Stoical School.	Cicero in Cilicia.
50	L. Æmil. Paullus..... C. Claud. Marcell.	Measures of Pompey against Cæsar.	.....	Hortensius ob. Cicero. Sallust.
49	C. Claud. Marcellus ..... L. Corn. Lentul. Crus	Cæsar in Spain ....	Theophranes Lesbicus. Demetrius Magnes.	Cicero. Varro.
143. 48	C. Julius Cæsar II. .... P. Servil. Vat. Isauric.	Pharsalia. Death of Pompey. Alexandriæ war.	.....	Cicero. Lenæus grammaticus.
47	C. Julius Cæsar II. Dict. .... M. Anton. Mag. Eq.	War with Pharnaces. Cæsar dictator.	.....	Cicero. Hyginus. Catullus.
46	C. Julius Cæsar III. .... M. Æmil. Lepid.	African war. Cato ob. Re- formation of the Calendar	Juba. Didymus .....	Ciceronis <i>Brutus. pro Marcell. pro</i> <i>Ligar. Calvus. Sallust</i> .
45	C. Jul. Cæsar IV. .... <i>sine collega</i>	War in Spain .....	Sonigenes .....	<i>Cic. Orator. Curtius Nicias. Pollio</i> .
184. 44	C. Jul. Cæsar V. Dict. .... M. Æmil. Lepid. Mag. Eq.	Death of Cæsar. Octavius. Antony.	Cratippus. Antipater Tyrius. Apol- lod. Pergamen.	Ciceronis <i>Phil. I—IV</i> . His philo- sophical works.
43	C. Vibius Pansa ..... A. Hirtius	Siege of Mutina. Second tri- umvirate.	Diodorus Siculus .....	Laberius ob. <i>Cic. Phil. V—XIV</i> . Ovid born. Cicero ob. Varro.
42	M. Æmil. Lepid. II. .... L. Munat. Plancus	Philippi.....	.....	Horace (æst. 23) at Philippi.
41	P. Servil. Vat. Isaur. II. .... L. Antonius Pietas	L. Antonius besieged in Pe- rusia.	.....	[Cornificius ob.]

Ol. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
183. 40	Cn. Domit. Calvin. II. .... C. Asin. Pollio	The Parthians in Syria ....	Hybreas the orator .....	Corn. Nepos fl.
39	L. Marc. Censorinus. .... C. Calp. Sabinus	Ventidius .....	.....	Atteius philologus grammaticus.
38	Ap. Claud. Pulcher .....	Ventidius defeats the Parthians Sossius taken Jerusalem.	.....	Horatius æt. 27.
37	M. Agrippa .....	Conference of Cæsar and An- tony.	.....	Varro æt. 80. <i>De re rustica</i> .
186. 36	L. Gell. Poplicola. .... M. Cocc. Nerva	War with Sex. Pompeius. An- tony in Parthia.	Conon. Nicolaus Damascenus. ....	Furnii. Propertius.
35	L. Cornificius .....	Death of Sex. Pompeius. .... Illyrian war.	.....	Bavius ob.
34	L. Scribon. Libo .....	Antony invades Armenia ..	.....	Sallustius ob.
33	M. Anton. II.	Agrippa ædile .....	.....	C. Melissus. Horatius æt. 32.
187. 32	C. Cæsar II. .... L. Volcat. Tullus	Cæsar and Antony prepare for war.	The libraries of Pergamus .....	Atticus ob.
31	C. Cæsar III. .... M. Val. Messal. Corvinus	Actium .....	Tyranno the younger is brought to Rome.	Horatius æt. 34.
30	C. Cæsar IV. .... M. Licin. Crassus	Deaths of Antony and Cleo- patra.	Athenodorus Tarsensis. ....	Corn. Gallus in Egypt.
29	C. Cæsar V. .... Sex. Appuleius	Temple of Janus shut .....	Dionysius Halic. Cæcilius. ....	T. Livius.
188. 28	C. Cæsar VI. .... M. Agrippa II.	Lustrum conditum .....	Anaxilaus Pythagoricus .....	Varro ob.
27	C. Cæsar VII. .... M. Agrippa III.	Cæsar named Augustus ....	.....	Horatius æt. 38. Tibullus. Vitru- vius.
26	C. Cæsar Aug. VIII. .... T. Statil. Taurus	Death of Corn. Gallus. ....	.....	Q. Cæcilius Epirota. Propertius fl.
25	C. Cæsar Aug. IX. .... M. Jun. Silanus	Cantabrian war .....	.....	Monatius Plancus. Horatius. Vir- gilius.
189. 24	C. Cæsar Aug. X. .... C. Norban. Flaccus	Augustus returns from Spain.	Strabo .....	Quintilius Cremonensis ob. Virgilius.
23	C. Cæsar Aug. XI. .... A. Terent. Varro Murena	The tribunician power for life. Marcellus ob.	Nestor Tarsensis. ....	Horatius æt. 42.
22	M. Claud. Marcellus .....	Conspiracy of Murena. ....	Athenæus Peripateticus .....	Virgilius.
21	L. Arruntius	Augustus winters at Samos.	.....	Atratinus fl. Horatius æt. 44.
190. 20	M. Lollius .....	Crassi signa recepta. C. Cæ- sar born. Aug. at Samos.	.....	Horatius æt. 45.
19	M. Appuleius .....	Augustus returns from the East.	.....	Virgilius ob.
18	R. Silius Nerva	The empire for five years ..	.....	Livius. Tibulli mors. Ovidius. Pro- pertius.
17	C. Sent. Saturninus. .... Q. Lucretius	Ludi sæculares. L. Cæsar born. Agrippa in Asia.	.....	Porcius Latro. Horatius æt. 48. Varian and Tucca.
191. 16	C. Jun. Silanus	Agrippa in Asia. ....	Nicolaus Damascenus fl. ....	Æmilius Macer ob. Macer junior.
15	L. Domit. Ahenobarb. .... P. Corn. Scipio	Augustus in Gaul. Rhætia domita.	.....	Orbilius Pupillus. Horatius æt. 50.
14	M. Liv. Drus. Libo. .... L. Calpurn. Piso	.....	.....	Cestius rhetor.
13	M. Licin. Crassus Cn. Corn. Lentulus Augur	Augustus returns from Gaul: Agrippa from Asia.	.....	
192. 12	Ti. Claud. Nero .....	Augustus pont. max. Agrippa ob.	.....	
11	P. Quintil. Varus	Drusus in Germany. Death of Octavia.	.....	
	M. Valer. Messalla .....			
	P. Sulpic. Quirinus			
	Q. Ael. Tubero. .... Paul. Fab. Maximus			

# INDEX TO THE TABLES.

287

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
10	Julius Antonius.....	Augustus in Gaul. Birth of Claudius.	.....	Passienus ob. Hyginus fl.
9	Q. Fab. Max. Africanus Nero Claud. Drusus .....	Death of Drusus .....	.....	Livii Historiæ finis.
193. 8	T. Quinct. Crisp. Volcan. C. Marc. Censorinus .....	<i>Sextilis</i> named August. Mæcenæ ob.	.....	Horatius ob.
7	C. Asiæ. Gallus Ti. Claud. Nero II.....	.....	Dionysius Halicarn.	
6	Cn. Calpurn. Piso C. Antist. Veter. ....	Tiberius retires to Rhodes ..	Theodorûs Gadar. Hermagoras. ..	Albutius Silo fl.
5	D. Læli. Balbus C. Cæs. Aug. XII. ....	C. Cæsar receives the <i>toga virilis</i> .	.....	M. Tullius Tiro
194. 4	L. Cornel. Sulla C. Calvis. Sabiu. II. ....	Death of Herod. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Sulpic.]	.....	Melissus Porcius Latro ob. Seneca.
3	L. Passien. Rufus Cn. Corn. Lentulus .....	Galba born. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Cassiod. Clem. Al.]	.....	Ovidii <i>de Arte Amandi</i> .
2	M. Valer. Messallinus C. Cæs. Aug. XIII. ....	Julia banished. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Euseb. Epiph. Oros.]	.....	
1	M. Plaut. Sylvanus Cn. Corn. Lentul. Cossus ..	Caius in Asia. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Tertull.]	Dionys. Periegeta. Juba.	
A.D.	L. Calpurn. Piso	Augustus æt. 64. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Fast. ap. Nor.]	Sextus philosophus fl.	
195. 1	C. Cæsar .....	Tiberius returns to Rome. Lucius ob.	Thrasyllus .....	Velleius Paternulus.
2	L. Æmil. Paullus P. Vinicius .....	The empire a fourth time.	.....	Pollio ob. Velleius Paternulus.
3	P. Alphin. Varus L. Æl. Lamia .....	Death of Caius. Adoption of Tiberius.	.....	Velleius quæstor designat.
4	M. Servilius Sex. Æl. Catus .....	Second campaign of Tiberius in Germany.	.....	Velleius quæstor.
196. 5	C. Sent. Saturninus Cn. Corn. Cinna Magn. ....	Third campaign of Tiberius.	Philistio mimographus. ....	M. Verrius Flaccus.
6	L. Val. Messal. Valerius M. Æmil. Lepidus .....	Germanicus in Germany....	.....	Ovidii exilium. <i>Fasti. Ibis. Trist. I. II.</i>
7	L. Arruntius Q. Cæcil. Metell. Cretic. ..	Pannonian and Dalmatian war.	Athenodorus Tarsensis .....	Messalla Corvinus.
8	A. Licin. Nerva Silanus M. Fur. Camillus .....	Defeat of Quintilius Varus..	.....	Ovidii <i>Trist. V. Ex Ponto I. II.</i>
197. 9	Sex. Non. Quintilianus C. Poppæus Sabinus .....	Tiberius in Germany.	Sotio philosophus fl. ....	Ovidii <i>ex Ponto III.</i>
10	Q. Sulpic. Camerinus P. Corn. Dolabella .....	Tiberius and Germanic. in Germany.	Strabo. Thrasyllus.....	Ovid. <i>ex Ponto IV.</i> Severus. Pedo. Tuticanus. Cotta. Velleius. Fenest.
11	M. Æmil. Lepidus .....	Triumph of Tiberius. Caligula born.		
12	T. Statil. Taurus C. Fonteius Capito .....	The empire a fifth time.....		
198. 13	C. Silius .....	Lustrum conditum. Death of Augustus.		
14	L. Munatius Plancus Sex. Pompeius .....			
	Sex. Appuleius			





## **A P P E N D I X.**

# I.

## SUPPLEMENT TO PART II.

INTRODUCTION, p. iv—ix.] THE brief sketch of the early Chronology of Greece delivered in these pages has been misunderstood by a zealous defender of the Chronology of Newton<sup>a</sup>: who remarks, that I *support the old system of Chronology*<sup>b</sup>; that I am a *vindicator of the old Chronologers*<sup>c</sup>; and that I have *said a good deal about the certainty of the Ionian traditions*<sup>d</sup>. I have done none of these things. I have not supported the old system of Chronology, and I have nowhere said any thing about the certainty of the Ionian traditions. On the contrary, it is maintained that the received date for Troy, B. C. 1183, or 1184, was not founded upon testimony, but upon conjecture: that it was a date originally fixed by Eratosthenes and derived from him to others; that the true date of the Trojan war was lost, which we might perhaps approach within fifty years; and that in the times preceding the establishment of Chronology as a system precise accuracy was not attempted; but that it was thought sufficient to state periods in general terms and in round numbers. We are therefore agreed that there is an uncertainty: we only differ in the degree. We are agreed that the received Chronology exceeds the truth, but we differ in the amount of the excess. This writer holds with Newton that the excess amounted to almost three hundred years<sup>e</sup>. I have produced evidence from Isocrates and Ephorus to shew that it was the opinion in their time, (before Chronology was formed into a system,) that towards the end of the reign of *Agesilaüs* the Dorians had been in Peloponnesus about seven centuries; and I therefore reject the Chronology of Newton, which reduces that interval to 460<sup>f</sup> years, as incredible. With respect to the five early historians named by me at p. v. they are not produced to shew that there was certainty in the traditions which they delivered; but my proposition was, that they could not wander from the truth to the extent of nearly three centuries<sup>g</sup>. On my remark that the inference of Newton may be said to be this, that, because the

<sup>a</sup> Essays on Chronology, being a Vindication of the System of Sir Isaac Newton, by a member of the University (of Cambridge).

<sup>b</sup> P. 43.

<sup>c</sup> P. 45.

<sup>d</sup> P. 120.

<sup>e</sup> In stating the amount at 300 years, of course I speak in round numbers, in that general view of the subject. The difference, if precisely expressed, will be this:

Trojan era according to the Vulgar Chronology B. C. 1184: according to Newton B. C. 904. difference 280 years. Return of the *Heracidae* B. C. 1104: according to Newton B. C. 825. difference 279 years. The precise difference therefore is twenty or twenty-one years less than the three centuries.

B. C.

<sup>f</sup> Average date of the Return, obtained from Ephorus and Isocrates	} 1064
Date of Newton . . . . .	825
Precise difference . . . . .	239 years.

<sup>g</sup> The dates of the Asiatic settlements stand thus:

	Vulg.	Newt.	Diff.
Æolic Migration B. C. . .	1124	844	280
Ionic Migration B. C. . .	1044	794	250.

The Ionic Migration therefore had preceded the fifty-fifth Olympiad B. C. 560 nearly five centuries, or 484 years, according to the received Chronology, but less than two centuries and a half, or 234 years, according to Newton. The

Greeks did not know the true date within forty or fifty years, therefore they could not know it within three hundred, the vindicator of Newton observes<sup>b</sup>; *This, however, we deny. Newton inferred that the ancient writers used a conjectural Chronology; and that their conjectures were founded upon an erroneous theory. He therefore justly inferred that, if he could substitute another theory in its stead, he should be justified in so doing. This is conceding my proposition. Newton inferred that the ancients used a conjectural Chronology; which is granted. But he inferred that they erred to an enormous amount of years; which is the question at issue between us.*

INTRODUCTION, p. xxxiv. note. *Whether Meletus who was implicated*] State it more accurately thus: "Whether *Meletus* who was implicated in the charge of profaning the Mysteries, Andocid. p. 2, 41. 3, 4. and in the affair of the *Hermæ*, Andocid. p. 5, 40. in B. C. "415," &c.

## TABLES.

B.C.	
522.	Col. 2. <i>Polycrates</i> ] Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. ( <i>Polycrate</i> ) <i>circiter CCXXX. anno urbis nostræ interfecto.</i> Nearly expressing the true date B. C. 522=U. C. Varr. 232.
465.	Col. 2. From the account given by Thucydides I. 137. of the adventures of <i>Themistocles</i> , <i>πορευθῆναι περὶ εἰς Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου</i> , it appears that <i>Alexander</i> king of Macedonia was still living.
462.	Col. 2. Herodotus IX. 64. alludes to this war. And Xenophon Hel. V. 2, 3. (τῷ Ἀρχιδάμῳ) <i>πολλὰ ὑπηρετήκει ἡ τῶν Μαντινέων πόλις ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Μισσηνὴν πολέμοις.</i>
433.	Col. 2. The ample collection of Greek Inscriptions which Mr. Boeckh is publishing contains some passages which may be inserted in this Supplement under the proper years. Among these Inscriptions is the fragment of a treaty between the Athenians and Rhegians in the year of <i>Apseudes</i> , preserved by the Elgin Marbles, and published by Mr. Boeckh, N <sup>o</sup> . 74. p. 111. ἐπ' Ἀψιδέου ἀρχοντος, κ... ..δης πρῶτος ἔγραμμ... ..λῆ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ Ἀθ... ..αρία; ἔγραμμάτεν... ..εἰ Καλλι... ..ναι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ... ..ομοσάντων Ἀθηνα... ..[πισ]τὰ καὶ ἄδολα καὶ ἄ... ..αῖαν Ῥηγίνοις κα... ..(ξύμμ)αχοὶ ἐσόμεθα πισ[τοὶ] ... ..υροὶ καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς... ..δρῖσθαι... ..
429.	Col. 2. p. 62. <i>Plato</i> is not to be trusted for historical facts. But, if <i>Alcibiades</i> served at Potidæa, as he relates Sympos. p. 219, 220. <i>Alcibiades</i> probably served in this last campaign in the winter or spring of the archon <i>Apollodorus</i> : which would suppose him in his twentieth year in the year of this archon, and place his birth in B. C. 448, or the close of B. C. 449. <i>Socrates</i> , according to Plato, was there in a winter: p. 220. a. and summer: p. 220. d. Plutarch Alcibiad. c. 7. merely follows Plato, and seems to have no other authority. His expression <i>ισχυρᾶς γενομένης μάχης</i> is borrowed from Plato Charmid. p. 153. c. the phrase <i>ἴσασεν αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν</i> and <i>ἀξίωμα</i> from Plato Sympos. p. 220. the turn of expression <i>ἔτι τῆς ἐπὶ Δελφῶν μάχης</i> κ. τ. λ. from Sympos. p. 221. a.

error therefore of the early historians (whom Eratosthenes had in his hands) would be an error of nearly three centuries with respect to the Æolian

settlements, and of nearly two centuries and a half with respect to the Ionian.

<sup>b</sup> P. 44.

B. C.

426. Col. 4. *legendum* κδ] Mr. Dindorf fragment. Aristophanis p. 56. Photius—ἵτεσι πρὸ τοῦ Εὐκλείδου καὶ ἐπὶ Εὐκλείους. *Eadem Suidas.*—*Communis utrique corruptela καὶ pro κδ.*—*Minus accurate κδ corrigit Clintonus in Fastis p. 67.* Mr. Dindorf, who prefers κδ, has not adverted to the difference between complete and current years. The archon *Euclides* B. C. 403 was twenty-four years after the archon *Eucles* (*Euclides*) B. C. 427, for twenty-three archons come between them. The description therefore must be either ἵτεσι πέμπτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ, the twenty-fifth year current, or ἵτεσι τέσσαρσι καὶ εἰκοσι, twenty-four years complete. Mr. Dindorf's correction of the passage expresses one year too much. It must also be observed, that the corruption ΚΑΙ more easily arose out of ΚΔ than out of ΚΕ.
422. Col. 2. p. 70. ἐκ πολλοῦ. *legendum videtur ἐκ πολλῶν*] The term ἐκ πολλοῦ would express *from an early period*, and is equivalent to ἐκ παλαιῶν. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1342. οὐκ ἐκ πολλοῦ προΐδοντο—not long before. Idem p. 1403. κωλύουσιν ἐκ πολλοῦ τὰ μίλλοντα. Polybius X. 4. ἐκ πολλοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμα. Idem II. 3. ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου. Mr. Schweighæuser in Lexico Polyb. rightly renders these *multo ante: ante: initio*. Diodorus XVIII. 22. has εὐδαίμονος ἐκ πολλῶν χρόνων, which also means *from an early period*. Now the expressions of the Scholiast are these: ἐκ πολλοῦ φαίνεται περὶ τοσούτον ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλῆθος προΐστασθαι καὶ Δημοσθένος γὰρ φησιν, εἰς δ' ὁμοῦ ἐισμύρισι πάντες Ἀθηναῖοι. which, if my interpretation be just, will mean "The number assigned by Aristophanes appears to be the amount for a long preceding period; for Demosthenes a hundred years after him attests the same number." This inconsistency in the reasoning is removed by reading ἐκ πολλῶν, in the sense of *from many proofs*: as in Xenophon Cyrop. VIII. 7, 6. ἐκ πολλῶν τούτο σαφῶς γιγνώσκω. *I know this from many symptoms.* This explanation may perhaps satisfy those to whom the correction has appeared unnecessary.
410. Col. 2. *Mindarus slain at Cyzicus*] The evidence for this date is to be found in Xenophon; who enumerates three winters between the defeat of *Mindarus* and the return of *Alcibiades* to Athens, which he fixes to the Πλουτήρια of the archon *Euctemon*, or the beginning of June B. C. 407. And this is the point from which we are enabled to fix the preceding transactions, and from which we ascend to the defeat of *Mindarus*. We proceed from the return of *Alcibiades* through a winter B. C. 407 to the capture of Selymbria: thence through another winter B. C. 406 to the expedition of *Thrasyllus*. And the intervention of another winter B. C. 405 throws back the defeat of *Mindarus* to B. C. 410. This date is also confirmed by Philochorus, who fixes a negotiation for peace (which we learn from Diodorus was after the death of *Mindarus*) to the archonship of *Theopompus*. All these several steps in the proof are recorded in the Tables B. C. 410—407. From Xenophon and Philochorus the proof to the times of *Mindarus* and *Thrasyllus* is sufficient and complete. To these testimonies may now be added a collateral proof from the Choiseul Marble, which I had omitted, and for which I am indebted to the suggestion of others.
- The Choiseul Marble gives the following particulars: τριακοστῇ τῇς πενταετίας [*Pryt.* 6 = Feb. 4. B. C. 409] τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀναμολογήθη Ἑλληνοταμία Ἀνακτίῳ Σφηττίῳ καὶ παρίεργῳ Πολυαράτῳ Χολαργεῖ [Δ] [Τ] ΤΓΧ—And again: ἑκτη καὶ τριακοστῇ τῇς πενταετίας [*Pryt.* 9 = May 27.] τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀναμολογήσα ..... υς στρατηγοῖς ἐς Σάμον Δεξικράτῃ Ἀγιλισί ΔΔΤΧ, Πασίφῳντι Φρεαρήϊῳ [Γ] Τ, Ἀριστοκράτῃ .... [Τ], Εὐ..... Εὐωνομῇ [Τ] XXX [Τ] HHH [Δ] ΔΔΔΔ Π +, Νικηράτῳ Κυδαντίῳ τριηράρχῳ XXX, Ἀριστοξάνῃ Ἀνα.....ραρ... These passages do not indeed name *Thrasyllus*, nor afford any means of knowing for what particular services at Samos these sums were destined: but by the help of Xenophon we are enabled to explain them. When the command of *Thrasyllus* at Samos is fixed by his testimony (as produced in the Tables) to this very year of *Glaucippus*, the spring of B. C. 409, we can then apply these passages to the expedition of *Thrasyllus*.



B. C.

403. Col. 2. with reference to the new alphabet] Add Schol. Hom. II. VII. 185. Καλλίστρατος ὁ Σάμιος ἐπὶ τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν ταύτην μετένεγκε τὴν γραμματικὴν καὶ παρέδωκεν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐκλήτου (Εὐκλείδου), ὡς φησιν Ἐφορος.
371. Col. 3. ὁ περὶ τῆς Ἰφ. εἰκόνος λόγος] Compare Aristides tom. II. p. 384. who mentions this oration—τὸν δὲ Ἰφικράτην σκόπει, ἀνδρὰ οὐ μεθόριον ῥήτορος καὶ στρατηγοῦ ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐξικνούμενον. ἄρ' οὖν διηλθές ποτ' αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀπολογίαν τὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς δωρεᾶς;—and gives some passages.
369. Col. 2. *The treaty with Lacedæmon*] This treaty is mentioned by Callisthenes ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν apud Eustrat. ad Aristot. Ethic. IV. 3, 25. quoted by Zell ad Aristot. l. c. and by Schneider ad Xenoph. Hel. VI. 5, 33.  
Ibid. Boeckh. Inscr. Gr. in Addendis p. 899. N°. 85. ...υσιστράτω ἀρχοντος, ἐπι... ..ος δεκάτης πρυτανείας, ἧ..... Ἀθηναῖος ἑγραμματο. ....ροῖδραν ἐπιψή. ιζε Εὐαγγελ. .
368. Col. 3. *fragmentum omisit Heynius*] Heyne was perhaps misled by the expression *ἔτησιν Εὐδοξος ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ* which had preceded, and which misled Usher *de Maced. anno solari* c. 7. p. 110. who ascribes that date to Eudoxus himself: *Circa illam Olympiadem claruisse Eudoxum ex ipsius γῆς περιόδῳ confirmat Laërtius*. But it is evident that ὁ δ' αὐτός φησι refers to Ἀπελλόδορος φησιν in the former sentence.
357. Col. 3. *Democritus*] Democritus and Hippocrates are contemporary in Plin. H. N. XXX. 1. *Eadem ætate (medicinam) Hippocrate (magicam) Democrito illustrantibus circa Peloponnesiacum Græciæ bellum, quod gestum est a CCC. urbis nostræ anno* [in reality U. C. Varr. CCCXXIII.].  
Col. 4. On *Timotheus* see Alexander Ætolus apud Macrob. Sat. V. 22.
355. Col. 3. σὺ μὲν Ἀριστοφῶν ὦν] Compare Aristides tom. II. p. 385. quoting the same expression.
354. Col. 2. p. 130. ὅτι καὶ ἰταλεύτησε] Laërtius V. 10. has a similar expression: τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει—ἰταλεύτησιν, "ΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ Δημοσθένης ΚΑΤΕΣΤΡΕΨΕ.
353. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Gr. N°. 321. p. 353. ....στιδι, .....αχος ..... πεμ. Ανασώζο..... αφάνης ...ώνυμες ἐνίκα. ἐπὶ Διοτίμου Σιμύλος.....σια, ὅπε. Ἀριστόμαχος. Διόδωρος δει. Νικρῶ, ὅπε. Ἀριστόμαχος. Διόδωρος τρι. Μαινομένω, .πε. Κεφίσιος .....ης τε Ποιτῆ, .....ης. *Præcedens anitus haud dubie fuit Callistrati Ol. 106. 2. In utroque anno quini poëtæ cum fabulis et actoribus primarum enumerati erant, et poëtæ quidem nomen primo loco ponitur. Sed post quintum commemoratur victor: igitur numeri 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, non ad victoriam referuntur sed ad commissionis ordinem.* Boeckh. p. 354. *Secundo anno primo loco poëta Simylus inscriptus est: hujus versus servavit Stobæus serm. περὶ τεχνῶν [60, 4].—Additur histrio idem qui mox Diodori. Diodorus videtur Sinopensis esse.—ejus fragmentum haud exiguum servavit Athenæus: atque ex hoc titulo noscitur. Hujus histriones sunt Aristomachus et Cephisius, fabulæ Νικρὸς, Μαινόμενος, quas simul commisit. Quartus locus datur comico cujus nomen obscuratum est. Idem Ibid. The notice in Introd. p. xlvii. of Part II. respecting Diodorus may be amended and supplied from this monument. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh supplies in the preceding year the name of Antiphanes: ....στιδι credo Ἀλκίστιδι, quæ est Antiphanis. Et is ipse inferri potest.—Quinta fabula memoratur Ἀνασώζομενοι, et ejus actor manifesto Antiphanes: et hunc constat Ἀνασώζομενους docuisse. Itaque non dubitavi etiam v. 3. poëtæ Antiphanis nomen restituere. sæpe enim poëtæ in suis fabulis primas egerunt.* This conjecture however is uncertain.

B.C.

- This record does not resemble those in the times of the Old Comedy, in which three poets were named, and three victories: as in the Tables B. C. 425. 4. 414. 4. 405. 4. but agrees with that of which we have an example at B. C. 388. 4. where five poets are named and only one prize. Mr. Boeckh considers the numbers to refer merely to the order of the exhibition, and not to the order of merit; and yet this is rendered doubtful by Isæus de Dicaeog. har. p. 54, 28. οὗτος γὰρ τῇ μὲν φυλῇ εἰς Διονύσια χορηγῆσας τίταρτος ἐγένετο, τραγωδοῖς δὲ καὶ πυρρίχισταῖς ὅστατος· ταύτας δὲ μόνας ἀναγκασθεὶς λειτουργίας λειτουργῆσαι ἀπὸ τοσαύτης προσόδου οὕτω καλῶς ἐχορήγησεν. The term ὅστατος will express the fifth in the age of Isæus, who was contemporary with Diodorus and with the Middle Comedy. Καλῶς is used ironically for κακῶς, which is the reading of MS. A apud Bekker, and the whole argument of Isæus implies that the fourth and fifth places were inferior in degree of merit.
347. Col. 3. an error of Laërtius in reporting it] That Laërtius himself wrote γάμοις appears from his own epigram III. 45.
345. Col. 4. Mr. Boeckh Inscr. Gr. No. 231. p. 354. has sagaciously recovered from the extant vestiges upon a Marble a tragic exhibition in the year of Archias: ....Εἰς.... ὕπ. ....υπο.... ἐπι.... Ἀγα.... ὕπ. ἐπὶ Ἀρχι..... Ἡρα ..... Θηση.....υπο.....τυροί..... ὕπ. Λυσικράτ... Καλλίστρατος Ἀμφιλόχῳ, Ἰξίο.... ὕπ. Καλλιππῖ... ο Καλλιππῖ... Videtur Archias fuisse Ol. 108. 3. remotior enim Archippus. Histrionis mentio facta erat: ὕπ. Λυσικράτης, ὕπ. Καλλιππίδης.—Ex fabularum nominibus supersunt fortasse Ἀγα[μίμνονι], Ἡρα[κλεῖ], Θησι[ῖ], Τυροῖ vel [Σα]τύροι[ς], Ἀμφιλόχῳ, Ἰξίῳ[νι]. Hæc duo nomina docent tetralogiam hoc loco nominatam esse: unde constat in hac columna tragedias esse recensitas. These particulars are skilfully elicited from the fragment by the editor. Archippus B. C. 321 and 318 are too far removed from Diotimus B. C. 354, in whose years a comic exhibition is recorded on another part of the same Marble. This monument therefore records an exhibition of tragedy at one of the Dionysian festivals of the year of Archias, the beginning of B. C. 345; and establishes that at this period tragic tetralogiae were still in use.
340. Col. 2. Boeckh. Inscr. Antiq. No. 530. p. 484. ἐπὶ Θιοφράστου ἀρχοντος ὅρος χωρίου τιμῆς ἐνοικητομένης Φανοστράτου Παιαν. . XX. Pretium fundi—debitum ei a quo emptus erat, Phanostrato Pæuniensi. In fine notatur summa debita, ἑσχιλίων (δραχμῶν). Boeckh. p. 485.
335. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. No. 221. p. 346. Λυσικράτης Λυσικλείδου Κικυννίου ἐχορήγει, Ἀκαμαντὶς παίδων ἐνίκᾳ, Θέων ἡύλει, Λυσιάδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐδίδασκε, Εὐαίνετος ἤρχε.
333. Col. 1. A fragment apud Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. No. 157. p. 250. containing an account of some particulars of revenue: ἐπὶ Κτησικλείους ἀρχοντος [B. C. 334], ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους ἀρχοντος.
330. Col. 3. Corsini has rightly interpreted τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην] Dobree ad Porsoni Aristophanica: Plutum p. 129. reports the opinion of Porson and Burney, that the Char. of Theophrastus were spurious; antiquos tamen. And he subjoins an interpretation of this passage similar to that which is here followed; supplying an example of this use of μάχην from Bekker Anecd. Gr. p. 108, 4.
328. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. No. 222. p. 347. Given also by Corsini as quoted in col. 1. Αἰγῆς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκᾳ, Εὐαγίδης Κτησίου Φιλαῖδης ἐχορήγει, Λυσιμαχίδης Ἐπιδάμνιος ἡύλει, Χαρίλαος Λοκρὸς ἐδίδασκε, Εὐθύκριτος ἤρχε.

B. C.

323. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 223. p. 347. *Λυσικλῆς Βιόττου Ὀῦνεν ἰχορήγει, Οἰνῆς φυλῇ παίδων ἐνίκα, Πάμφιλος Ἀγνούσιος ἐδίδασκεν, ....., Κηφισόδωρος ἦρχεν.*
322. Col. 2. Cranon] After this battle *Xenocrates* was sent ambassador to *Antipater*: Plutarch. Phocion. c. 27.
319. Col. 4. ἀνδρῶν χορός] Given in Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 224. p. 347. who has *Καρχίδαμος*.
287. Col. 3. *Strato* is thus described by Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 388. Στράτων ὅταν ἐγχειρήσῃ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων δόξας διαστέλλεσθαι καὶ ψευδοποιεῖν, θαυμάσιός ἐστιν ὅταν δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ τι προφέρηται καὶ τῶν ἰδίων ἱπινοημάτων ἐξηγῆται, παρὰ πολὺ φαίνεται τοῖς ἐπιστήμοσιν εὐθέστερος αὐτοῦ καὶ νωρρότερος.
283. Col. 2. *Death of Demetr. three years after his surrender*] This number is mentioned again by Plutarch Comp. Demetr. et Anton. p. 258. καθιερχθεὶς ἠγάπησεν ἐπικερδᾶναι τριετίαν.
280. Col. 3. *Birth of Chrysippus*] The account of Val. Max. quoted in the Tables B. C. 207 will place the birth of *Chrysippus* seven or eight years higher; at B. C. 287, or 288.
271. Col. 3. Although the year of *Pytharatus* belongs to the present volume, yet a victory with the χορός παίδων, and another with the χορός ἀνδρῶν, omitted in the proper place, may be recorded here: Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 225. p. 348. ὁ δῆμος ἰχορήγει, Πυθάρατος ἦρχεν, ἀγωνοθέτης Θρασυκλῆς Θρασύλλου Δεκελεεύς, Ἰπποθωντῆς παίδων ἐνίκα, Θέων Θεβαῖος ἤλκει, Πρόνομος Θεβαῖος ἐδίδασκεν. Idem N<sup>o</sup>. 226. ὁ δῆμος ἰχορήγει, Πυθάρατος ἦρχεν, ἀγωνοθέτης Θρασυκλῆς Θρασύλλου Δεκελεεύς, Πανθιονῆς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκα, Νικοκλῆς Ἀμβρακιάωτης ἤλκει, Λύσιππος Ἀρκᾶς ἐδίδασκεν. This last inscription, produced also by Oderico de Marm. didasc. p. lxxii. has been already noticed in the Tables B. C. 434. 4.

APPENDIX p. 198—201. *Pythian games*] M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, in his valuable edition of Ancient Greek Inscriptions<sup>a</sup>, dissents from the opinion expressed in these pages, which places the Pythian games in autumn, and adheres to the date of Corsini, who refers them to the spring. He examines each of the texts upon which I have founded my opinion<sup>b</sup>.

Xenophon Hel. VI. 4, 29, 30. παρήγγειλε δὲ καὶ ὥς στρατευσομένοις εἰς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh interprets<sup>c</sup> “he commanded an expedition which was “to commence after the Pythia.” I cannot accede to this interpretation. The term εἰς τὸν χρόνον will mean *until* that particular time. Schol. Eur. Hec. 554. εἰς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔως. καὶ παρὰ Δημοσθένει [Fals. leg. p. 411.]· τούτῳ φιλανθρώπως ἐχρώμην εἰς τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν· ἀντὶ τοῦ, μέχρι τῆςδε τῆς ἡμέρας. Hence εἰσόνειν (εἰς ὃ ἄν) in Homer means *donec*. The phrase therefore στρατευσομένοις εἰς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον means precisely the same thing as στρατευσομένοις μέχρι τοῦ περὶ τὰ Π. χρόνου.

<sup>a</sup> Vol. I. p. 812—814.

<sup>b</sup> The reader will remember that the testimonies produced are Plutarch. Agesil. c. 19. Aristid. tom. I. p. 258. Demosth. Fals. leg. p. 380. de Pace p. 62. Æschin. in Ctes. p. 72. Xenoph. Hel. VI. 4, 29.

<sup>c</sup> P. 812. b. Si vere acta Pythia, ait, Jason hibernum parasset bellum vere terminandum, sin autumno, astivum; quod unice consentaneum. Immo contra, opinor; si autumno acta Pythia, Jason Thesalis hibernam prædixit expeditionem; si vere acta stativum, vere expediturus POST PYTHIA erat.

M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh imputes error to Aristides and Plutarch <sup>d</sup>, and remodels the passage in Æschines to adapt it to his argument <sup>c</sup>. He admits however that the sole argument of Corsini lies in the passage of Thucydides: for, after a somewhat strained exposition of Demosthenes <sup>f</sup>, he subjoins, *Hæc ut ita constituam cogit me Thucydidis indutiarum computus, a quo non arbitrator discedi posse, quod et verba ejus aperta sunt, et ille scriptor omnium diligentissimus. Quod nisi videretur, vincere dicerem Clintoni eam rationem, quam de tempore occupatæ Cadmeæ repetiit.* With respect to Thucydides, M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh follows the interpretation of Corsini as I have described it at p. 198.

I still retain the opinion which was formerly expressed. Aristides and Plutarch could not have been ignorant of so notorious a fact as the season of the Pythian games; and it appears to me that they would not have mentioned the games in connexion with the occupation of Thebes and the battle of Coronea, if the season had not corresponded. The testimonies which have been produced from Aristides, Plutarch, Æschines, Demosthenes, and Xenophon, guide us in the interpretation of Thucydides. We collect from them that the Pythia were in autumn, and, applying this fact to the narrative of the historian, we find this date for the games agree with his account of renewed war, commencing at the expiration of the truce, and ending at the death of Brasidas. The facts in Thucydides, when laid together, are these <sup>h</sup>: τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο μέχρι Πυθίαν.—Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν.—Βρασιδᾶς ἐτελεύτησε—τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα. ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ τὴν Ῥαμφίου ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας, ὥστε πολέμου μὲν μηδὲν εἶναι ἄφασθαι μηδιτέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον. With this point of time, according to those other testimonies, the *Pythia* coincided. Thucydides therefore defined the limits of this interval of renewed war by a reference to the *Pythia*.

<sup>d</sup> P. 813. a. *Anne hic* [sc. Aristides tom. I. p. 258.] *memoriæ vitio Pythia posuit, quum in Thesmophoriis Thebanis occupatam Cadmeam e Xenophonte liqueat? Anne Pythia fortasse duxit e scriptore qui de sollemnibus dixerit in Πυλαίᾳ (ἔκφυρῃ, æstate adulta) habitis?* p. 813. b. *Sane statim post pugnam Delphos profectus est Agesilais: Pythia tamen statim post celebrata esse Plutarcho, recentiori scriptori, non debet continuo credi.*

<sup>c</sup> P. 812. b. *Æschinis verba hæc sunt: ὥχ ὁ μὲν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς &c. Speciosum est quod vicus representari Darius dicitur, sed speciosum tantum. Prioribus temporibus recentia opponit Æschines. Recens acta tempore præsentis extulit, ἀγωνίζεται, non ut adhuc vicum Darii representaret sed ut nuperrime acta antiquis opponeret.—Poterat sic scribere: νῦν δὲ περὶ τοῦ κύριος ἐτέρων εἶναι διαγωνίζεται, ἀλλ' ἤδη περὶ τῆς τῷ σώματος σωτηρίας ὡς ἐναγχοῦς ἡκούσατε ἀπισφάχθαι.* If Æschines had added these words, his assertion in the latter part of the sentence would have contradicted his assertion in the former. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh proceeds to observe, *Præterea locus Æschinis ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔξω τῆς ἄκτου καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐλθόντι δαῖτι πάσης μαθεσθήκει non potest nisi ad septentrionalem Alexandri*

*expeditionem referri quæ post obitum Darii suscepta est.* But this is to be explained as a similar allusion of Dinarchus has been explained in the Appendix p. 234.

<sup>f</sup> P. 813. a. *Pythios theoros Delphos mittere quidni noluerint Athenienses etiam novem mensibus post Phocenses victos?* &c.

<sup>g</sup> P. 812. a. *Locus ille sic exponendus est, "Sequentes vero æstate indutiæ annuæ dissolutæ erant usque ad Pythia: hoc est, peractis annuis indutiis—nullæ fuerunt indutiæ usque ad Pythia Ol. 89.3. Jam Ol. 89.3. Elaphebolionis 25°. iterum factæ indutiæ sunt. Unde quidem colligitur "Pythia fuisse diei Elapheb. 25°. proxima."*

He adds from Thucydides V. 12. that war was continued in the winter, although he admits that nothing was done: *Accedit quod Thucydides belli narrationem non cum fine æstatis concludit, sed diserte narrat hieme insequenti Spartanæ copias ad Pierium progressas esse et deinde redisse V. 13. quanquam posthac nihil jam gestum sed de pace cogitatum est.* But χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς in that passage, according to the division of Thucydides κατὰ θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, means no more than the autumn.

<sup>h</sup> Thucyd. V. 1—14.



Mr. Boeckh observes<sup>i</sup>, that the expression of Thucydides denotes a cessation of *σπονδαὶ* till *σπονδαὶ* again. But the *ἐνιχύσιοι σπονδαὶ* were never renewed. These were an armistice, *ἐπιχειρία*, a truce for a year. The *σπονδαὶ* of Elaphebolion B.C. 421 were a measure of a different character; a peace for fifty years. And it seems to have been in the mind of Thucydides not to define the space between the armistice and the peace, but to express how long the hostile operations lasted.

APPENDIX p. 212. col. 1. Τεγία] The accent of Τεγία is marked by Strabo VIII. p. 373. *ἐκείνη γὰρ ἐστὶ Μίθια, ὡς πρόνοια· αὐτὴ δὲ Μιδία, ὡς Τεγία.*

P. 217. col. 2. *Archidamus V. was slain*] Add Plutarch. comp. Ag. et Cleom. cum Gracch. p. 689. (Κλεομένης) Ἀρχίδαμον, ᾧ προσῆκον ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας οἰκίας ὄντι συμβασιλεύειν, ἔπεισε μὲν ἐκ Μιτισσῆς κατελθεῖν, ἀποθανόντος δὲ τὸν φόρον οὐκ ἐπεξελθὼν ἐβεβαίωσε τὴν αἰτίαν κατ' αὐτοῦ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως.

P. 276. *Thimbron*] What is said of the times of *Thimbron* has been misunderstood by the recent editor of the *Anabasis* of Xenophon<sup>k</sup>, who has the following remark<sup>l</sup>: *Xenophon A. C. 399 Februario ad Thibronem proficiscitur. Thibronem jam Ol. 95. 1. haud dubie æstate in Asiam missum fuisse et Diod. XIV. 36. testatur et ipsa rerum series evincit. V. Xenoph. Hel. III. 1, 3 sq. Itaque fallitur Clinton.* But it is not here denied that *Thimbron* was in Asia in Ol. 95. 1. on the contrary, it is argued that he did not remain beyond it. My purpose was to shew that the stay of *Thimbron* in Asia was confined within the limits of that Olympic year, and was not extended into the next.

P. 276. *That μηνῶν ὑποφορά is to be understood of the Nemean or Isthmian truce may be doubted*] Thucydides V. 54. Ἐπιδαύριοι τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀπεκαλοῦντο· ὧν τινὲς οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προῦφασίσσαντο. But this was the month *Carneüs*: Καρνείος μὲν, ἱερομήνια Δωριεῦσιν. Ibid.

P. 287. *Idrieus*] A more ancient *Idrieus* is mentioned by Steph. Byz. Εὐρώμος, πόλις Καρίας ἀπὸ Εὐρώμου τοῦ Ἰδριέως Καρύς. Idem Εὐρωπός. (πόλις) Καρίας, ἣν Ἰδριάδα ἀπὸ Ἰδρίου τοῦ Χρυσάρορος. Idem Ἰδριάς. πόλις τῆς Καρίας ἢ πρότερον Χρυσασαρίς, ἀπὸ Ἰδριέως παιδὸς Καρύς.

P. 302. note. *The thirty-seventh year was almost completed, &c.*] This eleventh month in the Sacred Text means no more than the eleventh month of the Hebrew Calendar, and not the eleventh month of *Jehoiakin's* thirty-seventh year. For the same reason the argument which follows<sup>m</sup>, *the fifth month of the eleventh year of Zedekiah, &c.* is inaccurate; being founded on the supposition that the fifth month, in which the temple was burnt, was the fifth with respect to *Zedekiah's* reign. It will be shewn hereafter<sup>n</sup>, that the eleventh year of *Zedekiah* was complete. The fifth month is the fifth with reference to the Hebrew year. But the proposition which is here maintained is established by the following considerations. *Jehoiakim* reigned more than ten years, because he reached the eleventh year current. At the accession of *Nebuchadnezzar* less than three years had elapsed, for the third year was current. From this point, then, to the conclusion of his reign are considerably more than seven. To these are to be added the three months and ten days of *Jehoiakin*. The eighth year, then, of *Nebuchadnezzar* was nearly completed at the captivity of *Jehoiakin*: and 8+36 will give the forty-fourth year nearly completed. To this we must add some portion of the thirty-seventh of *Jehoiakin*, which will give at least the full term of forty-four years.

P. 340. N. E. 602—*which began Sept. 28.—27th Mechir March 23.*] Rather Sept. 29.—March 24. See below, c. 12. N°. 134.

P. 343. note P. *The order of precedence among the tribes was this*] The order of Corsini

<sup>i</sup> P. 812. a.

<sup>k</sup> C. G. Krüger. Hal. Sax. 1826.

<sup>l</sup> P. 560.

<sup>m</sup> P. 303.

<sup>n</sup> See below, c. 4.



for the Athenian tribes is confirmed by Androtio apud Schol. Aristid. p. 182. τῶν δέκα στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ τὰ ὀνόματα κατὰ Ἀνδροτίωνα· Σωκράτης Ἀναγυράσιος [*Erechtheidis*], Σοφοκλῆς ἐκ Κολωνοῦ ὁ ποιητὴς [*Ægeidis*], Ἀνδοκίδης Κυδαθηνεὺς [*Pandion.*], Χρίων Καμβωνίδης [*Leontidis*], Περικλῆς Χολαργεὺς [*Acamantid.*], Γλαύκων ἐκ Κεραμείων [*Acamantidis*], Καλλίστρατος Ἀχαρνεὺς [*Æneidis*], Ξενοφῶν Μελιτεὺς [*Cecropid.*]. The tribes are ascertained by the *demi*: and the order of the seven here given is the order of Corsini. Androtio therefore named the generals in the order of their tribes. Two of the generals are wanting, and three tribes. In this short fragment we have no information why two of the ten were from the same tribe.

P. 357. note c. ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ ῥητόρων λόγῳ] It may perhaps be urged that *Demosthenes* might deliver such an oration when the orators were demanded by *Alexander*. But Plutarch *Demosth.* c. 23. relating what *Demosthenes* said upon that occasion quotes only *Aristobulus*; and, had an oration of *Demosthenes* been extant, it is probable that Plutarch, according to his practice in that life in other passages, would have mentioned or quoted it. From the silence, then, of Plutarch we may infer that *Demosthenes* left no oration in writing upon that subject. And besides, if there had been such an oration, the title would have been ὁ ὑπὲρ τῶν ῥητόρων λόγος.

P. 370. No. 9. ὁ Προκονήσιος Βίων] If this *Bion* was the *Bion* of Laërtius IV. 58. who was contemporary with *Pherecydes* B. C. 544, he must have been contemporary with *Cadmus* himself.

Ibid. note °. *Amelesagoras* is quoted by Schol. Eur.] Perhaps, however, this might be the *Athenian Amelesagoras*: Ἀμελησαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ὁ τὴν Ἀτθίδα συγγεγραφώς Antig. Caryst. cap. 12. who might have flourished after *Clidemus*: see Part II. p. 373. note c. while *Amelesagoras* in *Dionysius* and *Clemens* preceded *Bion* of *Proconnesus*.

P. 373. note f. *Ephorus*] Polybius Vaticanus p. 391. observes upon *Ephorus*: ἐκείνος γὰρ ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς τῶν μὲν κατὰ θάλατταν ἔργων ἐπὶ πόσον ὑπόνοιαν ἐσχηκέναι μοι δοκεῖ, τῶν δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἀγώνων ἄπειρος εἶναι τελείως. τοιγαροῦν ὅταν μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς [πρὸς] Κύπρον [sic Maius] ναυμαχίας καὶ τὰς περὶ Κνίδον ἀτεινίσῃ τις, αἷς ἐχρήσαντο οἱ βασιλείως στρατηγοὶ πρὸς Εὐαγόραν τὸν Σαλαμίνιον, καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, θαυμάζειν τὸν συγγραφεῖα κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ πολὺ τῶν χρησίμων ἀπενέγκασθαι πρὸς τὰς ὁμοίας περιστάσεις· ὅταν δὲ τὴν περὶ Λεῦκτρα μάχην ἐξηγῇται Θηβαίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἢ τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ πόλει τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων ἕνεκα [l. ἕνεκα] μετέλλαξε τὸν βίον Ἐπαμινώδας, ἐν τούτοις δὲν ἐπὶ τὰ κατὰ μέρος ἐπιστήσας τις θεωρεῖ [l. θεωρεῖ] τὰς ἐκτάξεις καὶ μετατάξεις τὰς κατ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς κινδύνους γελοῖος φαίνεται [male φαίνει] καὶ παντελῶς ἄπειρος καὶ ἀόρατος τῶν τοιούτων ὧν· ὁ μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς Λεῦκτροις κίνδυνος ἀπλοῦς γεγονώς καὶ καθ' ἓν τι μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως οὐ λίαν ἐκφανῆ ποιεῖ ταύτην τοῦ συγγραφέως ἀπειρίαν [f. τὴν ἀπ.], ὁ δὲ περὶ τὴν Μαντινείαν τὴν μὲν ἐμφασιν ἔχει ποιικίλην καὶ στρατηγικὴν ἐστὶ δ' ἀνυπόστατος καὶ τελείως ἀδιανοήτος τῷ συγγραφεῖ. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ δῆλον ἴάν τις τοὺς τόπους ὑποθέμενος ἀληθινῶς ἐπιμετρῇ τὰς κινήσεις τὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δηλουμένας. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ συμβαίνει καὶ Θεοπέμῳ καὶ μάλιστα Τιμαίῳ. In the first line we should read either πρὸς Κύπρῳ, or περὶ Κύπρον.

P. 387. note v. *If the 40 years ἀφ' ἧβης closed at 58*] What follows is not expressed with sufficient clearness. My meaning is this: the ἡβητικὴ ἡλικία at Sparta comprehended a space of two years, from the age of 18 to 20. The 40 years ἀφ' ἧβης of service were either *inclusive* of that ἡβητικὴ ἡλικία and were reckoned from the beginning of it, or *exclusive* of that period, and were computed from its termination. In the former case, *τετταράκοντα ἀφ' ἧβης* would be  $18 + 40 = 58$ : in the latter, this expression would describe  $20 + 40 = 60$ . I incline to the latter interpretation.

P. 387. note v. *The Delphians appear to have served at sixteen*] Thus the Acarnanians in

B. C. 211 require military service from the age of fifteen to sixty years: *ab quindecim ad sexaginta annos* Liv. XXVI. 25.

P. 396. note v. On the *restoration of Plataea* add Plutarch. Aristid. c. 11. 'Αλέξανδρον ἤδη βασιλεύοντα τῆς Ἀσίας—τειχίζοντα τὰς Πλαταιάς.

Ibid. note w. In Vit. X. Or. p. 844. B. 'Ηγησίας ὁ Μάγνης] Emendat Ruhnkenius apud Reisk. Or. Gr. tom. VIII. p. 185. Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης.

P. 397. note z. *Orchomenus*] Ephorus apud Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 381. ed. Bekker. notices the plain around Orchomenus: 'Ορχομενὸν τὴν τῆς Βοιωτίας—ὅν Μινύαι κατόκησαν. πολὺ δὲ τούτῳ παράκειται πεδίων, εἰ πιστός ἐστιν Ἐφορος, πλήρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ὧν ταῖς ἐκτίσει τιμωμέναις Χάρσι πέμπουσιν οἱ περίοικοι.

P. 398. note ε. *Erythræ*] Add Euripides Bacch. 707. (750.)

Ἰστίας δ' Ἐρυθράς δ' αἱ Κιθαιρωνος λίπας  
νέβην κατωκήκασιν—

Ibid. note h. *The Bæotian confederacy dissolved in B. C. 171*] In the autumn of B. C. 172. See the Tables 172. 2. A Bæotian congress is mentioned by Pausanias IX. 34, 1. as still existing in his own time: ἐς τὸν κοινὸν συνάσιν ἐνταῦθα [at the temple of *Minerva Itonia*] οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σύλλογον. The Bæotians, like some other states of Greece, were permitted to retain some of their ancient forms under the dominion of the Romans. But their existence as an independent community ceased with their dissolution in B. C. 172.

P. 401. *Oropus and Eleutherae are to be reckoned*] But not *Plataea*. For the population of Plataea at the period of which Thucydides speaks would be included in that of the Athenians, by whom the Plateans after the destruction of their city in B. C. 427 were admitted into the number of citizens. See Demosth. Neær. p. 1380. and Lysias p. 166. 167. But it is probable that the total population of Bæotia was not much diminished by the ruin of Plataea; for their territory was occupied and inhabited by the Thebans: Thucyd. III. 68. Some few Plateans remained as partizans of the Thebans: Thucyd. Ibid.

P. 403. *Ætylus*] Add Schol. Hom. Iliad. II. 585. ed. Bekker. Φερεκύδης. “Τοῦ δὲ γίνε-  
ται Ἀμφίναξ, τοῦ δ' Οἴτυλος, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐν Σπάρτῃ καλεῖται.”

P. 405. note a. *Thecopompus instituted the Ephori*] On this subject see also Val. Max. IV. 1, 8. extern.

P. 408. note i. *Disciplina Lycurgi—sublata* B. C. 189] In reality in B. C. 188. the close of Ol. 147. 4. the beginning of the year of *Livius* and *Messalla*. See the Tables 188. 2.

P. 409. note i. *The testimonies to Iphitus and Lycurgus*] Add Athenæus XIV. p. 635. f. Ἰφώνυμος—κατὰ Λυκοῦργον τὸν νομοθέτην τὸν Τέρπανδρόν φησι γινίσθαι· ὃς ὑπὸ πάντων συμφώνως ἱστορεῖται μετὰ τοῦ Ἰφίτου τοῦ Ἡλείου τὴν πρώτην ἀριθμηθεῖσαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων θέσιν διαθεῖναι.

P. 412. note c. *πενίσται*] The Καλλικύριοι at Syracuse were slaves of the same kind: Timæus et Aristot. apud Suid. v. Καλλικύριοι.

P. 421. 7. *Leontium*] Καλλικράτης ὁ Λεοντήσιος is mentioned by Polybius XXXIII. 15.

Ibid. 11. *Dymē*] *Dymē* in B. C. 67 was *χρηεύουσα ἀνδρῶν*, and was supplied by *Pompey* with inhabitants from the captured pirates: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 28.

P. 430. note. *Towns of Elis*] Add *Phyteum*: Steph. Byz. Φύτειον. πόλις Ἡλίδος τῆς κοί-  
λης.

P. 433. note c. Add as follows: “Polybius in fragm. Vatican. p. 450. remarks the decay of population in his time, and ascribes it to other causes than that of war: ἐπέσχεν ἐν τοῖς καθ' ἡμᾶς καιροῖς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἀπαιδία καὶ συλλήβδην ἐλιγανθρωπία, δι' ἣν αἱ τε πόλεις ἐξηρημώθησαν καὶ ἀφορίαν εἶναι συνέβαινε· καίπερ οὔτε πολέμων συνεχῶν ἐσχηκότων ἡμᾶς οὔτε λοιμικῶν περιστάσεων.

# GENERAL TABLE OF REIGNS.

B.C.	MACEDON.	PERGAMUS.	BITHYNIA.	PONTUS.	SYRIA.	EGYPT.	CAPPADOCIA.
280	Antig. (44. 283)	Philetærus 20. 283				Ptol. Philad. 36. 285	
	in <i>Mæc.</i> 37v. 5m. 277		Nicomedes 278		Antioch. Sot. 19. 280		Ariamnes II.
260		Eumenes 22. 263		Ariobarzan. III. 266	Antioch. Theus 15. 261		
			Ziela				
240		Attalus I. 44. 241			Sel. Callin. 20. 246	Ptol. Everg. 25. 247	Ariarath. III. [248]
	Demetr. 10. 239			Mithridat. IV. [240]			
	Antig. 9. 229		Prusias Ziel. [228]		Sel. Ceraun. 3. 226		
220	Philip 41v. 9m. 220				Ant. Magn. 36. 223	Ptol. Philop. 17. 222	Ariarath. IV. 58. 220
200						Ptol. Epiph. 24. 205	
		Eumenes II. 28. 197		Pharnaces [190]			
180	Perseus 11. 179		Prusias Ven. [180]		Sel. Philop. 12. 187	Ptol. Philom. 35. 181	
	168				Ant. Epiph. 11. 175		
160		Attal. Phil. 21. 159			Ant. Eup. 2. 164		Ar. V. Philop. 33. 163
					Dem. Sot. 12. 162		
			Nicom. Epiph. 58. 149	Mithrid. Everg. [156]			
140					<i>Alex. Bala</i> 4 (5) 150		
					Dem. Nicat. 146	Ptol. Everg. II. 29. 146	
					<i>Diodot. Tryph.</i>		
	Attalus III. 5. 138				Ant. Sidetes 9. 137		
	133				Dem. N. again 4. 128		Ariar. VI. (34) 130
120				Mithrid. Eup. 57. 120	Ant. Grypus 11. 123		
						Ptol. Soter 36. 117	
100					Gryp. & Cyz. 15. 111		
			Nicom. Philop. 16. 91		Ant. Cyzicen. 1. 96		Ariobarz. I. 30. 93
80					{ Seleucus Ant. Eusebes Philippus		
					<i>Tigranes</i> 14. 83	Ptol. Dionys. 29. 80	
			75				
60				Pharnaces 16. 63	Ant. Asiatic. (1. 66)		Ariobarz. II. 21. 63
40				47		Cleopat. 21v. 5m. 51	Ariar. VII. 6. 42
							Archelaus 50. 36
20						30	

kings, of which Scaliger had collected the Greek fragments, and of which a full and entire translation now appears<sup>f</sup>, verifying the fragments published by Scaliger. Eusebius also gives these reigns in an account of the kings and rulers of Thessaly, from the death of *Alexander* to the accession of *Perseus*, with which we are now acquainted for the first time by means of the Armenian version<sup>g</sup>. In the second book he has a Table of the reigns<sup>h</sup>, and an expanded view of them in the Canon<sup>i</sup>.

The most material passages of the Greek fragments of Porphyry have been given in the former volume<sup>k</sup>. The following is an extract from the Latin version of the Armenian copy<sup>l</sup>.

*Porphyrii æqualis nostri qui adversus nos philosophus erat.*

*Aridæus*—in imperium succedit Ol. 114. 2. Numerantur ejus anni septem : regnatum enim ab eo est usque ad Ol. 115. 4.—*Aridæum Olympias occidit mater Alexandri : hanc autem quæ Macedonibus imperabat necnon utrumque Alexandri filium sustulit Casander Antipatri : et alterum quidem ipse per se confecit, alterum vero, qui erat e Marsine, a Polysperchonte occidendum curavit. Olympiadem vero insepultam projecit, seque in Macedonia regno magnopere confirmavit. Ex eo tempore ceteri quoque præfecti sublato Alexandri genere regna sibi adseruerunt. Casander uxorem sibi copulavit Thessalonicam Philippi ; exegitque regnans annos 19, donec tabido morbo consumptus obiit. Hujus tempora protenduntur (computato illo item anno quo post Aridæum Olympias regnavit) ab Ol. 116. 1. usque ad Ol. 120. 3. Huic succedunt liberi sui Philippus Alexander atque Antipater, qui annis tribus mensibusque sex post parentem regnaverunt : et primus quidem Philippus qui Elatiæ mortem cum vita commutavit. Tum Antipater furem Alexandro puero Thessalonicam matrem suam interemit, confugitque ad Lysimachum, a quo, etsi unam e filiabus in matrimonium acceperat, nihilominus pari neci traditus est. Alexander autem uxore ducta Lysandra Ptolemæi coorto sibi bello cum minore fratre Ptolemæo auxiliatorem invocavit Demetrium Antigoni—a quo etiam occisus est ; regnavitque apud Macedones Demetrius. Igitur anni quibus a Casandri liberis regnatum est numerantur ab Ol. 120. 4. usque ad Ol. 121. 3. Jam Demetrius postquam regnasset annis sex ab Ol. 121. 4. usque ad Ol. 123. 1. Pyrrhi Epirotarum regis viribus dejectus est. Regnabat hic vigesimus tertius post Achillem—censebatque a Philippi genere ad se imperium Macedonia recidere propter Olympiadem Alexandri matrem, Pyrrhi amitam, filiam Ncoptolemi. Is septem mensibus Macedonia potitus est Ol. 123. 2. octavo autem mense*

Num. Euseb.	Hieronym.	Armen.
1241. 50th. Uziah . . .	Ol. 1. 1.	Ol. 1. 2.
1245. 2nd. Jotham . . .	2. 1.	2. 2.
1457. 1st. Cyrus . . .	55. 1.	55. 2.
1497. 2nd. Darius . . .	65. 1.	65. 2.
1693. 1st. Aridæus . . .	114. 1.	114. 2.
1924. End of the Seleucidæ	171. 4.	172. 1.
1947. Coss. Pompeio et Crasso	177. 3.	177. 4.
2015. 42nd. Augustus . .	194. 3.	194. 4.
2030. 1st. Tiberius . . .	198. 2.	198. 3.
2044. 15th. Tiber. . . .	201. 4.	202. 1.

It would appear that the notation in Scaliger is the notation of Eusebius ; for the 2nd of *Darius* is placed at Ol. 65. 1. by Eusebius himself Præp. X. 9. and in the preface to Chron. lib. II. apud Hieron. Again, the 15th of *Tiberius* is reckoned to fall in *ducentesimam primam Olympiadem* : Euseb. apud Hieronym. Ibid. The differ-

ence, however, will be only a difference of months, and not of a year, if we suppose the first Olympiad, July B. C. 776, to have begun in Num. Euseb. 1240, and Num. Euseb. 1241 to have contained the conclusion of the first Olympic year, and the commencement of the second.

On some occasions Hieronymus, on others the Armenian copy, is more near the truth. The 1st of *Aridæus* was connumerary with Ol. 114. 2. here, therefore, the Armenian date is the more accurate. The effect of this different notation of the Olympic years in the reign of *Augustus* has been remarked in the Tables A. D. 14.

<sup>f</sup> Lib. I. c. 38. p. 171. <sup>g</sup> Lib. I. c. 39. p. 180.

<sup>h</sup> Lib. II. p. 255. <sup>i</sup> Lib. II. p. 347—355.

<sup>k</sup> Appendix c. 4. p. 235—243.

<sup>l</sup> Lib. I. 38. p. 171.



successit *Lysimachus*—regnabitque ab Ol. 123. 2. mense quinto usque ad Ol. 124. 3. nempe annis quinque mensibusque sex: donec in *Cori planitie* praelio cæsus est a *Seleuco Asiæ* rege cognomento *Nicanore*. Sed enim illico post eam victoriam *Ptolemæus* e *Lago* et *Eurydice* filia *Antipatri* natus cognomento *Ceraunus*—*Seleucum* cujus beneficiis usus est, ad quem extorris confugerat, de medio tollit et *Macedoniam* sibi vindicat. Idem tamen in praelio adversus *Gallos* obit postquam anno uno et mensibus quinque regnaverat. Ejus ergo regnantis tempora ab Ol. 124. 4. pertinent usque ad mensem quintum Ol. 125. 1. *Ptolemæo* successit frater ejusdem *Meleager*, cui tamen *Macedones* binis mensibus exactis potestatem—abrogaverunt, adscito rege *Antipatro* nato ex *Casandri* fratre, filio nempe *Philippi*.—Is rerum potitur diebus quadraginta donec a *Sosthene* quodam pulsus est.—Jam *Sosthenes* *Brennum* quoque profligavit rerumque summa duobus omnino annis administrata obiit. Exin *Macedonia* rege carebat propterea quod *Antipater* et *Ptolemæus* et *Aridæus* rerum curam gerebant, ita tamen ut nemo supremam potestatem obtineret. Scilicet a *Ptolemæo* usque ad interregni finem, nempe ab Ol. 124. 4. usque ad Ol. 126. hinc cognoscimus regnavisse *Ptolemæum* anno uno cum mensibus quinque, *Meleagrum* mensibus duobus, *Antipatrum* quinque et quadraginta diebus, *Sosthenem* duobus annis, reliquum vero tempus interregno esse occupatum. Quum autem *Antipater* reipublicæ insidias moliretur, *Antigonus*—imperii cepit habenas. Huic *Gonis* *Thessaliæ* educato ideoque *Gonatae* dicto adscribuntur regni anni omnino 43<sup>m</sup>. Is enim *Macedonia* nondum sibi adserta decimo jam anno regnabat, rex nimirum appellatus Ol. 123. 2. tum *Macedoniam* Ol. 126. 1. obtinuit. Hic est qui *Helladem* valida manu sibi subdidit. Idem vitam prorsus ad 83<sup>m</sup><sup>n</sup> annum produxit, extinctusque est Ol. 135. 1. Huic successit filius *Demetrius* qui—annis decem dominatus est.—*Demetrius* cognomento *Pulcher* mortuus est Ol. 136. 2. Regnum deinde recidebat in *Philippum*, cujus curator et custos *Antigonus* erat; qui quidem Ol. 139. 4. diem supremum obiit postquam annis duodecim curatorem egerat et 42 vixerat. Jam *Philippus* custode remoto regnum auspicatus est Ol. 140, tenuitque annis 42. Obiit denique Ol. 150. 2. annos octo et quinquaginta natus. *Philippi* filius *Perseus* *Demetrio* fratre interfecto annis decem cum mensibus octo regnavit. Namque Ol. 152. 4. *L. Æmilius* *Macedonicas vires* ad *Pydnam* fregit. The remaining dates of *Porphyry* have been given in the 'Tables'.

*Eusebius* under the title *Thessalorum reges*<sup>p</sup> exhibits these reigns again with some remarkable variations: Post obitum *Alexandri*—*Aridæus* qui et *Philippus* imperavit annis septem. Huic successit *Casander*—annis novemdecim. Tum *Philippus* ejus filius mensibus quatuor: deinde et hujus fratres *Antipater* et *Alexander* annis duobus mensibusque sex. Item *Demetrius* *Antigoni* annis sex totidemque mensibus. Deinde *Lysimachus* *Agathoclis* annis sex. Mox et *Ptolemæus* cognomento *Ceraunus* anno uno mensibusque quinque: quem excepit *Meleager* mensibus duobus: post quem *Antipater* *Lysimachi* quinque et quadraginta diebus: post quem *Sosthenes* anno uno. Consecutum est interregnum duobus annis et mensibus totidem. Exin dominatus est *Antigonus* *Demetrii* annis 34 mensibusque duobus. Circa hos annos *Pyrrhus* receptis in deditionem *Antigoni* copiis paucisque locis potitus praelio deinde *Derdii* a *Demetrio* filio *Antigoni* debellatus est rebusque exutus. Brevi tempore post extincto *Antigono* regnavit ejus filius *Demetrius* annis decem. Post hunc *Antigonus* *Demetrii* ejus qui *Cyrenen* profectus est et *Olympiadis* filia *Polycleti* *Larissæi* annis novem. Hic *Acheis*

<sup>m</sup> In the Greek fragments μδ. The same variation occurs in the Summary p. 179. where the reign of *Antigonus* in *Macedon* is 33 in the

Armenian copy, and 34 in the Greek.

<sup>n</sup> See Part II. p. 241. note c.

<sup>o</sup> B. C. 149. 2. 148. 2. <sup>p</sup> Lib. I. 39. p. 180.



*suppetias validas ferens Cleomenem Lacedamonium tyrannum praelio superavit Spartanosque libertate donavit, ac divinos prope honores apud Achaorum gentem promeritus est. Post hunc Philippus Demetrii regnavit annis 23 cum mensibus novem: tum praelio in Thessalia a Tito—debellatus est.* A list follows of 17 annual magistrates of the Thessalians, who are inserted in the Tables under their proper years<sup>q</sup>. Having named the seventeenth annual praetorship Eusebius subjoins, *Eo anno Philippus rex obiit in Macedonia potestate in filium Perseum translata. Is Thessalis imperaverat uti dictum est annis viginti tribus cum mensibus novem Macedonibus autem annis omnino 42 et mensibus novem*<sup>r</sup>. He accurately sums up the whole period from the death of *Alexander* in a passage which will be found in the Tables<sup>s</sup>.

The following Table offers a comparative view of these two series of dates, and of the dates assigned by Eusebius in his Canon<sup>t</sup>. The first column contains the dates which are supplied in the account of Thessaly, the second those of Porphyry, and the third those of the Canon.

	1. Thessal.			2. Porphyry.			3. Canon.		
	Ol.	y.	m.	Ol.	y.	m.	Ol.	y.	m.
Aridæus .....	114.	2.	7.....	114.	2.	7.	114.	2.	7.
Olympias and Cassander .....	.....	19.	.....	116.	1.	19.	116.	1.	19.
Philippus .....	.....	4.	.....	120.	4.	3. 6.	120.	4.	4.
Antipater and Alexander .....	.....	2.	6.	121.	4.	6.	121.	4.	5.
Demetrius .....	.....	6.	6.	123.	2.	7.	123.	1.	7.
Pyrrhus (3y. 4m.) .....	.....	4.	4.	123.	2.	5. 6.	123.	2.	5.
Lysimachus .....	.....	6.	.....	124.	4.	1. 5.	124.	3.	2.
Ceraunus .....	.....	1.	5.	125.	1.	2.	125.	1.	2.
Meleager .....	.....	2.	.....	.....	45d.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antipater (45 days) .....	.....	45d.	.....	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sosthenes .....	.....	1.	.....	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interregnum .....	.....	2.	2.	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonus Gonatas (33y. 2m.) .....	.....	34.	2.	126.	1.	33.	125.	3.	36.
Demetrius .....	.....	10.	.....	135.	2.	10.	134.	2.	10.
Antigonus .....	.....	9.	.....	[136. 3.]	12.	.....	137.	1.	15.
Philippus.....23y. 9m. } .....	.....	42.	9.	140.	1.	42.	140.	4.	42.
.....19. } .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summa annorum I (144y. 5m.) .....	.....	146.	5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perseus .....	150.	3.	.....	150.	(2.)	10. 8.	151.	2.	10.
Battle of Pydna .....	.....	.....	.....	152.	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libertatis anni 7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.	.....	.....	19.	.....
Pseudophilippus 7 .....	.....	.....	.....	157.	4.	1.	158.	3.	1.
Summa annorum II (174).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174.	11	.....	.....	.....

All the three concur in computing Ol. 114. 2. as the first year of *Aridæus*. This computation, placing the accession of *Aridæus* about two months after the death of *Alexander*, is

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 196—179.

<sup>r</sup> At the end of the chapter he recapitulates the reigns: *Thessalorum regum summa*.

1. *Aridæus* . . . . . annis 7.
2. *Cassander* . . . . . 19.
3. *Philippus mens.* . . . . 4.
4. *Antipater et Alexander* . . 2. 6.
5. *Demetrius* . . . . . 6. 6.
6. *Pyrrhus* . . . . . (3). 4.
7. *Lysimachus* . . . . . 6.
8. *Ptolemæus* . . . . . 1. (7.)
9. *Meleager* . . . . . 2.
10. *Antipater* . . . . . diebus 45.
11. *Sosthenes* . . . . . anno 1.
12. *Interregnum* . . . . . 2. 2.
13. *Antigonus* . . . . . (33). 2.

14. *Demetrius* . . . . . 10.
15. *Antigonus* . . . . . 9.
16. *Philippus* . . . . . 23. 9.

*Deinde copiarum duces hi: Pausanias &c.*

In this list an eighteenth praetor, *Philippus*, is added. See the Tables B. C. 178. 2.

<sup>s</sup> B. C. 179. 2.

<sup>t</sup> Lib. II. p. 347—355. The numbers given in the list of kings at p. 255. already mentioned, agree in all material points with the numbers in the Canon.

<sup>u</sup> In Hieronym. apud Scal. these numbers are 114. 1. 115. 4. &c. See above p. 302. note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> See the Tables B. C. 179. 2. <sup>y</sup> Ibid. 149. 2.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid. 148. 2.

more exact and more consistent with the truth of history than the technical date of the Astronomical Canon, which reckons the reign of *Aridæus* from the year preceding, and seven months before *Alexander's* death<sup>a</sup>.

Eusebius in his account of the Thessalian kings is accurate in the total amount, which he rightly makes 144 years and 5 months: and he also rightly places the death of *Philip V.* in Ol. 150. 2. His detail exceeds the true amount by two years; but these two years are again omitted in his Summary<sup>b</sup>, being struck out of the reigns of *Pyrrhus* and *Antigonus Gonatas*. The reign of *Philip V.* however is made a year too much: 42<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. instead of 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. This is manifest from Eusebius himself: for *Philip* had reigned 23<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. at the time of the battle of Cynoscephalæ. An enumeration follows of 18 Thessalian years; and in the 18th year, which was the 17th annual prætorship, *Philip* died. But 23<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. + 18 = 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. And this was the true period. For his accession is fixed to Ol. 139. 4. or the beginning of B. C. 220<sup>c</sup>. and from that point of time to the fifth month of Ol. 150. 2. towards the end of B. C. 179, are 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. The true amount of 144<sup>y</sup>. 5<sup>m</sup>. for these reigns would therefore be obtained by stating the reign of *Antigonus Gon.* at 34<sup>y</sup>. 2<sup>m</sup>. and that of *Philip V.* at 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. The reign of *Pyrrhus* when reduced to 3<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. as the total amount requires, is still an error of such magnitude as wholly to derange the history of *Lysimachus*, *Ceraunus*, and of *Pyrrhus* himself<sup>d</sup>.

Some useful dates are supplied. The reign of *Demetrius* is extended to 6<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>. better agreeing with Plutarch than the 6 years of Porphyry<sup>e</sup>. We obtain the reign of *Philip*, son of *Cassander*, and the whole period of the sons of *Cassander* is stated at 2<sup>y</sup>. 10<sup>m</sup>. agreeing with what was concluded in the former volume<sup>f</sup>. The reign of *Antigonus Doson* is given at its true amount, 9 years; which is now therefore confirmed by another testimony<sup>g</sup>.

Porphyry correctly states his whole period at 174 years, which was the actual space. In the whole detail from Ol. 114. 2. to Ol. 157. 4. both inclusive, he exceeds the true amount by eleven months. Porphyry fixes the accession of *Demetrius II.* to Ol. 135. 2. and of *Philip* to Ol. 140. 1. which expresses the true interval, 19 years; but, by the error of assigning 12 years to *Antigonus Doson*, he has left *Demetrius* only seven. The date which he has named for *Antigonus Doson* Ol. 136. 3. is still more erroneous; and would extend that reign to 14 years, and reduce the reign of *Demetrius* to five. But if, according to Porphyry himself, *Demetrius* reigned ten years, and the whole space was nineteen, there remain no more than nine years to *Antigonus*.

The reign of *Antigonus Gonatas* is too much shortened; and here again the numbers of Porphyry are refuted by his own dates: for Ol. 126. 1.—135. 1. both inclusive, will give 37 years for the amount of this reign instead of 33. Porphyry however has here supplied a date for the recovery of Macedonia by *Antigonus* only one year lower than the period proposed in the former volume<sup>h</sup>.

Correcting Eusebius by Porphyry in the times of *Pyrrhus* and *Lysimachus*, and Porphyry by himself in the times of the two *Antigoni*, we may restore the true chronology, and adjust the dates of the first series to the total numbers in the following manner.

<sup>a</sup> See part II. p. 312.

<sup>b</sup> P. 182.

<sup>c</sup> See part II. p. 243.

<sup>d</sup> The numbers in the first series of dates, rigidly taken, would place the accession of *Pyrrhus* at Nov. B. C. 288. and from this point 3<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. would place his expulsion at March B. C. 284. Consequently the death of *Lysimachus*, after

a reign of six years, would be brought to March B. C. 278 and the death of *Ceraunus* to November B. C. 277: dates entirely at variance with the whole course of History.

<sup>e</sup> See the Tables B. C. 294. 2. 287. 2.

<sup>f</sup> P. 239. <sup>g</sup> See part II. p. 242. <sup>h</sup> P. 242.

	y. m.	Olymp.	Commenced.
<i>Aridæus</i> .....	7.	114. 2.	July B. C. 323.
<i>Olympias and Cassander</i> .....	19.	116. 1.	
<i>Philippus</i> .....	4. }	120. 4.	
<i>Antipater and Alexander</i> .....	2. 6. }		
<i>Demetrius</i> .....	6. 6.	121. 3. <sup>i</sup>	November B. C. 294.
<i>Pyrrhus</i> .....	7.	123. 1. <sup>k</sup>	May B. C. 287.
<i>Lysimachus</i> .....	5. 6.	123. 2. <sup>k</sup>	Dec. B. C. 287.
<i>Ceraunus</i> .....	1. 5.	124. 4.	July B. C. 281.
<i>Meleager</i> .....	2.	125. 1.	Nov. B. C. 280.
<i>Antipater</i> 45 days			
<i>Sosthenes</i> .....	1.		
<i>Interregnum</i> .....	2. 2.		
<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> .....	37. 5.	125. 4. <sup>l</sup>	Sept. B. C. 277. <sup>m</sup>
<i>Demetrius</i> .....	10.		
<i>Antigonus Doson</i> .....	9.		
<i>Philippus V.</i> .....	41. 9.	139. 4. <sup>n</sup>	Feb. B. C. 220.
		150. 2.	Nov. B. C. 179.
	144. 5.		

I had supposed<sup>o</sup> that Porphyry would be found to fix the death of *Cassander* to Ol. 120. 4. It now appears that he assigns it to Ol. 120. 3. and all the three columns of dates include *Olympias* in the 19 years of *Cassander*. But, as 2<sup>y</sup>. 10<sup>m</sup>. for the sons of *Cassander* reckoned upwards from November B. C. 294 would give January B. C. 296 for his death, it appears that we shall be justified in placing it within Ol. 120. 4. although we have not the authority of Porphyry for so doing.

It is not necessary to point out the errors in the third series of dates derived from the Canon of Eusebius: they are sufficiently manifest. The mistake of ascribing 15 years to *Antigonus Doson* was one chief cause of the confusion.

<sup>i</sup> The reign of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, if taken at 6<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>. instead of 7<sup>y</sup>. will commence in Ol. 121. 3. and not Ol. 121. 2. as I have stated it in part II. p. 239. But still within B. C. 294.

<sup>k</sup> Porphyry is not exact. He places the seven months of *Pyrrhus* within Ol. 123. 2. and then adds that *Lysimachus* succeeded in the fifth month of the same year. Again, he places the commencement of *Lysimachus* in the fifth month of Ol. 123. 2. and the death of *Ceraunus* in the fifth month of Ol. 125. 1. seven complete years; and yet he assigns only 6<sup>y</sup>. 11<sup>m</sup>. to their joint reigns. To be accurate, he should have fixed *Lysimachus* to the sixth month of Ol. 123. 2. or Dec. B. C. 287, and *Pyrrhus* in the preceding year, Ol. 123. 1. When these points are rectified, there is only the difference of a month between the dates of Porphyry and those which were assigned in the former volume at B. C. 286. 2.

281. 2. p. 231—239. I had placed the expulsion of *Pyrrhus* at Jan. B. C. 286: Porphyry places it at December B. C. 287. I had given sixteen months to *Ceraunus*, and had placed his death in October B. C. 280: Porphyry gives him seventeen months, and places his death in November of the same year.

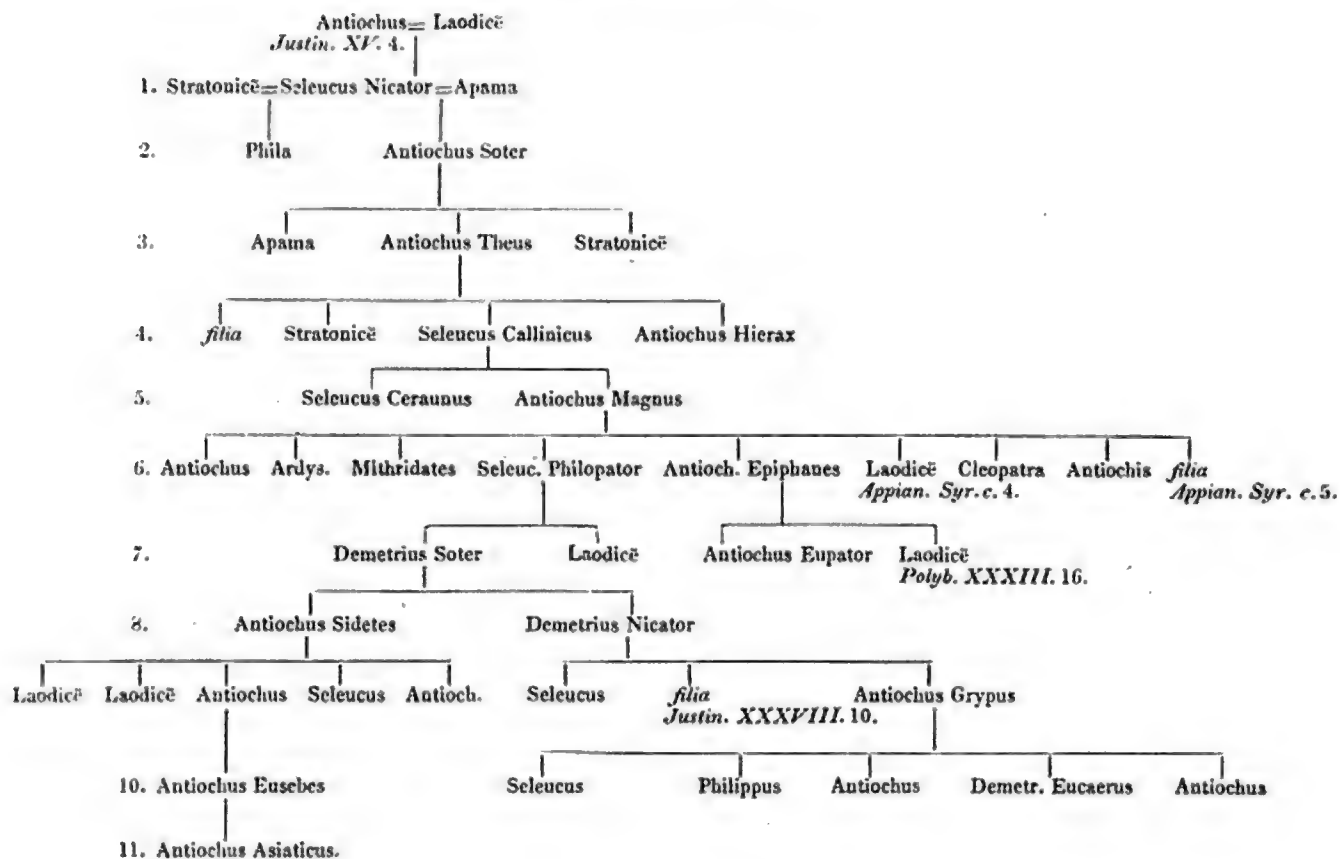
<sup>l</sup> Placed by Porphyry one year lower; namely, Ol. 126. 1.

<sup>m</sup> Compare part II. p. 242. note c.

<sup>n</sup> Porphyry names Ol. 140. 1. which is below the actual date. But as he places fourteen Olympiads (Ol. 126. 1. to Ol. 140. 1.) or fifty-six years between the recovery of Macedonia by *Antigonus Gonatas* and the accession of *Philip*, there is in reality a difference of only five months between his computation of the space and that which has been here adopted.

<sup>o</sup> In part II. B. C. 296. 2. 287. 2.

### III. SELEUCIDÆ.



### KINGS OF SYRIA.

EUSEBIUS in the first book of his *Chronica*<sup>a</sup> has transmitted an account of the kings of Syria under the title of *Asianorum et Syrorum reges*, which remains entire in the Armenian version, but of which only some imperfect fragments had been given by Scaliger<sup>b</sup>. The

<sup>a</sup> Lib. I. 40. p. 183.

<sup>b</sup> In the Greek *excerpta* p. 61. The name of the author does not appear in the Armenian copy nor in Scaliger. Most probably the account is from Porphyry: to whom, however, it is ascribed without absolute authority. Porphyry is named in Scalig. in the preceding and following frag-

ments: at p. 59, 40. he has ῥητέον ὅτι μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσαντας Αἰγύπτου τε καὶ Συρίας καὶ Μακεδονίας, εἰ μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα Αἰγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας βασιλεύσαντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πορφύριου γραφῆς. Then, p. 61. Ἀσίας καὶ Συρίας βασιλεῖς οἱ μετὰ τὸν μέγαν Ἀλέξανδρον. Then, p. 62. ἡ Μακεδονικὴ βασιλεία ἀπὸ τῶν Πορφύριου τοῦ καθ' ἡμῶν φιλοσόφου.

most material passages shall be inserted in the following inquiry, and compared with other testimonies.

ANTIGONUS. Eusebius<sup>c</sup>: *Quum Philippus Aridaus sextum jam regni annum exigeret Ol. 115. 3. Antigonus primus imperavit Asiaticis regnavitque annis 18, donec octogesimo atatis anno consumptus est.—Periit in Phrygia, exercitibus undique qui ab eo sibi timebant in eundem irruentibus Ol. 119. 4.* Dexippus also assigns 18 years to Antigonus<sup>d</sup>, and according to this account, if the 18 years were complete, Ol. 115. 3.—119. 4. must be reckoned both inclusive. But Antigonus fell at Ipsus in the first month of Ol. 119. 4.<sup>e</sup> and 18 years complete would carry us back to the first month of Ol. 115. 2. But his reign was probably computed from the death of Antipater towards the close of Ol. 115. 2. Eighteen years therefore current at the time of the battle of Ipsus.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES. Eusebius<sup>f</sup>: *Ejus vero filius Demetrius fuga se proripiens Ephesum saluti consuluit, Asia cuncta ab eo deficiente.—Regnavit annis 17 vixit omnino 54. Ol. 120. 1. regnaverat cum patre jam biennio, quod item tempus ad annos ejus imperantis 17 pertinet. Captus a Seleuco ductus est in Ciliciam Ol. 120. 4. [l. 123. 3.] atque apud illum regio more in liberali custodia habebatur donec Ol. 124. 4. obiit.* From the terms of this account this correction is necessary. For if the residue of his reign, 15 years, began in Ol. 120. 1. the last year would be Ol. 123. 3. Demetrius has 17 years also in Dexippus<sup>g</sup>. The 15 years ascribed to him after the death of his father are the accurate period; for from the death of Antigonus in the first month of Ol. 119. 4. August B. C. 301, to the captivity of Demetrius in the winter of Ol. 123. 2. about January B. C. 286<sup>h</sup>, are 14 years and a half, or 15 current. But this writer, having given the whole of Ol. 119. 4. to Antigonus, necessarily places the sole reign of the son one year too low. The death of Demetrius after three years of captivity must be placed within Ol. 124. 1. the beginning of B. C. 283<sup>i</sup>. more than two years before the date here given.

1. SELUCUS NICATOR. Eusebius<sup>k</sup>: *Ægypti rex primus Ptolemæus veterem Gazam delatus Demetrium Antigoni filium prælio superavit; quo facto regem Syriæ et superioribus partibus Seleucum imposuit<sup>l</sup>. Tum vero Seleucus inter barbaros ulterius proventus victoria regnum confirmavit, ex eaque dictus est Nicanor, sceptroque potitus est annis 32. orsus videlicet ab Ol. 117. 1. desinensque in Ol. 124. 4. vita ad annum usque 75<sup>m</sup> producta, quo insidias a familiari suo Ptolemæo cognomento Cerauno passus interiit.* All these numbers are exact. He began to reign about October B. C. 312, in the beginning of Ol. 117. 1. He was slain in January B. C. 280, the middle of Ol. 124. 4. in the 32nd year current of his reign<sup>m</sup>. Besides his son Antiochus he left a daughter Phila, married to Antigonus Gonatas<sup>n</sup>.

2. ANTIOCHUS SOTER. Eusebius<sup>o</sup>: *Successit filius Antiochus ex Apame Perside<sup>p</sup>, nupe-*

<sup>c</sup> I. 40. p. 183.

<sup>d</sup> See part II. p. 235.

<sup>e</sup> See the Tables B. C. 301. 2. <sup>f</sup> P. 183.

<sup>g</sup> See the passage in part II. p. 235.

<sup>h</sup> See part II. p. 242. <sup>i</sup>

<sup>j</sup> Part II. B. C. 283. 2. and p. 242.

<sup>k</sup> P. 184. <sup>l</sup> Part II. B. C. 312. 2.

<sup>m</sup> See part II. B. C. 312. 2. 280. 2. p. 237. For the age of Seleucus see p. 238.

<sup>n</sup> Vit. I. Arati tom. II. p. 431. (Ἀντίγονος) ἦν υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, καὶ γυναῖκα εἶχε Φίλαν τὴν Σελεύκου καὶ Στρατονίκης θυγατέρα. The birth of Phila may be placed between B. C. 299, when

Stratonice was married to Seleucus, and B. C. 294, when she was married to Antiochus: see the Tables 299. 2. 258. 3.

<sup>o</sup> P. 185.

<sup>p</sup> That his mother's name was Apama is attested by Strabo XII. p. 578. ἐνταῦθεν ἀναστήσας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν νῦν Ἀπάμειαν τῆς μητρὸς ἐπώνυμον τὴν πόλιν ἀπέδειξεν Ἀπάμας ἢ θυγατὴρ μὲν ἦν Ἀρταβάξου δεδομένη δ' ἐτύγχανε πρὸς γάμον Σελεύκῳ τῷ Νικάτορι. Probably one of the marriages celebrated by Alexander at Susa in B. C. 325, when, according to Plutarch Alex. c. 70.



*rius appellatus Soter*,—*qui Ol. 129. 1. [l. 129. 3.] obiit postquam annis 64 vixerat, regnaverat autem annis 19 ab Ol. 125. 1. usque ad Ol. 129. 3. Nati sunt ei e Stratonice<sup>9</sup> Demetrii masculus Antiochus et feminae Stratonice atque Apamæ, quarum Apamen Magas duxit uxorem<sup>1</sup>, Stratonicen autem rex Macedoniae Demetrius.* The author of the Astronomical Canon, in order to avoid fractions of years, antedates the accessions of the kings. The chronographer in Eusebius has adopted the contrary expedient, and reckons to the reign of a king the whole of that Olympic year in which he died. Thus the whole of Ol. 119. 4. was reckoned to *Antigonus*, although he died in the first month: and the whole of Ol. 124. 4. is reckoned to *Seleucus*, although his death happened in the middle of that year. The reign therefore of *Antiochus Soter* commenced in the middle of Ol. 124. 4. about January B. C. 280. *Antiochus* has 19 years in Sulpicius Severus<sup>2</sup>, and 19 in the Canon of Eusebius. But, as the 19 years commenced in Ol. 124. 4. they would terminate in the middle of Ol. 129. 3. the beginning of B. C. 261. The whole therefore of that year Ol. 129. 3. did not belong to the reign of *Antiochus Soter*.

*Antiochus Soter* was slain in an action with the Gauls. His death was related in the History of Phylarchus<sup>3</sup>.

3. ANTIOCHUS THEUS. Eusebius: "*Prædicto Antiocho Soteri vita functo successit in imperium Antiochus cognomento Deus, orsus ab Ol. 129. 4. vitamque annis adhuc 15 propagans. Implicitus in morbum decessit Ephesi Ol. 135. 3. [l. 133. 2.] postquam annis omnino 40 vixisset. Filios suscepit duos, Seleucum cognomento Callinicum, et Antigonum [Antiochum], filiasque duas, e Laodice Achæi<sup>4</sup>, quarum alteram Mithridates alteram Arathes<sup>5</sup> dux-*

λαμβάνει μὲν αὐτὸς γυναῖκα τὴν Δαρίου θυγατέρα Στάτειραν διανέμει δὲ τὰς ἀρίστας τοῖς ἀρίστοις. *Alexander* returned to Susa in February (see the Tables B. C. 325), and those marriages were concluded soon after. In that case, *Antiochus*, when he succeeded his father in B. C. 280, might have entered his forty-fifth year; and at his death in B. C. 261 might have entered his sixty-fourth: and we must understand the chronographer to speak of the 64th year current. Strabo again XVI. p. 749. mentions *Apama*, from whom *Seleucus* himself named another *Apamea* in Syria.

<sup>9</sup> For this marriage see the Tables B. C. 258. 3. According to Julian Misopog. p. 348. A. B. the marriage was delayed till after the death of *Seleucus*: συνιδὼν τὸ πάθος ὁ Ἐρασίστρατος φράζει πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ ὃς—παραχωρεῖν ἔφη τῷ παιδί τῆς γαμετῆς. ὁ δὲ αὐτίκα μὲν ἠρήσατο· τελευτήσαντος δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς μικρὸν ὕστερον, ἦν πρότερον δεδομένη αὐτῷ χάριν εὐγενῶς ἠρήθη μάλα κραταιῶς μετεδίωξεν. But that this is inaccurate appears not only from the testimony of other writers, but from the age of *Antiochus Theus*, the son of that marriage; who died at the age of forty in B. C. 246, and was therefore born in B. C. 286, six years before the death of *Seleucus*.

<sup>1</sup> Pausanias I. 7. 3. mentions this marriage: Μάγας ἤδη γυναῖκα ἔχον Ἀπάμην Ἀντίχου τοῦ Σελεύκου θυγατέρα ἐπεισεν Ἀντίχον παραβάτα ὃς οἱ ὁ πατὴρ Σέ-

λεύκος ἐποιήτατο συνθήκας πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον ἐλαύνειν ἐκ Αἰγυπτου.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Sacr. II. 28.

<sup>2</sup> Ælian. H. A. VI. 44. τὸν Ἀντίχου ἔπειον τὸν τιμωρήσαντα τῷ δεσπότη καὶ ἀποκτείναντα τὸν Γαλάτην ὁσπερὺν ἀπέσφαξε τὸν Ἀντίχον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, ἔνθα δὲ τῷ Γαλάτῃ Κενταράτης ἦν. Plin. H. N. VIII. 42. *Phylarchus refert Centaretum e Galatis, in prælio occiso Antiocho, potitum equo ejus conscendisse ovantem: at illum—præcipitem in abrupta isse examinatumque una.* Solinus c. 45, 13. relates the fact differently: *Cum prælio Antiochus Galatas subegisset, Cintareti nomine ducis qui in acie ceciderat equum insiluit ovaturus, isque—ruina pariter et se et equitem afflixit.* But the testimony of Ælian vindicates the text of Pliny. The king who thus perished was *Antiochus Soter*. For *Antiochus Theus* died by poison, and the deaths of the other kings of this name were below the time of *Phylarchus*.

<sup>3</sup> P. 185.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps the same *Achæus* whose daughter *Antiochis* was the mother of *Attalus I.* king of Pergamus. See *Kings of Pergamus* No. 3. According, however, to Polyænus VIII. 50. *Laodice* was the daughter of *Antiochus Soter*: Ἀντίχου ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς θεὸς ἔγημε Λαοδίκην ὁμοπατρίον ἀδελφῆν ἐξ ἧς αὐτὸς παῖς ἐγένετο Σέλεύκος.

<sup>5</sup> Ἀράθης for Ἀριαράθης also occurs in I Macc.

*erunt uxores.* Sulpicius<sup>2</sup>: *Inde Antiochus Antiochi filius qui et Theus cognominatus est annos quindecim.* This king has also 15 years in the Canon of Eusebius. Appian<sup>3</sup> has the following account of *Antiochus* and his predecessor: Σελεύκου ἀποθανόντος, διάδοχοι παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς ἐκδεχόμενοι τὴν Σύραν ἀρχὴν ἐγένοντο οἷδι· Ἀντιόχος μὲν πρῶτος ὁ τῆς μητρικῆς ἐραστὴς<sup>b</sup>, ὃς καὶ Σωτὴρ ἐπεκλήθη Γαλάτας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐμβαλόντας ἐξελάσας. δεύτερος δὲ Ἀντιόχος ἕτερος ἐκ τῶνδε τῶν γάμων γενόμενος, ὅτε Θεὸς ἐκόνυμον ὑπὸ Μιλησίων γίγνεται πρῶτον, ὅτι αὐτοῖς Τίμαρχον τύραννον καθεῖλεν. ἀλλὰ τόνδε μὲν τὸν θεὸν ἔκτεινεν ἡ γυνὴ φαρμάκῳ· δύο δὲ εἶχε, Λαοδίκην καὶ Βερενίκην, ἐξ ἑωυτῆς τε καὶ ἐγγύης \* \* \* Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου θυγατέρα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔκτεινε Λαοδίκη καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ Βερενίκην τε καὶ τὸ Βερενίκης βρέφος. καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ταῦτα τινύμενος Λαοδίκην τε ἔκτεινε καὶ εἰς Συρίαν ἐνέβαλε καὶ εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἤλασε<sup>c</sup>.

Appian<sup>d</sup> places the revolt of the Parthians at the death of *Antiochus Theus*: καὶ Παρθυαῖοι τῆς ἀποστάσεως τότε ἤρξαν, ὡς τεταραγμένης τῆς τῶν Σελευκιδῶν ἀρχῆς. For the time of this revolt see the Tables B. C. 250. *Arsaces* according to Syncellus<sup>e</sup>, quoting Arrian, reigned two years [cir. B. C. 250. 249] and *Tiridates* thirty-seven [B. C. 248—212]: βασιλεύει Περσῶν Ἀρσάκης—ἔτη β', καὶ ἀναιρεῖται· καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν Τηριδάτης ἀδελφὸς ἔτη λζ'. Perhaps Justin quoted in the Tables has ascribed the acts of *Tiridates* to *Arsaces*. Stephanus Byz. notices *Arsaces*: Ῥάγα. μετανομάσθη Ἀρσάκη ἀπὸ Ἀρσάκου βασιλείῳ Περσῶν. *Arsaces*, mentioned by Polybius<sup>f</sup> in B. C. 209, is probably *Arsaces II.* of Justin.

4. **SELEUCUS CALLINICUS.** Eusebius<sup>g</sup>: *Post cum major natu Seleucus cognomento ut diximus Callinicus regnum Ol. 133. 3. auspiciatus est, tenuitque ad Ol. 138. 2. atque ita annis 21 dominatus est. Ei mortuo succedit filius Seleucus cognomento Ceraunus.—Veruntamen vivente adhuc Callinico Seleuco Antigonus [Antiochus Hiera:] minor natu frater quietis impatiens adiutorem fautoremque nactus est Alexandria, qui et urbem Sardes tenebat et Laodices matris suæ frater erat. Denique et Gallis auxiliariis usus est. Duobus præliis Seleucus in Lydia victoriam nactus est, ita tamen ut neque Sardes caperet neque Ephesum, quam urbem Ptolemæus præsidio insidebat. Deinde in Cappadocia atque adversus Mithridatem novo prælio coorto tum militum ejus viginti millia cæsa sunt tum ipse profligatus evanuit. Ptolemæus vero—Syriæ regiones cum Damasco occupavit Orthosiamque obsidione cinxit, quæ quidem soluta est Ol. 134. 3. Seleuco illuc appulso. Frater autem Callinici Antigonus [Antiochus] magnam Phrygiam peragrans tributis incolas onerabat.—Ziela filiam nuptiis sibi copulavit: deinde Ol. 137. 4. in Lydia bis armis motis debellatus est. Tum etiam circa Choloën certavit cum Attalo. Denique Ol. 138. 1. Attalum in Thraciam usque fugiens post pugnam in Caria patratam vita excessit. Jam et Seleucus cognomento Callinicus frater Antigoni [Antiochi] postero anno extinctus est [scil. Ol. 138. 2.].* The accession of *Callinicus* in Ol. 133. 3. verifies the corrected date in the reign of his predecessor. The writer of

XV. 22. The wife of *Ariarathes* was named *Stratonice*: Diod. tom. X. p. 24. Wesseling ad Diod. tom. X. p. 308. remarks upon that marriage as recorded by Diodorus, *De nuptiis ejus et Ariarathæ, quantum quidem recorder, tacent alii.* The account of Diodorus is now confirmed by the Armenian copy of Eusebius.

<sup>2</sup> II. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Syr. c. 65.

<sup>b</sup> See note <sup>9</sup> in the preceding page.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Justin XXVII. 1. Polyæn. VIII. 50. Val. Max. IX. 14, 1. extern. Plin. H. N. VII. 12. The tragical end of *Berenice*—τὰ Βερενίκης συμπτώ-

ματα—(which was mentioned in the History of *Phylarchus*: see the Tables B. C. 219. 3.) is referred to by Polybius V. 58. and recorded by Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. 11. *Laodicæ metuens ambiguum viri animum, ne Berenicen reduceret, virum per ministros veneno interfecit, Berenicen autem cum filio qui ex Antiocho natus erat Icadioni et Genneo Antiochiæ principibus occidendam tradidit: filiumque suum majorem Seleucum Callinicum in patris loco constituit.*

<sup>d</sup> Syr. c. 65.

<sup>e</sup> P. 284. C.

<sup>f</sup> X. 28.

<sup>g</sup> P. 185.

this account reckoning 15 years to *Antiochus Theus* made his first year conumerary with Ol. 129. 4, his fifteenth conumerary with Ol. 133. 2, and the first year of his successor conumerary with Ol. 133. 3. But, as *Antiochus Soter* died in the middle of Ol. 129. 3. the accession of *Antiochus Theus* must be also placed in that year, and the accession of *Callinicus* in Ol. 133. 2.<sup>h</sup>

Sulpicius<sup>i</sup> also gives to this king 21 years: *Post hunc Seleucus filius cognomine Callinicus annos unum et viginti*. He has 21 in the Summary of Eusebius, and in the Greek fragments of Scaliger. Eusebius in the Canon<sup>k</sup> assigns 20 years. And the anonymous author in this passage appears to have had 20 years; for his dates Ol. 133. 3—Ol. 138. 2. both inclusive (=20 years) are otherwise inconsistent with the numbers assigned. We may determine the accession of *Callinicus* to the beginning of B. C. 246, from the reigns of his predecessors. His first year therefore would be coincident with Ol. 133 $\frac{2}{3}$ . It will be seen below<sup>l</sup> that the whole of Ol. 138. 2. belonged to his reign, and that his death is to be placed in the middle of B. C. 226. He would therefore reign twenty years complete and twenty-one current.

The wars of the two brothers and of *Ptolemy Evergetes* in Syria are noticed by Polyænus<sup>m</sup>, and by Justin<sup>n</sup>: *Antiochus cum esset annos quatuordecim natus supra ætatem regni avidus—latronis more totum fratri eripere cupiens puer sceleratam virilemque sumit audaciam. Unde Hierax est cognominatus.—Interea Ptolemaus Evergetes—in annos decem cum Seleuco pacem facit, sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur a fratre; qui, conducto Gallorum mercenario exercitu, pro auxilio bellum pro fratre hostem—exhibuit. In eo prælio virtute Gallorum victor quidem Antiochus fuit, &c.—Fratres bellum reparant. In eo Antiochus denuo victus multorum dierum fuga fatigatus tandem ad socerum suum Ariamenen regem Cappadociæ provehitur; a quo cum primum benigne exceptus esset, interjectis diebus, cognito quod insidiæ sibi pararentur, salutem fuga quæsivit. Igitur cum profugo nusquam tutus locus esset, ad Ptolemæum hostem, cujus fidem tutiorem quam fratris existimabat, decurrit.—Sed Ptolemæus non amicior dedito quam hosti factus servari cum arctissima custodia jubet. Hinc quoque Antiochus—clabitur, fugiensque a latronibus interficitur. Seleucus quoque iisdem ferme diebus amisso regno equo præcipitatus finitur. Ariamenes is also named in Trogii prologo libri XXVII. A *Callinico* fusus in Mesopotamia *Antiochus* insidiantem sibi effugit *Ariamenen*; dein postea custodes *Tryphonis* [sc. *Ptolemai Evergetæ*]; quo a Gallis occiso *Seleucus* quoque frater ejus decessit. But the king of Cappadocia at this time was called *Ariarathes*; nor was he the father-in-law of *Antiochus*, but the brother-in-law; having married the sister of *Antiochus* and *Seleucus*<sup>o</sup>. We may therefore reject this circumstance as an error of Justin, and admit the account of the chronographer in Eusebius, who makes *Ziela* king of *Bithynia* the father-in-law of *Antiochus Hierax*<sup>p</sup>. *Seleucus*, according to Justin<sup>q</sup>, was defeated in a battle by *Arsaces*: *Arsaces—cum filio Theodoti pacem fecit. Nec multo**

<sup>h</sup> See above No. 2. <sup>i</sup> II. 28.

<sup>k</sup> Lib. II. p. 352. and in the Table of Reigns lib. II. p. 259. which corresponds with the Canon.

<sup>l</sup> See *Antiochus Magnus* No. 6.

<sup>m</sup> IV. 17. <sup>n</sup> XXVII. 2. 3. <sup>o</sup> See No. 3.

<sup>p</sup> Plutarch Mor. p. 489. A. relates a favourable trait of this *Antiochus*: 'Αντίοχου τὴν μὲν φιλαρχίαν ψέζειν ἂν τις, ὅτι δὲ οὐ παντάπασιν αὐτῇ τὸ φιλάδελφον ἐκφάνισθαι θαυμάσειεν· ἐπολέμει γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλείας Σελεύκῳ νεώτερος ἂν ἀδελφός, καὶ τὴν μητέρα συλλαμβά-

νυσαν εἶχεν· ἀκμάζοντος δὲ τοῦ πολέμου, μάχῃ δὲ Σέλευκος Γαλάταις συνάψας καὶ ἡττηθεὶς οὐδαμῶς φανερός ἦν, ἀλλ' εἶδε τεθνάναι, πάσης ἑμῶν τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπὶ τῶν βαρβάρων κατακοπείσης. πιθόμενος ὁ δὲ Ἀντίοχος τὴν πορφύραν ἔθηκε καὶ φαῦν ἱμάτιον ἔλαβε καὶ τὰ βασίλεια κλείσας ἐπένθει τὸν ἀδελφόν· ἔλγῳ δὲ ὑστερον ἀκούσας ὅτι σώζεται καὶ δύναμιν αἰθὺς ἑτέραν ἀθροίζει, τοῖς τε θεοῖς ἔθυσσε πρὸς τὸν καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν ὧν ἤρχε θέων καὶ στεφάνηφορῶν ἐπήγγειλε.

<sup>q</sup> XLI. 4.

*post cum Seleuco rege ad defectores persequendos veniente congressus victor fuit: quem diem Parthi exinde solennem velut initium libertatis observant. Revocato deinde Seleuco novis motibus in Asiam,—regnum Parthicum format, &c.* In another expedition Posidonius<sup>1</sup> attests that he was captured by *Arsaces*, and remained long in captivity.

5. *SELEUCUS CERAUNUS.* Eusebius<sup>2</sup>: *Huic successit filius Alexander<sup>ss</sup>, qui maluit dici Seleucus, ab exercitu autem Ceraunus vocitatus est. Is habuit etiam fratrem nomine Antiochum. Quum tribus annis Seleucus patrium imperium rexisset, a quodam Nicanore Gallo in Phrygia ex insidiis interimitur circa Ol. 139. 1.* Sulpicius Severus<sup>3</sup>: *Seleucus filius Callinici annos tres.* He has three years in the Canon of Eusebius<sup>4</sup>. Appian<sup>5</sup> gives him two years: ἐπὶ τῷ

<sup>1</sup> Athen. IV. p. 153. a. ὁ Ποσειδώνιος—ἐν τῇ ἐκκαίδεκάτῃ περὶ Σελεύκου διηγούμενος τοῦ βασιλέως ὡς εἰς Μηδίαν ἀνελθὼν καὶ πολεμῶν Ἀρσάκει ἡγμωλευτίσθῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ βαρβάρου, καὶ ὡς πολλὴν χρόνον παρὰ τῷ Ἀρσάκει διέτριψεν, ἀγόμενος βασιλικῶς. Frœlich *Annales Regum Syriae Prolegom.* p. 66. with reason supposes two Parthian expeditions, and distinguishes this in which Seleucus was captured from that described by Justin, after which he returned to Syria. But in assigning ten years to his captivity, from the tenth to the twentieth year of his reign, Frœlich is unsupported by any testimony.

The foundation of *Callinicipolis* by Seleucus is recorded by the *Chron. Alex. Olymp.* 134. 1. ἐκ Κατωλλίου καὶ Ἀλβίου. Σέλευκος Καλλίνικος ἐν Μεσοποταμίᾳ Καλλινικίω πόλιν κτίζει. These were the consuls of Ol. 134. 3. (see the *Introd.* p. vi.) and would place this city in B. C. 242, in the fifth year of Seleucus.

The Smyrnanæan treaty preserved in the Arundelian Marbles N<sup>o</sup>. XXVI. was made with Seleucus some years after the beginning of his reign. It is prefaced by a decree which begins in these terms: ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ στρατηγῶν γινώ. η. Ἐπειδὴ πρότερον τε καθ' ἕν καιρὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σέλευκος ἐπεβίβαλεν εἰς τὴν Σελευκίδα πολλῶν .αι μεγάλων κινδύνων περιστάσεων τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν χώραν διεφύλαξεν ὁ δῆμος τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν τε καὶ φιλίαν, οὗ καταπληγείς τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ἔφοδον οὐδὲ φροντίσας τῆς τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀ. υλείας, ἀλλὰ πάντα διύτερα ἡγησάμενος εἶναι πρὸς τὸ διαμεῖναι ἐν τῇ αἰρέσει καὶ ἀντιταβίσθαι τῷ πραγματῶν κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ δύναμιν καθ' ὅτι ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπέστη δι' ὃ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Σέλευκος, εἰσεβῶς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς διακείμενος καὶ φιλοστόργως τὰ πρὸς τοὺς γυνεῖς, μεγαλόψυχος ὢν καὶ ἐπιστάμενος χάριτας ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς ἐάντων ἐεργετοῖσιν, ἐτίμησεν τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ δήμου εὐνοίαν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἣν ἐπεποιήτο εἰς τὰ πράγματα αὐτοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Θεὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὴν μητέρα τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς Θεῶν Στρατονίκην ἡρῶσθαι παρ' ἡμῶν τιμωμένους τιμαῖς ἀξιολόγοις καὶ κοινῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ἰδίᾳ ἐφ' ἑκάστου τῶν πολιτῶν, καὶ ἐβεβαίωσεν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν αὐτονομίαν καὶ δημοκρατίαν ἔγραψεν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς καὶ τοὺς δυνάστας καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἀξιώσας ἀποδέχασθαι τὸ τε ἱερὸν τῆς Στρατονίκης Ἀφροδίτης ἄστυον εἶναι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἱερὰν καὶ ἄστυον· οὗν τε ἐπεβεβληκότος τοῦ βασι-

λέως εἰς τὴν Σελευκίδα εἰ στρατῇ . . ἰ σπεύδοντες διαμείναι τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ πράγματα συμφερόντως διεπιψάσαντο πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαργησίᾳ κατοίκους καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπαίθρους ἱππεῖς καὶ στρατιώτας, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἕνα Διονύσιον τὸν παρακαλίσοντα αὐτοὺς δια . . λᾶσσειν τὴν φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν βασιλεῖ Σελεύκῳ εἰς πάντα τὸν χρόνον κ.τ.λ. Then follows the treaty itself l. 34—88. Then another decree l. 89—108. ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ στρατηγῶν γινώ. η. Ἐπειδὴ πρότερον ὁ δῆμος ἐπερ' ἀπάντων τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως Σέλευκου συμφερόντων διετίθει, καὶ πρότερον τὴν τε βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ συναύξαν καὶ τὰ πράγματα διατηρῶν καθ' ὅσον ἦν δυνατός, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν περιεῖδεν ἀποδιδόμενα καὶ καταφθειρόμενα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πολλοὺς δὲ ἐπέμειν . . κινδύνους ἔνεκεν τοῦ διατηρῆσαι τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον,—τὴν τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαργησίᾳ κατοίκους καὶ τοὺς ὑπαίθρους ἱππεῖς καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς οἰκούντας ἐν Μαργησίᾳ συντίθεται φιλίαν, ἵνα διαφυλάσσων τὴν συμμαχίαν καὶ τὴν εὐνοίαν τῷ βασιλεῖ Σελεύκῳ νομίζου[ν] δὲ .ναγκαῖον εἶναι τῇ πόλει παραλαβεῖν καὶ τὸ χωρίον Παλαιμαργησίαν καὶ ποιήσασθαι τὴν φυλακὴν δι' αὐτοῦ—διεπιψάσαντο πρὸς τοὺς οἰκούντας ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ παρεκάλεσαν αὐτοὺς αἰρεῖσθαι . . ν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον,—οἱ δὲ οἰκῶντες ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ ἐλέμνου τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον μετὰ πάσης πρηνυμίας προσεδέξαντο τάξιμυνα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὰς τε κλειδας παραδεδώκασι. τῷ ἄρχοντι τῷ ἀπισταλμένῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τὴν παρὰ τῆς πόλεως παρεδέξαντο εἰς τὸ χωρίον· ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ διδύχθαι πολίτας τε αὐτοὺς εἶναι . καὶ ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτὰ ὅσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολίταις ὑπάρχει· καὶ τοὺς τε κλήρους αὐτῶν τοὺς δύο, ὃν τε ὁ Θεὸς καὶ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος ἐπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς καὶ περὶ δ. Ἀλέξανδρος γεγράφηκεν, εἶναι αὐτοῖς ἀδεκατέτους· καὶ ἐὰν προσορίσθῃ ἡ ὥρα ἣν ἔχουσιν οἱ πρότερον ὄντες ἐν Μαργησίᾳ κάτοικοι τῇ πόλει τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς τοὺς τρεῖς κλήρους ὑαρεῖαν, καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν αὐτοῖς μένιν τὴν οὖν ὑπάρχουσαν—τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τὸδε ἂν . . ράψαι εἰς τὰς στήλας τὰς ἀνατεθεσμένους ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ὑπὸ τε τοῦ δήμου καὶ . . ἐκ Μαργησίας ἀναγεγράφθαι δι' αὐτὸ καὶ ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις.

<sup>5</sup> P. 186.

<sup>ss</sup> Conf. Syncell. p. 284. C. Malel. p. 261. Malela confounds this king with *Antioch. Magn.* Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Νικατωρ ἔτη λγ'.

<sup>1</sup> II. 28.

<sup>u</sup> Lib. II. p. 353.

<sup>x</sup> Syr. c. 66.



Θεῷ βασιλεὺς γίγνεται Συρίας Σέλευκος υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τε καὶ Λαοδίκης, ᾧ Καλλίνικος ἐκώνυμον· ἐπὶ δὲ Σελεύκῳ δύο παῖδες αὐτοῦ Σελεύκου, καθ' ἡλικίαν ἑκάτερος αὐτῶν, Σέλευκός τε καὶ Ἀντίοχος. Σελεύκῳ μὲν δὴ ἀσθενεῖ τε ὄντι καὶ πονομένῳ, καὶ δυσπειθῇ τὸν στρατὸν ἔχοντι, ἐπιβούλευσαν οἱ φίλοι διὰ φαρμάκων, καὶ ἐς ἑτὴ δύο μόνον ἐβασίλευσιν. According to Hieronymus<sup>y</sup> he was slain in the third year of his reign: *Cum Seleucus (Ceraunus) major frater tertio anno imperii esset occisus in Phrygia per dolum Nicanoris et Apaturii, exercitus qui erat in Syria Antiochum fratrem ejus cognomento Magnum de Babylone vocavit ad regnum.* Polybius<sup>z</sup> marks his short reign: Σελεύκου μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον—διαδεξαμένου δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν Σελεύκου πρεσβυτάτου τῶν υἱῶν, ἅμα τούτῳ διὰ τὴν οἰκειότητα συνυπερίβαλε τὸν Ταῦρον (Λχαιὸς) δυσὶ μάλιστα πῶς ἔτισι πρότερον τῶν νῦν λεγομένων καιρῶν. Σέλευκος γὰρ ὁ νέος, ὡς θάπτον παρίλαβι τὴν βασιλείαν, πυθνόμενος Ἀτταλον πᾶσαν ἤδη τὴν ἐπὶ τᾷδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστείαν ὑπ' αὐτὸν πεποιῆσθαι, παρωρμήθη βοηθεῖν τοῖς σφετέροις πράγμασιν. ὑπερβαλὼν δὲ μεγάλῃ δυνάμει τὸν Ταῦρον καὶ δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τε Ἀπατουρίου τοῦ Γαλάτου καὶ Νικάνορος μετέλλαξε τὸν βίον<sup>a</sup>.

6. ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS. Eusebius<sup>b</sup>: *Successorem habuit Antiochum fratrem, quem Babylone accitum creavit regem exercitus, quique Magni cognomentum sortitus est. atque annis 36 imperavit; scilicet ab Ol. 139. 2. ad Ol. 148. 2. Is Susa profectus atque in superiores Satrapias manu cum Elymaeis conserta internecione casus est<sup>c</sup>, relictis duobus liberis<sup>d</sup>, Seleuco et Antiocho.* He has 36 years in the Canon of Eusebius<sup>e</sup>. According to Appian<sup>f</sup> he reigned 37 years: ἐβασίλευσε δὲ ἑτὴ ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. And Sulpicius<sup>g</sup>: *Antiochus frater Callinici Asiam et Syriam tenuit annos septem et triginta. Hic est Antiochus adversus quem Scipio Africani frater bellavit.* Sulpicius here, by a strange error, (in which he is followed by his annotator<sup>h</sup>,) imagines *Antiochus Hicrax* the brother to be the same person as *Antiochus Magnus* the son of Callinicus.

The chronographer in Eusebius agrees with Polybius in placing the accession of *Antiochus* in Ol. 139, and is confirmed by Zonaras<sup>i</sup> in the year of his death: Γαίου Φλαμινίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου Λεπίδου ὑπατειούντων μετέπειτα [B. C. 187. Ol. 148. 2.] ὁ Ἀντίοχος ἔθανε, καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ υἱὸς ὁ Σέλευκος διαδέξατο· τελευτήσαντος δὲ κακείνου πολλῷ ὕστερον [l. οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον] ὁ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ὁμη-

<sup>y</sup> Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. XI.

<sup>z</sup> IV. 48.

<sup>a</sup> The death of *Seleucus* and the succession of *Antiochus* are also mentioned by Polybius II. 71. V. 40.

<sup>b</sup> P. 187.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Diod. tom. IX. p. 399. Justin. XXXII. 2.

<sup>d</sup> His eldest son *Antiochus* died before him. He had been employed in the campaign of B. C. 193: Liv. XXXV. 13. and died in the same year: Liv. Ibid. 15. *Mors nunciata Antiochi, filii regis, quem paullo ante dixeram in Syriam, diremit colloquia. Magnus luctus in regia fuit, magnumque ejus juvenis desiderium: id enim jam specimen sui dederat ut, si vita longior contigisset, magni justique regis in eo indolem fuisse adpareret.* *Antiochus* married *Laodice* in the beginning of his reign: Polyb. V. 43. and the birth of an heir to the kingdom is recorded by Polybius V. 55. in B. C. 221. προσπεισόντος υἱὸν γεγεῖναι τῷ βασιλεῖ. *Antiochus* had passed the preceding winter in

Mygdonia: διαπίσας εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν ἐν Μυγδονίᾳ περὶ τροπᾶς χειμερινᾶς V. 51. The winter according to Polybius of Ol. 139. 3. which fixes the birth of his son towards the close of that Olympic year, before midsummer B. C. 221. *Antiochus*, who was that heir, was accordingly twenty-eight years of age at his death. He had been married to his sister *Laodice*: Appian. Syr. c. 4. (Ἀντιόχης) γάμους τῶν παίδων ἔθιεν Ἀντιόχου καὶ Λαοδίκης, ἀλλήλους συναρμύζον. This elder son *Antiochus* was mentioned by the historian Zeno apud Polyb. XVI. 18. as engaged in the battle of Panium B. C. 198: τὸν πρεσβύτερον υἱὸν Ἀντιόχου—ὁ νεώτερος Ἀντιόχης τῶν υἱῶν. c. 19. δύο Ἀντιόχους ἐπέθετο τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς ὄντας, ἐνὸς τοῦ τότε συναστρατευμένου. Two other sons, *Armys* and *Mithridates*, are named by Livy XXXIII. 19. *Principio veris* [B. C. 197] *præmissis terra cum exercitu filiis duobus Ardye ac Mithridate.* As these are mentioned nowhere else, perhaps these also died before their father.

<sup>e</sup> P. 353.

<sup>f</sup> Syr. c. 66.

<sup>g</sup> II. 28.

<sup>h</sup> P. 321.

<sup>i</sup> Zonar. IX. p. 455. B.



ρεύων Ἀντίοχος ἰβασίλευσεν. Zonaras, therefore, and the chronographer determine the death of *Antiochus* to the latter part of B. C. 187, from whence we ascend to his accession in B. C. 223. the beginning of Ol. 139. 2. He appears to have reigned something more than 36 years, and to have died in the 37th year current. The accession of *Antiochus* being fixed to the beginning of Ol. 139. 2. will place the accession of *Seleucus* (three years before) at Ol. 138. 3. the latter part of B. C. 226. The whole therefore of Ol. 138. 2. would belong to the reign of his predecessor, who accordingly reigned more than twenty years<sup>k</sup>.

*Antiochus* succeeded at an early age<sup>l</sup>. The state of his affairs at his accession is described by Polybius<sup>m</sup>: ἰβασίλευσε διαπιστεύων τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστείαν Ἀχαιῶν τὰ ἔστω μέρη τῆς βασιλείας ἰγκυχειρικῶς Μόλωνι καὶ τὰδελεῶν τοῦ Μόλωνος Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· Μόλωνος μὲν Μηδίας ὑπάρχοντος σατράπην τὰδελεῶν δὲ τῆς Περσίδος. In the beginning of his reign he married *Laodice*, daughter of *Mithridates*, king of Pontus<sup>n</sup>. In B. C. 218 he engaged in war with *Ptolemy Philopater* for Coele-Syria<sup>o</sup>: ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας [B. C. 218]—Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπεγνώκότες τὰς πρεσβείας καὶ τὸ λόγῳ διεξάγειν τὴν ὑπὲρ Κοίλης Συρίας ἀμφισβήτησιν ἐνέρχοντο πολεμεῖν ἀλλήλοις. In B. C. 217, Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης ἐτοίμους ἔχοντες τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐγίγνοντο πρὸς τῷ διὰ μάχης κρίνειν τὴν ἔφοδον<sup>p</sup>. And *Antiochus* is defeated at *Raphia*<sup>q</sup>. In B. C. 216, Ἀντίοχος μεγάλη παρασκευῇ χρησάμενος ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι μετὰ ταῦτα τῆς θερείας ἐπιγενομένης [the summer of B. C. 216] ὑπερέβαλε τὸν Ταῦρον, καὶ συνθίμενος πρὸς Ἀτταλον τὸν βασιλέα κοινοπραγίαν ἐνίστατο τὸν πρὸς Ἀχαιὸν πόλεμον<sup>r</sup>. *Achæus*, after sustaining a siege of two years at *Sardis*<sup>s</sup>, is at last taken<sup>t</sup>.

*Antiochus* afterwards engaged in war with *Arsaces* in Upper Asia<sup>u</sup>, and with *Euthydemus* king of *Bactriana*<sup>x</sup>, to whom he granted peace, and confirmed him in his kingdom<sup>y</sup>. Upon

<sup>k</sup> See above, N<sup>o</sup>. 4.

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables B. C. 192. 2. <sup>m</sup> V. 40.

<sup>n</sup> Polyb. V. 43.

<sup>o</sup> Polyb. V. 1. conf. V. 67. 68. III. 1. 2.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. V. 79. He gives the date, Ol. 140. 3, V. 105.

<sup>q</sup> Polyb. V. 79—86. <sup>r</sup> Idem V. 107.

<sup>s</sup> Idem VII. 15. <sup>t</sup> Idem VIII. 17—23.

<sup>u</sup> Polyb. X. 27—31. This was *Arsaces II.* conf. Justin. XLI. 5. *Hujus filius et successor regni Arsaces et ipse nomine adversus Antiochum Seleuci filium—pugnavit: ad postremum in societatem ejus adsumptus est.*

<sup>x</sup> The Greek kingdom of *Bactriana* was founded at the same time with the *Parthian*, and subsisted for about 120 or 130 years under seven kings: *Theodotus I.* or *Diodotus*: Justin. XLI. 4. *Eodem tempore* [at the time of the foundation of the *Parthian* monarchy B. C. 250] *etiam Theodotus, mille urbium Bactrianarum præfectus, defecit regemque se appellari jussit.* Strabo XI. p. 515. ἀπὸ τούτων (τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Μαυρωτίδος Σκευῶν) ἔλκειν φασὶ τὸ γένος τὸν Ἀρσάκην· οἱ δὲ Βακτριανὸν λέγουσιν αὐτὸν· φεύγοντα δὲ τὴν αἰχλὸν τῶν περὶ Διόδοτον ἀπεισθῆσαι τὴν Παρθυσίαν. Strabo *ibid.* makes the revolt of *Bactria* precede the rise of the *Parthians*: πρῶτον μὲν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀπείστησαν οἱ πεπιστευμένοι καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς αὐτῆς πᾶσαν οἱ περὶ Εὐθιδήμεν, ἔπειτ' Ἀρσάκης ἀνῆλ

Σκευῆς—ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυσίαν. But he speaks without precision, for we know from Polybius that *Euthydemus* was contemporary with *Antiochus*; and according to Strabo himself the founder of the *Bactrian* kingdom was *Diodotus*. *Theodotus II.*: Justin. XLI. 4. *Arsaces—grandem exercitum parat metu Seleuci et Theodoti Bactrianorum regis. Sed cito morte Theodoti metu liberatus cum filio ejus (et ipso Theodoto) fædus ac pacem fecit.* *EUTHYDEMUS*: with whom *Antiochus Magnus* was engaged. A *Magnesian* by birth: Polyb. XI. 34. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ Εὐθιδήμενος Μάγνης. These three kings, *Theodotus I.* *Theodotus II.* and *Euthydemus*, appear to have occupied a space of about fifty years: B. C. 250—200. *DEMETRIUS*: Polyb. XI. 34. Εὐθιδήμενος ἐξέπεμψε Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν βεβαιώσοντα τὰς ὁμιλογίας. ὃν ὁ βασιλεὺς [*Antiochus*] ἀποδεξάμενος, καὶ νομίσας ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν νεανίσκον βασιλείας,—πρῶτον μὲν ἐπηγγέλατο δώσειν αὐτῷ μίαν τῶν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρων, δεύτερον δὲ συνεχέμενος τῷ πατρὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἵκοιτο. It seems probable that *Demetrius* reigned after his father, although Strabo XI. p. 516. does not assert it. *MENANDER*: Strab. XI. p. 516. τοσοῦτον ἰσχυρὰς οἱ ἀποστήσαντες Ἕλληνες αὐτὴν [*Bactrianam*] διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας ὥστε τῆς Ἀριανῆς ἐπεκράτην καὶ τῶν Ἰνδῶν, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλοδώρος ὁ Ἀρτεμιτηνὴς, καὶ πλείον ἔθνη κατεστρέψαντο ἢ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ μάλιστα Μένανδρος· εἶχε καὶ τὸν Ἰνδὸν διέβη

the death of *Ptolemy Philopator* in B. C. 205, *Antiochus* conspired with *Philip* to dismember his kingdom<sup>2</sup>: Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον, συμφρονήσαντες Ἀντίοχος καὶ Φίλιππος ἐπὶ διαίρεσει τῆς τοῦ καταλειμμένου παιδὸς ἀρχῆς ἔρξαντο κακοπραγοῦσιν. In the campaign of B. C. 198 he reduced all the cities of Cœle-Syria<sup>3</sup>: *Antiochus quum priore astute, omnibus quæ in Cœle-Syria sunt civitatibus Ptolemæi in suam potestatem redactis, in hiberna Antiochiam concessisset,—principio veris* [B. C. 197] *præmissis terra cum exercitu filiis duobus Ardyæ ac Mithridate jussisque Sardibus se opperiri, ipse cum classe—proficiscitur; simul per omnem oram Ciliciæque et Cariæ tentaturus urbes quæ in ditione Ptolemæi essent, simul Philippum (necdum enim debellatum erat) exercitu navibusque adjuturus.* To that campaign therefore in B. C. 198 we must refer his victory over *Scopas* and the forces of *Ptolemy* at *Panium*: τὴν τε Γάζης πολιορκίαν καὶ τὴν γενομένην παράταξιν Ἀντιόχου πρὸς Σκόπαν ἐν Κοίλῃ Συρίᾳ περὶ τὸ Πάνιον<sup>b</sup>. For his Roman war see the Tables<sup>c</sup>. His treaty with the Romans was completed in B. C. 188.<sup>d</sup>

According to *Josephus*<sup>e</sup>, *Antiochus* favoured the Jews, who had suffered greatly in his

πρὸς ἑν καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἰσάμου προῆλθε. τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς τὰ ἐν Δημήτρει ὁ Εὐθυδήμου υἱὸς τοῦ Βακτρίας βασιλέως εὖ μὲν δὲ τὴν Πατταλὴν κατέσχευε ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης παραλίας τὴν τε Τισσαρίστου καλουμένην καὶ τὴν Σιγέρτιδος βασιλείαν. καθ' ὅσον δὲ φησιν ἐκεῖνος τῆς συμπάσης Ἀριανῆς πρόσχημα εἶναι τὴν Βακτριανήν. καὶ δὴ καὶ μέχρι Σηρῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ἐξέτειναν τὴν ἀρχήν. *Apollo-dorus* is quoted again by *Strabo* XV. p. 686. Ἀπολλόδορος δὲ τὰ Παρθικὰ πωήσας, μεμνημένος καὶ τῶν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀποστησάντων Ἑλλήνων παρὰ τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικατόρος, φησὶ μὲν αὐτοῖς ἀξίθιμους ἐπιδύσθαι καὶ τῇ Ἰνδῇ. —Εὐκρατίδαν γοῦν πῶλες χιλίας ἑφ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν, κ. τ. λ. The mild government of *Menander* is mentioned by *Plutarch*. *Polit. præc.* p. 821. D. Μενάνδρου τῶν ἐν Βάκτρεις ἐπικλυθεὶς βασιλεύσαντος εἰτα ἀποθανόντος ἐπὶ στρατιῇ, τὴν μὲν ἄλλην ἐποιήσαντο κηδεῖαν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν αἱ πόλεις, περὶ δὲ τῶν λιπῶντων αὐτοῦ καταστάτες εἰς ἀγῶνα μάχης συνέβησαν ὥστε νειμάμενοι μέρος ἴσον τῆς τέφρας ἀπείλθιν, καὶ γενέσθαι μνημεῖα παρὰ πᾶσι τοῦ ἀνδρός. *EUCRATIDES I. EUCRATIDES II.* *Strabo* XI. p. 516. πόλεις δ' εἶχον τὰ τε Βάκτρα, ἤπειρ καὶ Ζαριάσπαν καλοῦσιν,—καὶ ἄλλας πλείους τούτων δ' ἦν καὶ ἡ Εὐκρατιδία, τῷ ἄρξαντος ἐπώνυμος.—τὴν τε Ἀσπιάνου (σατραπείαν) καὶ τὴν Τευριανὴν ἀφῆρηντο Εὐκρατίδην οἱ Παρθαῖοι. *Conf. Steph. Byz. Εὐκρατιδία.* *Justin.* XLI. 6. *Eodem ferme tempore sicuti in Parthis Mithridates ita in Bactris Eucratides, magni uterque viri, regna incunt.—Bactriani autem per varia bella jactati non regnum tantum verum etiam libertatem amiserunt.—Multa tamen Eucratides bella magna virtute gessit.—Indiam in potestatem redegit; unde cum se reciperet a filio quem socium regni fecerat in itinere interficitur.* *Strabo* XI. p. 515. (οἱ Παρθαῖοι) ἀφείλοντο καὶ τῆς Βακτριανῆς μέρος βιασάμενοι τοῖς Σκύθαις, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον τοῖς περὶ Εὐκρατίδαν. We may discern in these notices *Eucratides*, a warlike king, the master of a thou-

sand cities, who was assassinated by his son; and *Eucratides*, who was despoiled of his provinces by the Parthians, and finally lost his kingdom to the Scythians. Between *ARSACES II.* who was contemporary with *Euthydemus*, and this *Mithridates*, who was contemporary with *EUCRATIDES I.* *Justin.* XLI. 5. reckons two kings of Parthia, whose times would correspond with the reigns of *DEMETRIUS* and *MENANDER.* *EUCRATIDES II.* in whom the Bactrian monarchy ended, appears to have been no other than the son of *EUCRATIDES I.* recorded by *Justin* as the murderer of his father. These four last kings of Bactriana might extend the duration of the kingdom to seventy or eighty years longer, and might terminate at B. C. 120 or 130. According to *Major Rennel's* opinion, *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan* p. 161, the eastern dependencies of Bactriana subsisted to a much later period.

<sup>1</sup> *Polyb.* X. 48. 49. XI. 34.

<sup>2</sup> *Polyb.* III. 2. See *Liv.* XXXI. 14. *Fadus ictum cum Antiocho Syriæ rege divisaque jam cum eo Ægypti oper, cui morte audita Ptolemæi regis ambo imminebant.*

<sup>3</sup> *Liv.* XXXIII. 19.

<sup>b</sup> *Polyb.* XVI. 18. *Scopas* in the preceding year, B. C. 199, had brought 6000 auxiliaries to *Ptolemy*: *Livy* XXXI. 43. after describing the campaign of B. C. 199, for which see the Tables, adds as follows: *Scopas princeps (Ætolorum) gentis ab Alexandria magno cum pondere auri ab rege Ptolemæo missus sex millia peditum et equites mercede conductos Ægyptum arexit: nec ex juventute Ætolorum quemquam reliquisset ni Damocritus—partem juniorum castigando domi retinisset.* *Damocritus* was prætor in that year. See the Tables.

<sup>c</sup> B. C. 196. 192—189.

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>e</sup> *Ant.* XII. 3, 3.

Egyptian wars, lying between the hostile powers. Eusebius has placed in his Canon some notices to the same effect <sup>l</sup>.

It is remarked by Frœlich and by Vaillant, that the first coins of the *Seleucidae* which bear a date are the coins of this king <sup>s</sup>. Two coins of *Antiochus* are preserved of the 112th and the 117th years of the era of the *Seleucidae*, the 23rd and 28th years of his reign <sup>h</sup>.

7. *SELEUCUS PHILOPATOR*. Eusebius <sup>i</sup>: *Seleucus in patris locum successit Ol. 148. 3. annisque duodecim in imperio superfuit usque ad Ol. 151. 1. [151. 2.] vixitque omnino annis sexaginta*. There is an error in the account of his age. His elder brother *Antiochus* was born in B. C. 221 <sup>k</sup>: consequently *Seleucus* himself could not have been born before B. C. 220, and could not have been more than 47 at his death in Ol. 151. 2.

Appian <sup>l</sup> also ascribes 12 years to *Seleucus*: Σελεύκου μὲν ἔτισι δώδεκα, ἀπράκτως ἄμα καὶ ἀσθενῶς διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς συμφορὰν. And Sulpicius <sup>m</sup>: *Seleuco mortuo anno imperii duodecimo, regnum frater Antiochus, qui obses Romæ fuerat, accepit*. Polybius <sup>n</sup> attests that *Seleucus* was already in the throne in B. C. 185: for in that year, Ἀρισταίνου στρατηγούντος,— ἦκον παρὰ Σελεύκου τοῦ βασιλέως πρὸςβευταὶ τὴν τι φιλίαν ἀνανεωσόμενοι καὶ δεκαναῖαν μακρῶν πλοίων ἐπαγγελλόμενοι δώσειν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς. which agrees with his accession in B. C. 187. The twelve years of his reign commenced in the latter part of B. C. 187, the beginning of Ol. 148. 2.<sup>o</sup> They would therefore terminate in the beginning of Ol. 151. 2. and that the chronographer ascribed this year to *Seleucus* appears from the date assigned to his successor, whose first year is called Ol. 151. 3.

*Laodicæ*, the daughter of *Seleucus*, was married to *Perseus* king of Macedonia <sup>p</sup>. A Delian Inscription <sup>q</sup> refers to this marriage: ὁ δῆμος ὁ Δηλίαν βασιλίσσαν Λαοδικὴν βασιλέως Σελεύκου, γυναῖκα ἐν βασιλείᾳ Περσέως, .ριτῆς ἔνικεν καὶ εὐσεβείας . . . περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ εὐνοίας . . . τὸν δ . . . τῶν Δηλί . . .

8. *ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES*. Eusebius <sup>r</sup>: *Extincti locum Antiochus frater insedit cognomento Epiphanes, rebusque præfuit annis undecim ab Ol. 151. 3. ad Ol. 154. 1.* He has eleven years in Sulpicius <sup>s</sup>: *Moritur cum regnasset annos undecim. Antiocho filio regnum reliquit cui Eupator nomen fuit*. And in Hieronymus <sup>t</sup>: *Antiochus Epiphanes post Seleu-*

<sup>l</sup> The following are the dates according to the Armenian copy: Ol. 143. 2. *Antiochi* 16<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 207] *Antiochus Syria rex cognomento Magnus victo Philopatore Ptolemæo Judæam occupavit*. Ol. 144. 3. *Antiochi* 21<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 202] *Ptolemæus Epiphanes misso duce Scopæ Judæam aliasque urbes plurimas subdidit*. Ol. 145. 2. *Antiochi* 24<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 199] *Antiochus studio Judæorum erga se cognito præclaris eos donis honorabat, scriptisque literis ingentes eisdem laudes largiebatur*. Ol. 145. 3. *Antiochi* 25<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 198] *Quum Antiochus Scopam prælio superavisset urbes recepit: tum et Judæi sponte se cum eo conjunxerunt*.

<sup>s</sup> Vaillant *Seleucidarum Imperium præf. Antiochus III. primus ætam Seleucidarum suis aliquot nummis arponi jussit*. Frœlich *Annales regum Syriæ prolegom.* p. 39. *Numi Seleucidarum epochæ notis insignes primum sub Antiocho Magno ac postremo sub Antiochis VIII. et IX. [Grypo et Cyziceno] comparant*.

<sup>h</sup> 1. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ρβ'. anno 112. Frœlich

*Annal.* p. 39.

2. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ρζ'. anno 117. Vaillant p. 80.

<sup>i</sup> P. 187.

<sup>k</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

<sup>l</sup> Syr. c. 66.

<sup>m</sup> II. 28.

<sup>n</sup> XXIII. 7.

<sup>o</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. XXVI. 7. Liv. XLII. 12. *Seleuci filiam duxisse eum*.

<sup>q</sup> Apud Marm. Arundel N<sup>o</sup>. XLI.

The coins of *Seleucus Philopator* which bear a date are these:

1. 2. βασιλέως Σελεύκου. ςλρ. anno 136. Vaillant p. 86. Frœlich p. 43.

3. βασιλέως Σελεύκου Φιλοπάτορος. ςλρ. anno 136. Frœlich Ibid.

4. βασιλέως Σελεύκου. ρλζ'. anno 137. Frœlich Ibid.

The 137th year of the *Seleucidae* was the last year of his reign.

<sup>r</sup> P. 187.

<sup>s</sup> II. 33.

<sup>t</sup> Ad Daniel. c. XI.



*cum undecim annis regnavit in Syria.* Appian<sup>u</sup> gives the following account of his accession: 'Αντιόχου τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως τελευτήσαντος γίνεται Σέλευκος ὁ υἱὸς διάδοχος· καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὅδε Ἀντίοχον ἐξέλυσε τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ὀμηρείας, ἀντιθεὺς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ παῖδα Δημήτριον. Ἀντιόχου δ' ἐκανιόντος ἐκ τῆς ὀμηρείας καὶ ὄντος ἔτι περὶ Ἀθήνας ὁ μὲν Σέλευκος ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς Ἡλιοδώρου τινὸς τῶν περὶ τὴν αὐλὴν ἀποδύσκει· τὸν δ' Ἡλιοδώρον Εὐμενὲς καὶ Ἀτταλὸς ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν βιαζόμενον ἐκβάλλουσι, καὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐς αὐτὴν κατὰγουσιν. It appears from Livy<sup>z</sup> that *Antiochus* was already king before B. C. 173. For an embassy to Rome is recorded in that year: *Ab Antiocho rege—legati venerunt, quorum princeps Apollonius*.—*Petere regem ut quæ cum patre suo societas atque amicitia fuisset, ea secum renovaretur.—Legatis benigne responsum.* The transactions of his reign are thus described by Appian<sup>z</sup>: 'Αντιόχου δὲ δωάνδεκα οὐ πλήρουν· ἐν οἷς Ἀρταξίαν τὸν Ἀρμένιον εἰλε, καὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ ἔκτον Πτολεμαῖον ὀρφανευόμενον μετὰ ἀδελφεῷ. καὶ αὐτῷ στρατοπεύοντι περὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν Ποπίλλιος παρὰ Ῥωμαίων πρεσβευτὴς ἦκε φέρων δέλτον ἐν ᾗ τάδε ἐγγράπτο· Μὴ πολεμεῖν Πτολεμαίοις Ἀντίοχον. ἀναγνόντι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ λέγοντι βουλευσέσθαι κύκλον τῇ ῥάβδῳ περιέγραψεν ὁ Ποπίλλιος καὶ εἶπεν· ἐνταῦθα βουλεύου. ὁ μὲν δὲ καταπλαγὲς ἀνέβηξε, καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἑλυμαίας Ἀφροδίτης ἱερὸν ἐσύλησε, καὶ φθίνων ἐτελεύτησε, παῖδ' ἐνναετὲς ἀπολιπὼν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐπάτορα<sup>a</sup>.

*Antiochus* engaged in war with Egypt after the death of *Cleopatra*<sup>b</sup>: *Ptolemæum Philometorem filium Cleopatras sororis Antiochi cujus hic avunculus fuit. Et cum post mortem Cleopatras Eulaius eunuchus nutricius Philometoris et Lenæus Ægyptum regerent, et repeterent Syriam quam Antiochus fraude occupaverat, ortum est inter avunculum et puerum Ptolemæum prælium; cumque inter Pelusium et montem Casium prælium commisissent, victi sunt duces Ptolemæi.* Diodorus and Polybius also agree in making *Eulæus* and *Lenæus* the authors of the war<sup>c</sup>. It appears from Livy<sup>d</sup>, that *Antiochus* had not yet invaded Egypt at the beginning of B. C. 171. *P. Licinio C. Cassio* coss. [B. C. 171]—*Antiochus imminabat quidem Ægypti regno, et pueritiam regis et inertiam tutorum spernens; et ambigendo de Cæle Syria causam belli se habiturum existimabat.—Ptolemæus propter ætatem alieni etiam tum arbitrii erat: tutores et bellum adversus Antiochum parabant quo vindicarent Cælæm Syriam, et Romanis omnia pollicebantur ad Macedonicum bellum.* Valesius<sup>e</sup> supposes the victory mentioned by Hieronymus to have occurred in B. C. 169: *Hæc ad primam Antiochi Epiphanis in Ægyptum irruptionem spectant.—Hæc pugna contigit Marcio Philippo II. Servilio Cæpione* coss. Ol. 152. 3. *ut patet ex serie ipsa narrationis Diodori et maxime ex c. 8. legationum Polybii. Bellum ipsum cepisse videtur biennio ante, consulatu Licinii Crassi*

<sup>u</sup> Syr. c. 45.

<sup>z</sup> XLII. 6.

<sup>y</sup> It is observed of *Apollonius*, *In maximo eum honore apud regem esse amicissimumque populo Romano.* He was afterwards employed by *Antiochus* in Judæa: Joseph. Ant. XII. 5, 5.

<sup>z</sup> Syr. c. 66.

<sup>a</sup> Compare Polybius XXXI. 11. and Josephus Ant. XII. 9, 1. for the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

<sup>b</sup> Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. XI.

<sup>c</sup> Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 75. describes their preparations: οἱ ἐπίτροποι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ μίτρακος Εὐλαῖος ὁ εὐνῶχος καὶ Δηραῖος ὁ Σύρος πάντα πόρον καὶ μηχανὴν ἐπενόουν—εὐνῶχος (μὲν)—τοὺς Ἄρεος ἀγῶνας ἐβίβαντο, ὁ δὲ Κουλοσυρίτης—ἐτόλμησε τὸν περὶ Συρίας πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν, Ἀντιόχῳ μὲν δυνάμει καὶ ταῖς ἄλ-

λαις χρημασίαις εὐδυνῶς ἦσαν ἰσχύσαντος· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὄντες ἀπειροὶ τελείως τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγῶνων καὶ μηδένα μὴτε σύμβουλον ἔχοντες τ' ἀξιοχρεῶν [i. τὸν ἀξιοχρεῶν] μὴδ' ἡγεμόνα δυνατὸν ἐπεβάλλοντο τηλικαύτως ἔργως. τοιγαρὶν αὐτοὶ τε τ' ἀφροσύνης [i. τῆς ἀφροσύνης] ταχίως τὴν προσήκουσαν ἐκομίσαντο τιμωρίαν καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἀνέτρεψαν ἄρδην τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος. Polybius XXVIII. 17. speaks after the occupation of Egypt by *Antiochus*: τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν συμβεβηκότων πάντες ἀνέφερον ἐπὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Εὐλαῖον, τὴν δὲ συγγένειαν καὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου προφερόμενοι παρητύοντο τὴν ὀργὴν τοῦ βασιλέως.

<sup>d</sup> XLII. 29. Conf. Diod. Legat. 18. tom. IX. p. 414.

<sup>e</sup> Ad Diod. tom. IX. p. 551.

*et Cassii Longini, ut docet Liv. XLII. 29.* It is probable, however, that this first expedition and this victory occurred before the close of B. C. 171; for the author of 2 Maccab.<sup>f</sup> mentions a second expedition into Egypt, which yet preceded the seizure of Jerusalem, and consequently happened in B. C. 170. The first campaign, therefore, and the first victory must be placed in B. C. 171. To this second campaign may be referred the circumstances related by Hieronymus<sup>g</sup>: *Porro Antiochus parcens puero et amicitias simulans ascendit Memphin, et ibi ex more Ægypti regnum accipiens puerique rebus se providere dicens cum modico populo omnem Ægyptum subjugavit sibi.*—*Hac Porphyrius sequens Suctorium.*—*Antiochus pacem cum Ptolemao fecerit et inierit cum eo convivium et dolos machinatus sit, et nihil profecerit. quia regnum ejus non potuerit obtinere, sed a militibus Ptolemai ejectus sit.* Hieronymus<sup>h</sup> also marks that the seizure of the temple was subsequent: *Ptolemaus parvus atate erat et deceptus Antiochi fraude.*—*Postquam reversus est Antiochus expulsus ab Ægypto, venisse cum in Judæam et spoliassse templum.* And reckons two years to his last expedition when he was met by Popillius<sup>i</sup>: *Popillius: Reversum in terram suam et post biennium rursum contra Ptolemaum exercitum congregasse et venisse ad Austrum. Cumque duo fratres Ptolemai Cleopatæ filii, quorum avunculus erat, obsiderentur Alexandria, legatos venisse Romanos quorum unus M. Popillius.* But this last expedition being in B. C. 168, the preceding circumstances two years before must be referred to B. C. 170. and Porphyry in his account of the reigns of the two *Ptolemies*, which will be found below<sup>k</sup>, confirms this date. For he places the joint reign of *Physcon*, the younger brother, in the 54th year before the death of *Physcon*. But, as he died at the close of B. C. 117, this would place the beginning of his reign in the middle of B. C. 170. In the year B. C. 170 then, according to Porphyry, the younger *Ptolemy* was made king, when the elder had fallen into the hands of *Antiochus*<sup>l</sup>. To this period B. C. 170 we may refer the passage of Diodorus<sup>m</sup>, in which he censures the elder *Ptolemy* for the tame surrender of his rights. The preceding notice, therefore, in which Diodorus records that *Antiochus* after his victory spared the vanquished Egyptians, does not belong to B. C. 169, where Valesius places it, but rather to B. C. 171.<sup>n</sup>

The transactions of the third campaign of this war in B. C. 169 may be gathered from Livy<sup>o</sup>: *L. Emilio Paulo C. Licinio coss. [B. C. 168]—pridie Idus Aprilis Latinis esse constitutam diem.*—*Sacrificio rite perfecto primi Alexandrini legati ab Ptolemao et Cleopatra regibus vocati sunt.*—*Antiochus Syriæ rex, qui obses Romæ fuerat, per honestam speciem majoris Ptolemai reducendi in regnum bellum cum minore fratre ejus, qui tum Alexandriam tenebat, gerens et ad Pelusium navali prælio victor fuerat et—obsidione ipsam Alexan-*

<sup>f</sup> 2 Macc. V. 1. τὴν δευτέραν ἐφοδὸν Ἀντίχου εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐστειλάτω.

<sup>g</sup> Ad Daniel. c. XI. <sup>h</sup> Ibid. <sup>i</sup> Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> See *Kings of Egypt* No. 6.

<sup>l</sup> Another notice of Hieronymus ad Daniel. c. XI. refers to this same year B. C. 170. *Antiochus undecimo anno regni sui, rursus contra sororis filium Ptolemaum Philometorem dimicaverit; qui audiens venire Antiochum congregavit multa populorum millia.* *Antiochus* was dismissed from Egypt by *Popillius* in the eighth year of his reign. Hieronymus himself ascribes to *Antiochus* eleven years; and he had before him the books of Maccabees and Josephus, who fix the second march to Jerusalem in the eighth year, and the expedi-

tion eastward in the tenth year. It is not probable then that Hieronymus would date an Egyptian expedition in the eleventh year of *Antiochus*. We may perhaps therefore amend this passage by referring it to the eleventh year of *Ptolemy*: *undecimo anno regni ejus.* The eleventh year of *Ptolemy*, which terminated at the close of B. C. 170 (see below, *Kings of Egypt* No. 6.), was the actual date of the second campaign in Egypt.

<sup>m</sup> Tom. IX. p. 418.

<sup>n</sup> Prideaux indeed, *Connexion* vol. III. p. 224. refers it to a subsequent battle in the second campaign of the war B. C. 170.

<sup>o</sup> XLIV. 19.



driam terrebat; nec procul abesse quin potiretur regno opulentissimo videbatur. Ea legati querentes orabant senatum ut opem regno regibusque amicis—ferrent.—<sup>p</sup> Antiochus frustra tentatis manibus Alexandriae abscesserat, ceteraque Aegypto potitus, relicto Memphi majore Ptolemæo, cui regnum quæri suis viribus simulabat ut victorem mox adgrederetur, in Syriam exercitum abduxit. Nec hujus voluntatis ejus ignarus Ptolemæus, dum contreritum obsidionis metu minorem fratrem haberet posse se recipi Alexandriae, et sorore adjuvante et non repugnantibus fratris amicis, ratus, primum ad sororem deinde ad fratrem amicosque ejus non prius destitit mittere quam pacem cum iis confirmaret.—Itaque consentientibus cunctis pace facta Alexandriam recipitur.—His quum lætari Antiochum conveniens esset—adeo est offensus ut multo acrius infestiusque adversus duos quam ante adversus unum pararet bellum. Cyprus extemplo classem misit; ipse primo vere cum exercitu Aegyptum petens in Calen Syriam processit. The spring of B. C. 168. It appears therefore that this embassy to Rome, which was admitted to an audience in April B. C. 168, had been sent in the preceding year, before the brothers were reconciled; and that in B. C. 169 Antiochus was besieging Alexandria after the younger brother had been raised to the throne. In the summer of B. C. 169, while the consul Marcius was encamped in Macedonia, notice of the war occurs in Polybius <sup>q</sup>: οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγέπολιν [the Rhodian ambassadors] ἀφικόμενοι πρὸς τὸν Κόιντον, καταλαβόντες αὐτὸν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πρὸς Ἡράκλειον στρατοπεδεύοντα, διελέγοντο περὶ ὧν εἶχον τὰς ἐντολάς.—ᾧ τότε συνέβαινε συγκεχυθῆναι τὸν περὶ Κόιλῃς Συρίας πόλεμον. On the return of these ambassadors, the Rhodians ἀπέστειλαν πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τοὺς διαλύσοντας τὸν ἐνιστῶτα πόλεμον Ἀντιόχῳ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ. The result of this mission is afterwards related <sup>r</sup>: κατέπλευσαν ἐκ Ῥόδου πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐπὶ τὰς διαλύσεις—καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ παρῆσαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον.—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἔτι λέγοντα τὸν πρεσβευτὴν ἐπιτεμὼν οὐκ ἔφη προσδεῖσθαι πολλῶν λόγων· τὴν μὲν γὰρ βασιλείαν εἶναι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ πρεσβύτου, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτον καὶ διαλελῆσθαι πάλαι καὶ φίλους ὑπάρχειν· καὶ νῦν βουλομένων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰγειν τοῦτον μὴ κωλύειν Ἀντίοχον· καὶ δὴ πεποίηκεν. This conference with the Rhodian ambassadors, then, occurred in B. C. 169, while he was besieging the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra, and before he had retired into Syria.

The last campaign in B. C. 168 is related by Livy <sup>s</sup>. Setting forward primo vere, Antiochus—circa Rhinocolura Ptolemæi legatis—respondit non aliter neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum nisi sibi et tota Cypro et Pelusio agroque qui circa Pelusiæ ostium Nili esset cederet; diemque præstitit intra quam—responsum acciperet. Postquam dies data induciis præterit, —ad Alexandriam modicis itineribus descendit. Ad Leusinem transgresso flumen, qui locus IV. millia ab Alexandria abest, legati Romani obcurrerunt. Pridaux <sup>t</sup> supposes that the interdict was delivered to Antiochus in a month or six weeks after he first entered on this last expedition, and that he reached Palestine about the end of May. But Livy and Polybius both shew that Popillius did not proceed to Egypt till after the battle of Pydna <sup>v</sup>: consequently, as that battle was on the 22d of June <sup>x</sup>, his interview with An-

<sup>p</sup> XLV. 11.

<sup>r</sup> Polyb. XXVIII. 19.

<sup>s</sup> Connexion vol. III. p. 237. Livy tells us that

Antiochus made this his last expedition into Egypt primo vere; and that the Roman ambassadors met him before he could in that march reach Alexandria, which could not be above a month or six weeks after his first entering into that country in this expedition; and immediately on his meeting

<sup>q</sup> XXVIII. 15.

<sup>x</sup> XLV. 11. 12.

those ambassadors he was forced back again, and might reach Palestine about the end of May.

<sup>t</sup> Polyb. XXIX. 11. Legat. 92. Ῥωμαῖοι—τὴν Πτολεμαίου βασιλείαν διέσωσαν, τῆς τύχης οὕτω βραβεύσης τὰ κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πράγματα—ὥστε καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἔσχατον καιρὸν ἐλθόντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν—παρὰ τοῦτο πάλιν ὀρθωθῆναι, παρὰ τὸ φθάσαι κριθέντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πράγματα· μὴ γὰρ γιγνέμενον τοῦτου καὶ πιστευθέντος, οὐκ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ πειθαρχῆσαι τοῖς

*tiochus* must be placed in July or August; and *Antiochus* would reach Palestine in the autumn.

Josephus and the author of the first book of Maccabees have fixed the transactions of *Antiochus* in Judæa, and the other occurrences of his reign, by the years of the *Seleucidæ*. They supply the following dates. His accession is placed in the 137th year of the era<sup>a</sup>. The first year of the era commenced in autumn B. C. 312,<sup>a</sup> and was therefore nearly connumerary with Ol. 117. 1: the 137th year would commence in the autumn of B. C. 176, and be nearly connumerary with Ol. 151. 1. the commencement of each Olympic year at the summer solstice preceding the commencement of each year of the era by about three months. The accession therefore of *Antiochus Epiphanes* in the beginning of Ol. 151. 2. would fall upon the close of the 137th year. He came to Jerusalem in the 143d year (Ol. 152. 3.) commencing in autumn B. C. 170.<sup>a</sup> Two years after, he invaded Judæa again; and profaned the temple in the month *Apellæus*, in the 145th year of the era<sup>b</sup>. The month *Apellæus* corresponded partly with December; which determines the date to the end of December, or beginning of January B. C. 167<sup>b</sup> Ol. 153. 1. A. S. 145. *Antiochus* excuses the Samaritans by a rescript dated in the 146th year<sup>c</sup>.

The temple remained three years desolate, and was purified in *Apellæus* of the 148th year: about December B. C. 165.<sup>d</sup> *Antiochus* marched into Upper Asia A. S. 147,<sup>e</sup> coin-

ἐπιτακτομένους Ἀντίοχον. Liv. XLV. 10. *Victoria Romanæ fama quum pervasisset in Asiam—C. Popillius, postquam debellatum in Macedonia audivit, —ad susceptam legationem peragendam navigare Ægyptum pergit.* This celebrated embassy is also described by Val. Max. VI. 4, 3. but without marking the time. The error of Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 6. who confounds C. Popillius with C. Octavius, has been pointed out by Lipsius and Vossius.

<sup>a</sup> See the Tables B. C. 168. Prideaux is aware that the battle had preceded the interview. See vol. III. p. 234. But he had forgotten the date of the battle.

<sup>b</sup> 1 Macc. I. 11. ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τριακοστῷ καὶ ἑβδόμῃ βασιλείας Ἑλλήνων.

<sup>c</sup> See part II. p. LX. Tables B. C. 312.

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. I. 21, 22. καὶ καταλάβοντο τὰς πόλεις τὰς ὀχυράς ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἔλαβον τὰ σκεύη τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἐπέστρεψεν Ἀντίοχος μετὰ τὸ πατάξαι Αἰγύπτου ἐν τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ ἔτει. καὶ ἀνέβη ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ Ἱερουσόλυμα ἐν ὅλῃ βασιλείᾳ. Josephus Ant. XII. 5, 3. Ῥωμαίων αὐτῷ παραγγεῖλάντων ἀπέχεσθαι τῆς χώρας—ὑποστρίψας ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου διὰ τὸ πρὸς Ῥωμαίων διός δ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἱεροσολιμιτῶν πόλιν ἐξεστράτευσεν, καὶ γενόμενος ἐν αὐτῇ ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ μετὰ τοὺς ἀπὸ Σελεύκου βασιλεῖς ἀμαχητὶ λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν,—καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ συλῆσας ἐπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. The book of Maccabees is more accurate than Josephus. According to the former, *Antiochus* returned after he had smitten Egypt; according to the latter, he withdrew from Egypt through fear of the Romans. But according to Josephus

himself the march to Jerusalem was in the 143rd year of the era: while the interdict of *Popillius* was not delivered till the close of the 144th. This visit therefore to Jerusalem may be placed in the winter of B. C. 172, after the second expedition or campaign already noticed.

<sup>e</sup> 1 Macc. I. 30, 57. μετὰ δύο ἔτη ἡμερῶν ἀπέστειλαν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄρχοντα φορολογίας εἰς τὰς πόλεις Ἰουδα καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐν ὅλῃ βασιλείᾳ.—καὶ πεντεκαδικάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ Χασιλεὺ τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει φθορόμησαν βδέλυγμα ἐρημώσεως ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. Josephus Ant. XII. 5, 4. συνέβη δὲ μετὰ ἔτη δύο τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ πέμπτῳ ἔτει, μηνὸς πέμπτου καὶ εἰκάδι ὅς καλεῖται κατὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς Χασιλεὺ κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαῖος, ἐλυμπίαζε ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ καὶ τρίτῃ, μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἀναβῆναι τὸν βασιλεὺς εἰς Ἱερουσόλυμα. The invasion of the temple is noticed by Diodorus tom. X. p. 99. Ἀντίοχος δ προσαγορευθεὶς Ἐπιφανὴς καταπολεμήσας τοὺς Ἰουδαίους εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν ἄδυτον τοῦ θεοῦ σηκόν, οὗ νόμιμον εἰσεῖναι μόνον τὸν ἱερέα, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>c</sup> Joseph. Ant. XII. 5, 5. ταῦτα Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ μεριδάρχει ἐπέστειλαν ἔτει ἑκτῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ [suppl. καὶ ἑκατοστῷ] μηνὸς Ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἑκτακαδικάτῃ. *Hecatombæon* or July, towards the close of the 146th year (which commenced in autumn), would be July B. C. 166, the first month of Ol. 153. 3.

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. IV. 52. καὶ ὤρθρισαν τὸ πρὸς τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ μηνὸς τοῦ δνάτεν, ὥστε δ μὲν Χασιλεὺ, τοῦ ὀγδόου καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἔτους καὶ ἀνήνεγκαν θυσίαν κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. Josephus Ant. XII. 7, 6. μετὰ ἔτη τρία τὴν γὰρ νῆδον ἐρημαθόντα ἐπ' Ἀντίοχου διαμείναι τοιοῦτον ἔτισι συνέβη τρισίῳ ἔτει γὰρ πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ

ciding with Ol. 153. 3. B. C. 164<sup>6</sup>. and his death is placed in the 149th year<sup>f</sup>: which commenced in autumn B. C. 164 Ol. 154. 1. coinciding with the date assigned by the chronographer in Eusebius. His accession therefore, according to Josephus and the author of the first book of Maccabees, fell within the close of the 137th year; his death within the beginning of the 149th. He reigned something more than eleven years: called by Appian δάδισα ἔτεσι οὐ πλήρῃσι. The chronographer, according to his practice already mentioned<sup>ε</sup> of assigning to a king's reign the whole of the year in which he died, ascribed the whole of Ol. 151. 2. to *Seleucus*, and the whole of Ol. 154. 1. to *Epiphanes*<sup>h</sup>.

ταῦτα περὶ τὸν καιρὸν ἐγένετο, πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ Ἀπελλαίου μηνός, διμυτριάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκιστῇ καὶ τρίτῃ [Ol. 153. 1. Dec. B. C. 168], ἀντιόχῃ δὲ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Ἀπελλαίου μηνός, ὀγδόῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ ἔτει, διμυτριάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκιστῇ καὶ τετάρτῃ [Ol. 153. 4. Dec. B. C. 165].

<sup>c</sup> 1 Macc. III. 37. καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς—ἀπῆρξεν ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας ἀπὸ πέντε βασιλείας αὐτοῦ ἔτους ἐβδόμῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ, καὶ διεπέρασε τὸν Εἰφράτην ποταμὸν καὶ διεπορεύετο τὰς ἐπάνω χώρας. Joseph. Ant. XII. 7, 2. ἐξήλασεν εἰς τὴν Περσίδα τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἐβδόμῃ ἔτει, καὶ περαιοσάμενος τὸν Εἰφράτην ἀνέβηκε πρὸς τοὺς ἄνω σατράπας. This is consistent with Appian Syr. c. 45. 46. who places the war with *Artaxias* at the end of the reign of *Antiochus*: ἐστράτεισε δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ Ἀρταξίαν τὸν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεῖα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐλθὼν ἐπιλαύτησεν ἐναετὲς παῖδιον ἀπολιπὼν Ἀντίοχον.

<sup>f</sup> 1 Macc. VI. 16. καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐκεῖ Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔτους ἐνάτην καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ. καὶ ἐπέγνω Λυσίας ὅτι τέθνηκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ κατίστησε βασιλεῖον Ἀντίοχον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ἐν ἐξέθρεψε κώτερον, καὶ ἐκάλεσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Εὐπάταρ. Josephus Ant. XII. 9, 2. ἀπέθανε δὲ Ἀντίοχος ἐνάτῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ ἔτει Λυσίας δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸν θάνατον ἐηλώσας τῷ πλήθει τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀντίοχον (αὐτὸς γὰρ εἶχε τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν) ἀποδεικνύει βασιλεῖα, καλέσας αὐτὸν Εὐπάταρα.

<sup>ε</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

<sup>h</sup> Sulpicius Severus II. 27. 29. gives the following dates: *Antiochus rediens ab Alexandria (namque tum bellum regi Ægyptio intulerat quod jussu senatus et populi Romani deposuit Paullo et Crasso consulibus) Hierosolymam adiit.—Id gestum ab excessu Alexandri anno CLI. [in reality CLIII.] Paullo, ut diximus, Crassoque consulibus, post quinquennium fere quam Antiochus regnare ceperat.—Is post quinquennium quam regnare ceperat Hierosolymam depopulatus est.—Post biennium deinde—præsidium arci imposuit.* These dates of Sulpicius (upon which some observations were made in the former volume p. 323.) require examination. Sulpicius II. 28. gives the reigns of the *Seleucida* down to the fifth year of *Epiphanes* inclusive, in the following manner:

	y.
<i>Seleucus</i> . . .	32
<i>Antiochus</i> . . .	19
<i>Antiochus Theus</i>	15
<i>Sel. Callinicus</i> . .	21
<i>Seleucus</i> . . . .	3
<i>Antioch. Magnus</i>	37
<i>Seleucus</i> . . . .	12
<i>Antioch. Epiph.</i>	5
	<hr/> 144

As twelve years current are reckoned to *Seleucus*, the fifth year of *Antiochus* would terminate in the 144th current. According to Sulpicius therefore, if *post quinquennium* is taken in its strict sense, the attack upon Jerusalem was made in A. S. 144, and in the consulship of *Æmilius* and *Crassus*. These dates are consistent: for that consulship coincided with A. S. 144, the consulship of *Æmilius* commencing in March, and the 144th year terminating in autumn, B. C. 168. The attack therefore might be made in the beginning of the 145th year. But there are two errors in the account of Sulpicius. 1. If the fifth year of *Antiochus* coincided with A. S. 144, the first would coincide with A. S. 142. But we know from the series of the dates in Josephus and 1 Macc. confirmed by the chronographer in Eusebius, that his first year was connumerary with A. S. 137, a *metachronism* therefore of more than a year in the account. This has arisen from the reigns of *Seleucus Callinicus* and *Antiochus Magnus*, which are in Sulpicius 21 + 37 = 58; whereas in reality these two reigns contained less than fifty-seven years. 2. He has erred in bringing down the first invasion of Jerusalem to the year of *Æmilius*, when in reality it fell within the consulship of *Hostilius* and *Serranus*, two years before: in the 143rd year, and not the 145th. The series of dates in Josephus and 1 Macc. being consistent with each other, and with themselves, are in this point much to be preferred. And from these it appears that the second attack upon Jerusalem fell within the consulship of *Æmilius* and *Crassus* in the 145th year of the era, about December B. C. 168.

9. ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR. Eusebius<sup>1</sup>: *Epiphane Antiocho adhuc superstite regnum adibat filius duodennis*<sup>k</sup> *Antiochus cognomento Eupator, qui anno uno mensibusque sex cum patre vivebat.* He has two years in Josephus<sup>l</sup>; βασιλεύσαντος ἴτη δύο. and two in the Canon of Eusebius<sup>m</sup>; but one year and six months in his Table<sup>n</sup>, and in the Summary of the chronographer<sup>o</sup>. Although the chronographer names no years for *Eupator* after the death of his father, yet it is clear from the dates that two years are assigned. For the last year of *Epiphane* is said to be Ol. 154. 1. and the first of *Demetrius* Ol. 154. 4. The two intervening years therefore were ascribed to *Eupator*, and we may collect that he died in Ol. 154. 3. and that the residue of this year was as usual ascribed to his reign. The account in the books of Maccabees agrees<sup>p</sup> with this date: ἔτους ἑνὸς καὶ πεντηκαστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐξῆλθε Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου ἐκ Ῥώμης καὶ ἀνέβη σὺν ἀνδράσιν ὀλίγοις εἰς πόλιν παραθαλασσίαν καὶ ἰβασίλευσεν ἡμεῖς. καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς εἰσπορεύετο εἰς οἶκον βασιλείας πατέρων αὐτοῦ συνίλαβον αἱ δυνάμεις τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὸν Λυσίαν, ἄγειν αὐτοὺς αὐτῶ—καὶ ἀπέκτειναν αὐτοὺς αἱ δυνάμεις. The 151st year commenced in the third or fourth month of Ol. 154. 3. the autumn of B. C. 162. We may therefore place the death of *Antiochus Eupator* in the autumn of B. C. 162, after a reign of nearly two years. This date is confirmed by Obsequens. According to Polybius<sup>r</sup>, *Demetrius* fled from Rome immediately after the death of *Cn. Octavius*. But the death of *Octavius* is fixed by Obsequens<sup>s</sup> to B. C. 162: which agrees with the flight of *Demetrius* in the autumn of that year.

The death of *Eupator* and the succession of *Demetrius* was noticed by Livy in his 46th book: *Antiochum puerum cum Lysia tutore Demetrius Seleuci filius,—clam (clapsus) quia non dimittebatur a Romanis, interemit, et ipse in regnum receptus.*

10. DEMETRIUS SOTER. Eusebius<sup>1</sup>: *Demetrius, quem Seleucus pater Romanis obsidem tradiderat, fuga se Roma subducens ad Phœnicia urbem Tripolim appulit, Lysiam pueri tutorem cum ipso Antiocho peremit, regnumque invasit Ol. 154. 4. idque retinuit usque ad Ol. 157. 4. [157. 3.] Huic Soter cognomentum fuit, mansitque imperium annis duodecim: tandemque coorto sibi regni causa prœlio adversus Alexandrum, quem mercenarii milites prætercunque Ptolemæi regisque Attali copiæ firmabant, vita orbatus est.* He has also 12 years in Polybius<sup>t</sup>: ὁ Σελεύκου Δημήτριος κύριος γινόμενος ἴτη δώδεκα τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλείας ἅμα τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἰσπερήθη, συστραφέντων ἐπ' αὐτὸν τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων. And eleven in Josephus, who describes the action in which he fell<sup>u</sup>. It is plain from the number, twelve years, and from the

The following coins of *Epiphane* bear a date:

1. βασιλεύς Ἀντίοχου. Τυρ. (sc. Τυρίων) ζμρ. σππο 144. Vaillant p. 106.

2. βασιλεύς Ἀντίοχου. Τυρ. εμρ. anno 145. Frælich p. 51.

3. βασιλεύς Ἀντίοχου. Τυρ. ζμρ. σππο 147. Frælich p. 53.

4. Τριπολιτῶν. ζμρ. anno 147. Idem Ibid.

On other coins apud Frælich. p. 47. 51. 53. without dates he is styled βασιλεύς Ἀντίοχου Θεῷ Ἐπιφανεῖ.

<sup>1</sup> P. 187.

<sup>k</sup> Nine years old in Appian, Syr. c. 46. 66.

<sup>l</sup> Ant. XII. 10, 1.

<sup>m</sup> P. 356.

<sup>n</sup> Lib. II. p. 260.

<sup>o</sup> Lib. I. p. 194. The same amount is also in the Greek fragments of Scaliger.

<sup>p</sup> 1 Macc. VII. 1. So also 2 Macc. XIV. 4. See this question discussed in the next chapter, *Era of the Seleucida*.

<sup>r</sup> Polyb. XXXI. 19. προσπεισέσης τῆς περὶ τὸν Γναίω περιπετείας ὡς ἀνηρέθη,—ὁ Δημήτριος πτοηθεὶς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἡγγελμέναις ἐξ αὐτῆς προσεκάλει τὸν Πιλόβιον κ. τ. λ.

<sup>s</sup> Obsequens c. 74. P. Scipione Nasica Cn. Marcio cons. [B. C. 162] Cn. Octavius legatus in Syria per Lysiam tutorem Antiochi pueri in gymnasio occisus. For the death of Octavius conf. Appian. Syr. c. 46. Cic. Phil. IX. 2.

<sup>t</sup> P. 187.

<sup>u</sup> III. 5.

<sup>v</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 2, 4. Δημήτριος γενναίως μαχόμενος εἰς ἄλόγους μὲν ἀναιρεῖ τῶν πελαγίων, δυνάμει δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις εἰσέλαινει τὸν ἵππον εἰς τέλμα βαθὺ καὶ δυσ-ακρόβητον, ἐνθα σιγῇ πεσόντες αὐτοῦ τῷ ἵππῳ μὴ δυνάμενοι διαφυγεῖν ἀναιρεθῆναι.—καὶ τέλος μὲν τῶν



next date given, that the chronographer reckoned OL 157. 3. as the last year of this reign. He computed OL 154. 4.—157. 3. both inclusive as the twelve years of *Demetrius*. We may refer his death to the close of the 162nd year of the *Seleucidae*, the beginning of OL 157. 3. August B. C. 150, when the twelve years of his reign computed from the autumn of B. C. 162 would be nearly completed.

Polybius<sup>x</sup> has the following account of *Demetrius*: Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον κατοχόμενος ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατὰ τὴν ὁμηρείαν πάσαι μὲν εἶδοκει παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον κατέχεσθαι· δοθῆναι γὰρ ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς ἐκείνου πίστεως ἔνεκεν· Ἀντιόχου δὲ μετεληφότες τὴν βασιλείαν οὐκ ὀφείλειν ὑπὲρ ἐκείνου τέκνων ὁμηρεύειν. οὐ μὲν ἀλλὰ τὸν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου ἦγε τὴν ἡσυχίαν, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀδυναμίαν· ἦν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς. τότε δὲ τὴν ἀκμαιοτάτην ἔχων ἡλικίαν ἐποίησατο λόγους εἰσιλθὼν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, ἀξιῶν καὶ παρακαλῶν κατάγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν· καθέκειν γὰρ αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς Ἀντιόχου τέκνοις τὴν ἀρχήν. He was then in his 23rd year<sup>y</sup>. The particulars of his escape from Rome are related by Polybius<sup>z</sup>, with whom *Demetrius* consulted. After he had acquired the kingdom he was acknowledged by the Romans<sup>a</sup>.

*Demetrius* expelled *Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia<sup>b</sup>: ἐκ τῆς Καππαδοκῶν ἀρχῆς Ἀριαράθην ἰκβαλὼν Ὀλοξίρην ἐπὶ χιλίοις ταλάντοις ἀντ' αὐτοῦ κατήγαγεν ἀδελφὸν εἶναι δοκοῦντα Ἀριαράθου. This happened in B. C. 158.<sup>c</sup>

Justin<sup>d</sup> relates the escape of *Demetrius* from Rome, and gives a sketch of his acts and of his defeat by *Bala*<sup>e</sup>.

11. ALEXANDER BALA. Eusebius<sup>f</sup>: *Alexander Syria potitur Ol. 157. 3. regnatque annis quinque, donec Ol. 158. 4. morte occumbit belligerans cum Ptolemæo qui Demetrio Demetrii filio opem ferebat prope urbem Antiochiam: quippe ibi pugna pugnata est, quo in tumultu Ptolemæus ipse desideratus est.* Josephus<sup>g</sup> also gives five years to *Bala*.

τὸν Δημήτριον κατέλαβεν ἔτη βασιλεύσαντα ἔνδεκα. Conf. 1 Macc. X. 49. 50.

<sup>x</sup> XXXI. 12.

<sup>y</sup> Polyb. Ibid. τότε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐπάρχειν ἔτῳ εἴκοσι καὶ τριῶν. Appian. Syr. c. 46. ἡ σύγκλητος —Δημήτριον τὸν Σελεύκου μὲν υἱὸν Ἀντιόχου δὲ τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς ἀδελφιδῶν υἱὸν δὲ τοῦ Μεγάλου Ἀντιόχου, ὁμηρεύοντα ἔτι ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ ἔτος ἄγιστα τρίτον ἐπὶ τοῖς εἴκοσι, εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν καταχθῆναι παρακαλοῦντα, ὡς αὐτῷ μᾶλλον προσήκουσαν, οὐ κατήγον. This will place the birth of *Demetrius* at the close of B. C. 184 or the beginning of B. C. 183.

<sup>z</sup> Polyb. XXXI. 19—23. See also Appian Syr. c. 47.

<sup>a</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 4. His embassy to Rome, noticed by Polybius Ibid., is mentioned by Diodorus tom. X. p. 29. κατὰ τὸν αἰτὸν χρόνον [sc. κατὰ τὴν ροῦ ὀλυμπιάδα] συνεισέχθησαν καὶ οἱ παρὰ Δημητρίῳ πρέσβεις. And by Appian Syr. c. 47.

<sup>b</sup> Appian. Syr. c. 47.

<sup>c</sup> See the Tables B. C. 157.

<sup>d</sup> XXXIV. 3. XXXV. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Coins of *Demetrius Soter*.

1. Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ανρ. sc. Τυρίων, anno 151. Frœlich p. 57. The first year of his reign.

2. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. γγρ. anno 153. Frœlich p. 59.

3. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. L. ανρ. Τυρίων. anno 154. Vaillant p. 131. On the mark L. upon coins, used to denote anno, see Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. p. 363—366. 560.

4. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος ηγρ. anno 158. Vaill. p. 131.

5. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρίων. L. ηγρ. Frœl. p. 61.

6. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. θγρ. anno 159. Frœl. Ib.

7. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. L. θγρ. Τυρίων. Idem Ib.

8. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. θγρ. Idem Ib.

9. θγρ. Σιδωνίων. Vaillant p. 132.

10. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. ξρ. anno 160. Frœl. p. 61.

11. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. αξρ. anno 161. Vaill. p. 132.

12. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. αξρ. Frœl. p. 61.

13. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. βξρ. anno 162. Vaill. p. 133.

The 162nd year, commencing in autumn B. C. 151, was the last year of his reign.

On coins without dates apud Vaillant, p. 129. he is called βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Φιλοπάτορος Σωτῆρος.

<sup>f</sup> P. 188.

<sup>g</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 8. τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ καὶ μεγάλῃ παρασκευῇ ὁρμήσαντες, ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας εἰς Συρίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀντιοχείαν γῆν ἐμπερί-



The first attempt of *Bala* against *Demetrius Soter* is placed by the first book of Maccabees in the 160th year<sup>h</sup>, about the middle of the year<sup>i</sup>. That year of the era commenced in autumn B. C. 153, which fixes the occupation of Ptolemais by *Alexander* to B. C. 152, before the close of Ol. 156. 4. somewhat more than two years before the death of *Demetrius*. The same authority places the death of *Bala* in the 167th year<sup>k</sup>. This date is confirmed by the Astronomical Canon, which reckons N. E. 603 as the first year of *Ptolemy Evergetes II.*<sup>l</sup> But N. E. 603 commencing Sept. 28. B. C. 146 was connumerary with the 167th year of the *Seleucida*, which also commenced in the autumn of B. C. 146. These two testimonies therefore agree in placing the death of *Ptolemy Philometor* and of *Bala* at the close of B. C. 146. The chronographer places the death of *Bala* one year lower: Ol. 158. 4. = A. S. 168. N. E. 604. But this is inconsistent with his own account. For, if Ol. 157. 3. was the first year of *Bala*, Ol. 158. 3. would be the fifth<sup>m</sup>. Eusebius in the Canon<sup>n</sup> erroneously gives *Alexander Bala* 10 years commencing Ol. 157. 4. and terminating Ol. 160. 1. four years after the death of *Ptolemy Philometor*.

The title of *Alexander* was acknowledged by the Romans<sup>o</sup>: ὁ Ἡρακλείδης κεχρονικῶς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἔχων μετ' αὐτοῦ τὴν Λαοδίκην καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ὁ νεανίσκος ἐποιήσατό τινας μετρίους λόγους· ἡξίου δὲ Ῥωμαίους μησθῆναι τῆς πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν αὐτοῦ πατέρα φιλίας καὶ συμμαχίας, μάλιστα δὲ συγκατασκευάζειν αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν.—τοῖς μὲν οὖν μετρίαις τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲν ἤρεσκε τούτων· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τοῦ βράματος ἐνεόουν καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλείδην ἐβδελύττοντο προφανῶς· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ θεραπευμένοι τῇ Ἡρακλείδου γοητείᾳ συγκατηνέχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ γράφειν λόγῳ τοιοῦτον· “Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Λαοδίκη βασιλῆως υἱοὶ φίλου καὶ συμμάχου ἡμετέρου γεγενημένου

σαυτος καὶ διαρπάσαντος, Πτολεμαῖος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐξεστράτεισε μετὰ τοῦ γαμβροῦ Δημητρίου,—καὶ νικήσαντες εἰς φυγὴν ἐτρέψαντο τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν εἰς Ἀραβίαν φεύγει. συνίβη δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τὸν ἴππον τὸν Πτολεμαίου—τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀποσεισάμενον καταβαλεῖν, τοῖς δὲ πελεμίοις βέντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀρμήσαι, καὶ—χαλεπῶς αὐτὸς εἶχεν ὥς ἐφ' ἡμέρας τέσσαρας μῆτε συνίναί τι μῆτε φθέγγεσθαι δυναθῆναι. τοῦ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τὴν κεφαλὴν ὁ τῶν Ἀράβων δυνάστης ἀποτεμὼν Ζάβηλος ἀπέστειλε Πτολεμαίῳ· ἔς τῃ πέμπτῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἀνευγκῶν—τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἀκείει—καὶ μετ' οὗ πολλὴ—καὶ αὐτὸς κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον. ἐβασίλευσε δὲ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Βάλας λεγόμενος ἑτὶ πέντε. Conf. 1 Macc. XI. 16—18. Appian Syr. c. 67. briefly sketches the reign and death of *Alexander*: (ὁ Δημήτριος)—τῆς ὀμνήρας ἐκφυγὼν ἐβασίλευσε· Σωτὴρ καὶ θεὸς πρὸς τῶν Σύρων δεύτερος ἐπὶ τῷ Σελεύκῳ τοῦ Νικάντος παίδι ὀνομασθείς. ἐπανίσταται δὲ αὐτῷ τις Ἀλέξανδρος ψευδόμενος εἶναι τοῦ Σελευκίου γένους· καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς κατὰ μῦθον Δημητρίου συνέλαβεν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· καὶ Δημήτριος μὲν διὰ Πτολεμαῖον ἐξέτισε τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐτελεύτησε, τὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξέβαλε Δημήτριος ὁ Δημητρίου τοῦδε τοῦ Σωτῆρος υἱός, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷδε ὡς νόθον τοῦ γένους ἄνδρα νικήσας Νικάτωρ ἐπὶ τῶν Σύρων ὀνομάσθη. Strabo XVI. p. 751. marks the scene of the decisive battle: ὁ Οἰνοπάρης ποταμὸς ἐφ' ᾧ τὸν Βάλαν Ἀλέξανδρον μάχῃ νικήσας ὁ Φιλομήτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐτελεύτησεν ἐκ τραύματος. Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. diss. III. p. 160. erroneously calls this prince *Alexandro Bala filio*.

<sup>h</sup> 1 Macc. X. 1. καὶ ἐν ἔτει ἐξηκαστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ

ἀέβη Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τοῦ Ἀντίοχου ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς καὶ κατελάβετο Πτολεμαῖον· καὶ ἐπεδέξαντο αὐτὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐκεῖ· καὶ ἤκουσε Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ συνήγαγε δυνάμεις πολλὰς σφόδρα, καὶ ἐξῆλθεν εἰς συνάντησιν αὐτῷ εἰς πόλεμον.

<sup>i</sup> The seventh month is mentioned afterwards: τῷ ἐβδόμῳ μηνὶ 1 Macc. X. 21. that is, the seventh Hebrew month: corresponding partly with September and partly with October; or the twelfth month of A. S. 160.

<sup>k</sup> 1 Macc. XI. 19. ἐβασίλευσε Δημήτριος [after the death of *Bala*] ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ ἐξηκαστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ.

<sup>l</sup> See below, *Kings of Egypt*.

<sup>m</sup> It has been shewn already that the chronographer reckoned Ol. 157. 3. to the reign of *Demetrius*. His numbers therefore might be corrected by amending the first number rather than the last, and by computing Ol. 157. 4.—158. 4. as the five years of *Bala*. But, as this would suppose an error of at least a year in his date for *Bala's* death (which is determined to the beginning of Ol. 158. 3.), we may clear him of this error by supposing that he reckoned the reign of *Bala* to commence before the death of *Demetrius*.

<sup>n</sup> Lib. II. p. 357. By a similar error *Bala* has 97. 9<sup>m</sup>. in the Table of Eusebius lib. II. p. 260.

<sup>o</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 16.

“ ἐπελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν σύγκλητον λόγους ἐποιήσαντο· ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν  
 “ ἀρχὴν καταπορεύεσθαι, καὶ βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς ὡς ἔξουσιν ἔδοξεν.” We are enabled from Polybius<sup>p</sup> to fix this recognition of *Alexander* by the Romans to the beginning of B. C. 152. He had been taken by *Heraclides* to Rome in the preceding summer: ὁ Ἡρακλείδης ἔτι τῆς θέρειας ἀκμαζούσης παρήγεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἄγων τὴν Λαοδίκην καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον· ποιούμενος δὲ τὴν παρεπιδημίαν μετὰ—κακουργίας ἐνεχρόνιζε κατασκευαζόμενος τὰ περὶ τὴν σύγκλητον. The summer of B. C. 153.<sup>q</sup> In the beginning therefore of B. C. 152 *Alexander* set out from Rome, and the date of his occupation of Ptolemais in the book of Maccabees is confirmed by Polybius. The actual duration of the reign of *Bala*, computed from his occupation of Ptolemais in B. C. 152, was almost six years and a half; and something more than four years, computed from the death of *Demetrius* in B. C. 150.

Livy<sup>r</sup> in his 50th book noticed the effeminate character of *Bala*, and in his 52nd book related the circumstances of his defeat and death. Diodorus<sup>s</sup> also remarks upon his feeble character. Athenæus<sup>t</sup> speaks more favourably<sup>u</sup>.

12. DEMETRIUS NICATOR. Eusebius<sup>x</sup>: *Exinde bellum sustentavit Demetrius—Demetrii filius. Quum igitur manus conseruissent Demetrius qui Seleucia et Antiochus Alexandri filius qui a Syria Antiochiaque urbe adventabat, superior discessit Demetrius et Ol. 160. 1. regni habenas capessivit. Mox Ol. 160. 2. copias contra Arsacem Babylonem atque in superiores provincias educebat: tum sequente anno, qui erat Ol. 160. 3. eundem captum Arsaces transferri in Parthos atque in custodia haberi jubebat.*

Upon the death of *Bala*, DIODOTUS TRYPHO produced ANTIOCHUS, the son of *BALA*, in opposition to *Demetrius*. This usurpation occupied the space of six years which intervened

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 14.

<sup>q</sup> Polybius legat. 134. had described the war of the consul *Opimius* against the *Oxybii* in B. C. 154, and legat. 136. the peace between *Prusias* and *Attalus II.* which is determined to B. C. 154. See *Kings of Pergamus*. Then he mentioned legat. 137. an embassy from *Achaia* in behalf of the exiles, which may be placed in the winter of B. C. 153. Then in legat. 138. [XXXIII. 14.] *Heraclides* in the summer of B. C. 153 comes to Rome.

<sup>r</sup> Liv. Epit. 50. *In Syria quæ eo tempore—inertia socordiaque similem Prusiæ regem habebat, jacente eo in ganea et lustris, Ammonius regnabat; per quem et amici omnes regis et Laodice regina et Antigonus, Demetrii filius, occisi.* See for *Ammonius* Diod. tom. X. p. 76. Liv. Epit. 52. *Alexander homo ignotus et incertæ stirpis occiso—Demetrio rege in Syria regnabat. Hunc Demetrius Demetrii filius, qui a patre quondam ob incertos belli casus ablegatus Gnidon fuerat, contempta socordia inertiaque ejus, adjuvante Ptolemæo Ægypti rege, cujus filiam Cleopatram in matrimonium acceperat, bello interemit. Ptolemæus in caput graviter vulneratus inter curationem, dum ossa terebrare medici contendunt, expiravit.*

<sup>s</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 73. κατὰ τὴν Συρίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀχρηστος ἐν εἰς προστασίαν βασιλείας τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἐπέ-

τρεψεν Ἰέρακι καὶ Διοδότῃ.

<sup>t</sup> Athen. V. p. 211. a. He relates an anecdote of *Alexander Bala*—Ἀλέξανδρος ὃν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς υἱὸς ἐπεβλήθει δι' ὃ εἶχον μῦθους πάντες ἀνθρώποι εἰς Δημήτριον—περὶ οὗ ἱστορήσεν ὁ ἑταῖρος ἡμῶν Ἀθήναιος ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλευσάντων—and concludes—ὁ δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προσηγὴς ἦν ἐν πᾶσι καὶ φιλόλογος ἐν ταῖς ὁμιλίαις.

<sup>u</sup> Coins of *Alexander Bala*.

1. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. βξρ. anno 162. Vaillant p. 138. The first year of his reign or usurpation.

2. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. γξρ. anno 163. Vaillant p. 140.

3. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου. γξρ. Τυρ. (sc. Τυρίων) anno 163. Vaillant lb.

4. Ἀπαμίαν. γξρ. Frælich p. 64.

5. Ἀπαμίαν. γξρ. Noris. apud Frælich. Ibid.

6. 7. Κυβήρηστων. βξρ. anno 164. Vaillant p. 143. Frælich p. 64.

8. ἀδελφῶν δῆμων. βξρ. Frælich p. 64.

9. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. εξρ. anno 165. Frælich p. 67.

10. 11. ἀδελφῶν δῆμων. εξρ. Frælich Ibid.

12. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου. ζξρ. Τυρ. anno 166. Vaill. p. 144. The last year of his reign: since he was slain in the beginning of the 167th year.

<sup>x</sup> P. 188.

between the death of *Bala* and Ol. 160. 1. when *Demetrius*, according to this passage of the chronographer, began to reign. The dates obtained from Josephus and the first book of Maccabees sufficiently agree with this account of the chronographer.

Josephus <sup>γ</sup> gives the following account of *Trypho*: νοήσας τὴν δύσνοιαν τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς Δημήτριον Ἀλεξάνδρου τις στρατηγὸς Ἀπαμεύς τὸ γένος <sup>z</sup> Διόδωτος, ὁ καὶ Τρύφων ἐπικληθεὶς, παραγίνεται πρὸς Μάλχον τὸν Ἀραβα, ὃς ἔτρεφε τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον, καὶ—ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ δοῦναι τὸν Ἀντίοχον, βασιλεῖα γὰρ αὐτὸν ποιήσειν—ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντείχεν—ὕστερον δὲ πολλῶν χρόνων [f. οὐ πολλῶν χρόνων <sup>a</sup>] προσλιπαρήσαντος τοῦ Τρύφωνα ἐκνικᾷται τὴν προαίρεσιν.—ὑποστρέψας ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίας εἰς τὴν Συρίαν μετὰ τοῦ παιδὸς Ἀντίοχου—περιτίθῃσιν αὐτῷ τὸ δῖκδμα <sup>b</sup>. *Trypho* afterwards murdered his ward <sup>c</sup>. This occurred in the 170th year of the *Seleucidæ* <sup>d</sup>. But from the beginning of the 167th year of the era, when *Bala* was slain, to the 170th year, are three years complete, or four years current; and we may place the murder of the son in the beginning of B. C. 142, about three years and a half after the death of the father. The time of *Antiochus* is confirmed by the evidence of coins bearing his name, which are dated in the 168th and 170th years of the *Seleucidæ* <sup>e</sup>. Josephus <sup>f</sup> proceeds to relate that *Trypho* was destroyed after a reign of three years. This happened in the 174th year <sup>g</sup>. The death of *Trypho* may therefore be

<sup>γ</sup> Ant. XIII. 5, 1.

<sup>z</sup> Strabo XVI. p. 752. ἔφη τὴν δύναμιν ταύτην (τῆς Ἀπαμείας) ἢ τε τοῦ Τρύφωνα ἐπικληθέντος Διόδωτου παραύξηναι καὶ ἐπίθεσις τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν Σύρων, ἐντεῦθεν ὀνομασθέντος. Strabo XIV. p. 668. gives the following sketch of his history: τῶν Κιλικῶν φρούριον τὸ Κορακῆσιον ἰδρυμένον ἐπὶ πέτρας ἀποβῶγος, ὃ ἐχρησάτο Διόδωτος ὁ Τρύφων προσαγορευθεὶς ὀνομασθέντος, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἀπέστειλε τὴν Συρίαν τῶν βασιλέων καὶ διεκτέλει πρὸς ἐκείνους, τότε μὲν κατορθὼν τότε δὲ πταίων. τούτων μὲν οὖν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Δημήτριον κατακτείνσας εἰς τι χωρίον ἠνάγκαζε διεργάσασθαι τὸ σῶμα.

<sup>a</sup> This correction is necessary from the facts. *Antiochus* was produced by *Trypho* in the very same year in which *Alexander* perished; and this space would scarcely be described by Josephus as πᾶν χρόνον.

<sup>b</sup> To the same purpose 1 Macc. XI. 5-4—56. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπέστρεψε Τρύφων καὶ Ἀντίοχος μετ' αὐτοῦ, παιδάριον νεώτερον καὶ ἱβασίλυσεν καὶ ἐπέθετο δῖκδμα. καὶ ἐπισυνήχθησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις ὥς ἀπεσκήρπισεν Δημήτριος καὶ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἔφυγεν καὶ ἐτροπώθη καὶ ἔλαβεν Τρύφων τὰ θηρία καὶ κατεκράτησεν Ἀντιοχίαν.

<sup>c</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 7, 1. Ἀντίοχον Τρύφων διέφθειρεν ἐπιτροπείῳ αὐτῷ, τέσσαρα βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη.

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. XIII. 31—41. ὁ δὲ Τρύφων ἐπορεύετο ὅλην μετὰ Ἀντίοχον τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ νεωτέρου, καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἱβασίλυσεν αὐτ' αὐτοῦ καὶ περιέθετο δῖκδμα τῆς Ἀσίας.—καὶ ἐπέλεξε Σίμων ἄνδρας καὶ ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Δημήτριον τὸν βασιλεῖα τοῦ ποιῆσαι ἄφεσιν τῇ χώρᾳ.—καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς—καὶ ἔγραψεν αὐτῷ ἐπιστολὴν τοιαύτην· Βασιλεὺς Δημήτριος Σίμωνι ἀρχιερεῖ κ. τ. λ.—ἔτους ἐβδομηκοντοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἔτη ὃ ζῆγος τῶν ἰθύνων ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ. καὶ ἤρξατο ὁ λαὸς Ἰσραὴλ γράφειν ἐν ταῖς συγγραφαῖς καὶ συνα-

λάγμασιν ἔτους πρώτου ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως μεγάλου καὶ στρατηγοῦ καὶ ἡγουμένου Ἰουδαίων.

<sup>e</sup> Coins of *Antiochus* the ward of *Trypho*.

1. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος Ἐπιφανὴς Διόνυσος. ἤξρ. anno 168. Vaillant Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 100.

2. 3. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Διονίσου. or. anno 170. Frœlich p. 75. The death of *Antiochus* may be placed in the middle of the 170th year.

<sup>f</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 7, 1. 2. τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν λαβὼν ἀπεδύσατο τὴν ὑπόκρισιν, καὶ ὁ ἀληθὴς Τρύφων ἦν. τοὺς οὖν ἐχθροὺς διὰ ταῦτα ἐπαιεῖτο κρείττονας· τὸ μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτικὸν αὐτὸν μισοῦν ἀφίστατο πρὸς Κλεοπάτραν τὴν Δημήτριου γυναῖκα τότε ἐν Σελευκίᾳ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων ἐγκεκλεισμένην. ἀλαμμένου δὲ καὶ Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Δημήτριου ἀδελφοῦ—καὶ μηδεμιᾶς αὐτὸν πόλεως δεχομένης διὰ Τρύφωνα, πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν Κλεοπάτρα καλοῦσα πρὸς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τε γάμψ καὶ βασιλείᾳ.—γενόμενος δὲ ἐν τῇ Σελευκίᾳ ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτῷ κατὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν αὐξομένης ὤρμησε πολεμήσαν τὸν Τρύφωνα καὶ κρατήσας αὐτοῦ τῇ μάχῃ τῆς ἄνω Συρίας ἐξέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Φινίκην.—ὁ μὲν Τρύφων ἐκ τῆς Δόρας φυγὼν εἰς Ἀπάμιαν καὶ ληφθεὶς ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πολιορκίᾳ διεφθάρη βασιλεύσας ἔτη τρία.

<sup>g</sup> 1 Macc. XV. 1—3. 10. 11. 25. 36. καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ Ἀντίοχος υἱὸς Δημήτριον τοῦ βασιλέως [*Demetrius Soter*] ἐπιστολὰς ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων τῆς θαλάσσης Σίμωνι ἱερεῖ καὶ ἐθνάρχῃ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἔθνει καὶ ἦσαν περιέχουσai τὸν τρόπον τούτον· Βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος—χαίρειν. Ἐπειδὴ ἄνδρες λοιμοὶ κατεκράτησαν τῆς βασιλείας τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, βούλομαι δὲ ἀντιποιήσασθαι τῆς βασιλείας κ. τ. λ.—ἔτους τετάρτου καὶ ἐβδομηκοντοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐξῆλθεν Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν γῆν πατέρων αὐτοῦ, καὶ συνήλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις ὥστε ἄλγους εἶναι τοὺς καταλειφθέντας οὖν Τρύφωνα. καὶ ἐδίδωκεν αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἤλθε φεύγων εἰς Δωρὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.—Ἀντίοχος δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς παρενέβαλεν



placed in the beginning of the 174th year, at the close of B. C. 139, less than four years after the murder of the minor, the son of *Bala*. The actual space therefore from the death of *Alexander Bala* in the 167th year to the death of *Trypho* in the 174th was seven years, designated as 4+3 years by Josephus<sup>h</sup>.

The following dates are supplied for the transactions of *Demetrius*. He came from Crete in the 165th year<sup>i</sup>=B. C. 147: he prevailed over his enemy in the 167th year<sup>k</sup>, or the close of B. C. 146. He marched into Upper Asia in the 172nd year<sup>l</sup>=Ol. 159. 4. B. C. 141. *Antiochus Sidetes* during the absence of *Demetrius* defeated and slew *Trypho* in the 174th year<sup>m</sup>=Ol. 160. 2. B. C. 139. The chronographer in Eusebius places the Parthian expedition in Ol. 160. 2. and the captivity of *Demetrius* in the following year: a difference of about a year between this account and that in the book of Maccabees. But the difference will be less, if we assume that *Demetrius* made his preparations A. S. 172, about the beginning of B. C. 140; that he entered Parthia at the close of A. S. 173, about July B. C. 139, Ol. 160. 2. *ineunte*; and was captured at the beginning of A. S. 175, in B. C. 138, Ol. 160. 3.<sup>n</sup>

ἐπὶ Δωρᾷ ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ, πρὸς ἄγων διὰ παντὸς αὐτῇ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ μηχανὰς ποιούμενος, καὶ συνέκλεισε τὸν Τρύφωνα.—Τρύφων δὲ ἐμβὰς εἰς πλοῖον ἔφυγεν εἰς Ὀρθωσιᾶδα.

<sup>h</sup> *Trypho* is thus described in Liv. Epit. 52. *Demetrius ob crudelitatem quam per tormenta in suos exercebat [conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 73—75.] a Diodoto quodam uno ex subjectis, qui Alexandri filio bimulo admodum [puero admodum Delrius] regnum adserebat, bello superatus Seleuciam confugit. Epit. 55. Alexandri filius rex Syriae decem annos admodum habens a Diodoto qui Tryphon cognominabatur tutore suo per fraudem occisus est, corruptis medicis qui eum calculi dolore consumi ad populum mentiti dum secant occidunt. Diodorus tom. X. p. 88. Τρύφων ἐξ ἰδιότου βασιλεὺς γιγνώσκων ἔσπευδε τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῷ διὰ δόγματος συγκλητικῶ βεβαιῶσαι. διόπερ κατασκευάσας νίκην χρυσῇ—ἐξαπέστειλε πρεσβυτάς εἰς Ῥώμην τοὺς ταύτην κομμοῦντας τῷ δήμῳ.—εἶρε δὲ τὴν σύγκλητον πᾶν πανουργότεραν ἑαυτοῦ.—τὸ μὲν γὰρ δῶρον ἐδέξατο—ἀντὶ δὲ Τρύφωνα μεταχρηματίσασα [l. μετασχηματίσασα] τὴν δόσιν εἰς τὸν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ δουλοφρονήντα βασιλέα τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἐπώησατο. The inconsistency of these numbers with the facts has been observed by Duker ad Liv. Ep. 55. *In alterutro numero vitium esse videtur. Demetrius Nicator post necem Alexandri Balæ regno potitus est anno 167, et a Parthis anno 172 captus. Hoc intervallo Antiochus puer a Tryphone in regnum productus et per fraudem occisus est. Patet aut Antiochum, quo tempore Tryphon ei regnum adserebat, bimulo majorem, aut decem annis minorem, cum a Tryphone sublatus est, fuisse: nam quinque anni interjecti sunt. Drakenborch. ad loc. Difficultas tollitur si cum Delrii cod. "puero admodum" scribere liceat. Idem ad Ep. 52. Eam lectionem "puero admodum" præferrem,—quia decennem per medicos occidit Tryphon. But Alexander married**

*Cleopatra* in the 162nd year: 1 Macc. X. 57. after the death of *Demetrius*: Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 1. And *Antiochus*, the issue of that marriage, perished in the 170th year. Although therefore he might have been *bimulus* at the death of his father, he could not have been *decennis* at his own death in the 170th year. The error, then, (whether of Livy himself, or of the transcriber,) is in the term *decennis*.

A coin of *Trypho* is produced by Vaillant p. 164. but without a date, with the following inscription: βασιλεὺς Τρύφωνος αὐτοκράτορας.

<sup>i</sup> 1 Macc. X. 67. ἐν ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἦλθε Δημήτριος υἱὸς Δημητρίου ἐκ Κρήτης εἰς τὴν γῆν τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐλυπήθη σφόδρα, καὶ ἀπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 3. ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ πρὸς τοὺς ἑκατὸν Δημήτριος ὁ Δημητρίου μετὰ πολλῶν μισθοφόρων εἰς παρίσχεν αὐτῷ Λαοσθένης ὁ Κρῆς ἄρας ἀπὸ Κρήτης κατέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν. τοῦτο δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἀκούσαντα εἰς ἀγρίαν καὶ ταραχὴν ἐπέβαλε καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐκ τῆς Φουσίης εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν ἔσπευσεν.

<sup>k</sup> 1 Macc. XI. 19. quoted above p. 325. note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>l</sup> 1 Macc. XIV. 1. ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ συνήγαγε Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰς δυνάμεις αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπορεύθη εἰς Μήδειαν τοῦ ἐπιστάσασθαι βοήθειαν αὐτῷ ὅπως πολεμήσῃ τὸν Τρύφωνα. καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἀρσάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Περσίας καὶ Μηδείας ὅτι ἦλθε Δημήτριος εἰς τὰ ἔρια αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἕνα τῶν ἀρχόντων αὐτοῦ συλλαβεῖν αὐτὸν ζῶντα. καὶ ἐπορεύθη καὶ ἐπάταξε τὴν παρεμβολὴν Δημητρίου καὶ συνέλαβεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν πρὸς Ἀρσάκην, καὶ ἔθετο αὐτὸν ἐν φυλακῇ.

<sup>m</sup> See note <sup>s</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> It may be collected that the Parthian expedition occupied much time, and was varied by many events, from the account of Justin XXXVI. 1. *Bellum Parthis inferre statuit.—Itaque cum et*

*Antiochus Sidetes* proceeded against *Trypho* in the 174th year, and this date is confirmed by the evidence of a coin<sup>o</sup>. But his first year in the chronographer is Ol. 160. 4. coinciding with the 176th. This difference is explained when we remember that the chronographer reckoned the preceding three years to the reign of *Demetrius*. He was captured in Ol. 160. 3. and therefore the residue of that year is ascribed to his reign. The following year, then, would be reckoned the first of his successor P.

Josephus supposes, that *Demetrius* was already in captivity when *Trypho* murdered the ward. The same order of events is implied in Appian, and perhaps in Justin<sup>7</sup>. But that this could not be is manifest from the dates in the book of Maccabees, which place the death of the minor son of *Bala* in the 170th year, and the march of *Demetrius* eastward in the 172nd. And this chronology is confirmed by the chronographer, who places the captivity in the 175th year of the *Seleucida*. The grant of king *Demetrius*, from which the Jews dated their independence, was in the 170th year<sup>r</sup>: in B. C. 144. According to Josephus, *Demetrius* when he issued this grant was already a prisoner in Parthia; for *Trypho* in that year murdered his ward<sup>s</sup>. But it is much more credible that this edict should have been issued (as the book of Maccabees affirms) before the march of *Demetrius* to the East.

Before an account is given of the restoration of *Demetrius* after his captivity, it will be necessary to notice the reign of *Antiochus Sidetes*.

*Persarum et Elymaeorum Bactrianorumque auxiliis juvaretur multis praeliis Parthos fudit; ad postremum tamen pacis simulatione deceptus capitur.*

<sup>o</sup> This will be given below, with the other coins of *Sidetes*.

<sup>p</sup> Accordingly in the Summary p. 194. the reigns are described

*Demetrius Demetrii annis III.*

*Antiochus Sidetes annis IX.*

and in the Greek fragments of Scaliger: ὁ Δημήτριος—χειροῦται τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐτη γ'.

<sup>q</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 5, 11. 6, 1. ὁ Δημήτριος διαβάς εἰς τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ἦκε ταύτην βουλόμενος καὶ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα κατασχεῖν, καὶ τῶν ἀνω σατραπειῶν ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος ἐντεύθει ποιῆσθαι τὰς ἄλλας τῆς βασιλείας ἀφορμὰς.—ὑρμήσε πρὸς αὐτοὺς—τὸν Τρύφωνα πολέμῳ διενεῶν, καὶ τῆς Συρίας ἐκβαλεῖν. δεξαμένην δ' αὐτὸν προθύμως τὴν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ συναγαγὼν δύναμιν ἐπολέμησε πρὸς τὸν Ἀρσάκην, καὶ τὴν στρατιάν ἅπασαν ἀπεβαλὼν αὐτὸς ζῶν ἐλήφθη.—Τρύφων δ' ἐπειδὴ τὰ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἔγνω τωῦτο λαβόντα τὸ τέλος οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν Ἀντίοχον βίβαιος, ἀλλ' ἐπεβοῦλεν ὅσῳ αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνας τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτὸς κατασχεῖν. Idem XIII. 7, 1. μετ' οὗ πολὺ δὲ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας τοῦ Δημητρίου τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον—Τρύφον διέφθειρεν. Appian. Syr. c. 67. 68. ἐπὶ Παρθυαίους καὶ ὄντες (Δημήτριος) ἐστράτευσε καὶ γενόμενος αἰχμάλωτος δαίταν εἶχεν ἐν Φραάτῳ βασιλεὺς καὶ Ῥοδωγαίνην ἔξευξεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς. παρὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναρχίαν τήνδε δεῦλος τῶν βασιλέων Διόδοτος παιδίον Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ κέθου καὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίου θυγατρὸς ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἤγαγε, καὶ τὸ παιδίον κτείνας αὐτὸς ἐποτέλμησε τῇ ἀρχῇ, Τρύφον ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ μετωμασθεὶς. ἀλλὰ αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ αἰχμαλώτου πυθόμενος ἐν Ῥόδῳ περὶ τῆς αἰχμα-

λωσίας κτεβεῖ κατιὼν ἐς τὰ πατρῷα. Justin XXXVI. 1. places the usurpation of *Trypho* during the absence, at least, of *Demetrius* in the East, if not after his captivity: *Dum hæc aguntur interim in Syria Trypho, qui se tutorem Antiocho—substitui a populo laboraverat, occiso pupillo regnum Syriae invadit. Quo diu potitus, tandem exolescente favore recentis imperii ab Antiocho puero admodum Demetrii fratre—bello vincitur.*

<sup>r</sup> 1 Macc. XIII. See above p. 327. note <sup>d</sup>. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 6, 7. Σίμων κατασταθεὶς ἀρχιερεὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ πλείονος τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς ἀρχιερωσύνης ἔτει τῆς ἐπὶ Μακεδόνι δουλείας τὸν λαὸν ἠλευθέρωσεν.—ἡ δὲ ἐλευθερία καὶ τὸ ἀνελθεῖν Ἰουδαίως μετὰ ἐβδμήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ἔτη τῆς Ἀσσυρίων βασιλείας, ἐξ οὗ χρόνου Σίλυνκος ὁ Νικάτωρ ἐπικληθεὶς κατέσχε Συρίαν, ἐπῆρξε. The third year of *Simon* had commenced before the 18th of the month *Elul* in the 172nd year: 1 Macc. XIV. 27. ἑντωκαιδεκάτῃ Ἑλὺλ, ἔτους δευτέρου καὶ ἐβδμηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ, καὶ ταῦτο τρίτῳ ἔτει ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως. *Elul*, the sixth Jewish month, corresponded with Aug. and Sept. and would therefore be about the eleventh month of the Macedonian year, which commenced in autumn. The month *Elul* A. S. 172 would fall within Aug. and Sept. B. C. 140: from whence we trace back the commencement of *Simon's* government to the beginning of B. C. 142, or the close of B. C. 143. For this arrangement of the dates see the conclusion of c. 4. *Era of the Seleucida*.

<sup>s</sup> That Josephus himself placed the death of the minor in the 170th year, and not below it, is manifest from his narrative Ant. XIII. 6. where, having related the murder of the ward §. 1. he



13. ANTIOCHUS SIDETES. Eusebius<sup>1</sup>: *Demetrii frater natus minor, nomine Antiochus, in urbe Sida educatus, ex qua cognomentum quoque Sidetis reportavit<sup>2</sup>, fratris cladem et vincula eductus Sida relicta ad occupandam Syriam profectus est Ol. 160. 4. idque regnum tenuit annis novem. Hic Judæos vi subdidit obsessaque urbis mœnia evertit et gentis optimates occidit Ol. 162. 2. Tum Ol. 162. 4. centum viginti millibus militum irruebat in eum Arsaces, qui stratagemate etiam usus fratrem ejus Demetrium captivitate solutum remittebat in Syriam. Antiochus autem dum ingruente hieme barbaros angusto loco persequitur—vulneratur et obit anno ætatis 35°. At ejus filium tenera ætate Seleucum—Arsaces captivum adduxit regioque more custodiendum curavit.*

Eusebius in the three other passages<sup>3</sup> has nine years. It has been shewn already<sup>4</sup> that *Demetrius* was probably captured in the beginning of Ol. 160. 3. and that consequently the reign of *Sidetes* would commence in Ol. 160. 3. although the chronographer ascribed the whole of that year to *Demetrius*. The accession therefore of *Sidetes* may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 137; and his first year would be coincident with Ol. 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ . This is confirmed by Josephus. For he makes the fourth year of *Sidetes* contemporary with the first year of *Hyrchanus*<sup>5</sup>. The fourth year, then, of *Sidetes* had at least begun before the first of *Hyrchanus* ended. But we know from the first book of Maccabees<sup>6</sup> that *Simon*, the predecessor of *Hyrchanus*, was slain in the 177th year of the era: about February B. C. 135. The first year therefore of *Hyrchanus* his successor terminated in February B. C. 134, A. S. 178, Ol. 161. 2. and the fourth of *Sidetes* had commenced before February B. C. 134: consequently his first year had commenced before February B. C. 137, and coincided with A. S. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Ol. 160. $\frac{1}{4}$ .

According to the chronographer, *Sidetes* destroyed the walls of Jerusalem Ol. 162. 2. in the seventh year of his reign: more than three years below the date assigned to that war in Josephus. Eusebius in the Canon<sup>7</sup> places the siege in the fifth year of *Sidetes*, and in the 162nd Olympiad. The difference between the chronographer and Josephus will be some-

describes the transactions of *Trypho* after that act with the Jews; and then records their independence §. 6. which he dates, with the Book of Maccabees, in that year. The independence in the 170th year was preceded by the murder of *Antiochus*: and as he reigned, according to Josephus, four years current, his commencement is carried back by the account of Josephus himself to the beginning of the 167th year, coinciding with the death of the father; and justifying the correction εὐ πολλῶ χρόνῳ proposed at p. 327.

<sup>1</sup> P. 188.

<sup>2</sup> Steph. Byz. Σιδῆ.—ὁ πολίτης Σιδῆτης. Conf. Athen. VIII. p. 350. a. This origin of the name given to *Antiochus*, founded on the Greek language, is more probable than the etymology which Prideaux vol. III. p. 391. Vaillant Imp. Seleucid. p. 168. Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 103. 387. Wyttenbach ad Plutarch. p. 184. D. adopt from Plutarch, deriving *Sidetes* from a Syriac word signifying *hunting*. The epithets of the *Seleucidae* were seldom derived from any other language than the Greek. Froelich Annal. p. 78. mentions

both interpretations. Prolegom. p. 70. he adopts the right one: *Quod Sida in Pamphylia moratus esset, Sidetes dictus est.*

<sup>3</sup> In the Summary p. 194. in the Canon lib. II. p. 358. and in the Table lib. II. p. 260.

<sup>4</sup> See above p. 329.

<sup>5</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 8. 2. Ἀντίοχος—εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐνέβαλε τετάρτῳ μὲν ἔτει τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ πρώτῳ δὲ τῆς Ἰρκανοῦ ἀρχῆς. The date which follows, ἐλυμπιάδος ἑκατοστῇ καὶ ἑξηκοστῇ καὶ δευτέρῳ is evidently corrupt; and may be restored with Hudson ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ἑξηκοστῆς καὶ πρώτης ἔτει δευτέρῳ.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Macc. XVI. 14—16. ἔτους ἑβδόμου καὶ ἑβδμηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ, ἐν μηνὶ ἑνδεκάτῳ αὐτοῦ ὁ μὲν Σαβᾶτ. That is, the eleventh Hebrew month; falling within January and February B. C. 135.

<sup>7</sup> Lib. II. p. 359. *Antiochus Sidetes ad obsidenda Hierosolyma venit; tum conditionibus pontifici Simoni statutis recessit Olympiade 162<sup>a</sup>.* where he errs in supposing *Simon* the high-priest to be still living in Ol. 162.

what less when the duration of the war is taken into the account. For we may gather from Josephus himself that the siege lasted almost a year, and was preceded by other operations<sup>c</sup>. We may therefore fix the commencement of that war to February B. C. 134, and the conclusion, when peace was granted to the Jews, may be placed in October B. C. 133. Ol. 161. 1. The difference then is reduced to two years<sup>d</sup>.

*Antiochus* to secure his title sent presents, according to Livy, to *Scipio* at Numantia in B. C. 133.<sup>e</sup> The chronographer places the Parthian expedition in B. C. 129, and the death of *Antiochus* at the approach of winter Ol. 162. 4. which would express the close of B. C. 129. This date for the Parthian war is confirmed by Livy. For *M. Perperna consul* [B. C. 130] is named by the epitomator immediately before the mention of this war<sup>f</sup>; and *C. Sempronius consul* [B. C. 129] immediately after. Whence we may collect that Livy placed the Parthian war in B. C. 129. This war is briefly noticed by Appian<sup>g</sup>, and by Josephus<sup>h</sup>: from whom it appears that *Antiochus* was engaged in the war at the time of *Pentecost*: about the month of May: which would be May B. C. 129, towards the close of Ol. 162. 3. Justin<sup>i</sup> re-

<sup>c</sup> Josephus Ant. XIII. 8, 2. mentions the setting of the *Pleiades*: *δυσμένης Πλειάδος*. But the setting of the *Pleiades*—*Vergiliarum occasus*—was in November: *Vergiliarum occasus hiemem inchoat, quod tempus in III. Idus Novembris incidere consuevit* Plin. H. N. II. 47. which would seem to describe November B. C. 134: when *Antiochus* had now entered Judæa, had ravaged the country, and was besieging *Hyrchanus* in Jerusalem. The siege lasted till the Jews were pressed by famine and the feast of Tabernacles approached: *ἐπιστάσης τῆς σκηνοπηγίας ἑορτῆς*—which occurred in the seventh Hebrew month: Levit. XXIII. 34. or the end of September. The siege therefore seems to have lasted almost a year; from November to September following. *Antiochus*, according to Josephus l. c. treated the Jews liberally: *ὁμήρους ἐβίβωσαν καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίῳ πεντακίσια* ὃν εἶθις τὰ τριακίσια καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους προσδεξαμένου Ἀντίοχου τοῦ βασιλέως ἴδωσαν.—καθεῖλε δὲ καὶ τὴν στεφάνην τῆς πόλεως. ἐπὶ ταύταις μὲν εἶν Ἀντίοχος τὴν πολιορκίαν λύσας ἀνεχώρησεν. In this he is confirmed by Diodorus tom. X. p. 97—100. who gives an account of this siege: Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπολιόρκει τὰ Ἱερουσόλυμα· οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι μέχρι μὲν τινος ἀντίσχεον, ἐξαναλωθέντες δὲ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων ἠναγκάσθησαν περὶ διαλίσεως διαπρασβεῖσθαι.—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς μεγαλήφηνος ὢν καὶ τὸ ἥθος ἡμέρος λαβὼν ὁμήρους ἔλιπε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, φόρους τε τοῖς ὀφειλομένοις προξάμενος καὶ τὰ τεῖχη περιελὼν τῆς πόλεως. And by Plutarch Mor. p. 184. F. τῶν Ἰουδαίων, πολιορκεῖντες αὐτοῦ τὰ Ἱερουσόλυμα, πρὸς τὴν μεγίστην ἑορτὴν αἰτησαμένων ἑστὰ ἡμερῶν ἀνοχὰς οὐ μόνον ἴδωκε ταύτας κ. τ. λ.—οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι θαυμάσαντες εἶθις ἑαυτοὺς μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἐνεχείρισαν. Wyttenbach ad locum suspects ex Josephi fonte hanc notitiam ad Plutarchum fluxisse. Both probably borrowed from Nicolaüs Damascenus, whom Josephus quotes for the history of *Sidetes* XIII. 8, 4.

<sup>d</sup> The chronographer observes, *obsessa urbis mania evertit et gentis optimates occidit*. In this last circumstance he is refuted by Diodorus, Josephus, and Plutarch, quoted in the preceding note.

<sup>e</sup> Liv. Epit. 57. *Scipio amplissima munera missa sibi ab Antiocho rege Syriae, quum celare aliis imperatoribus regum munera mos esset, pro tribunali accepturum se esse dixit, omniaque ea referre quaestorem in publicas tabulas jussit*.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. Epit. 59. *Bella inter Antiochum Syriae et Phraatem Parthorum regem gesta*.

<sup>g</sup> Syr. c. 68. στρατεύει καὶ ὁδε ἐπὶ τὸν Φραάτην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῶν. ὁ μὲν δὲ Φραάτης αὐτὸν ἔδωκε καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐξέπεμψεν· ὁ δ' Ἀντίοχος καὶ ὡς συνέβαλλέ τε τοῖς Παρθαίοις, καὶ ἡσώμενος ἑαυτὸν ἔκτεινεν.

<sup>h</sup> Ant. XIII. 8, 4. προσημνίῳ τὴν ἐπὶ Παρθοῦς αὐτῷ στρατείαν συνεξόρμησεν Ἐρκανὸς μάρτυς δὲ τούτων ἡμῖν ἐστὶ καὶ Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς εὖτως ἱστορεῖν· “Τρόπαιον δὲ στήσας Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ τῷ Λίκῳ ποταμῷ νικήσας “Ἰνδάτην τὴν Παρθῶν στρατηγὸν αὐτόθι ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας “δύο, δευθέντος Ἐρκανοῦ τοῦ Ἰουδαίου διὰ τινὰ ἑορτὴν πέντε τριῶν ἐν ᾗ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις εἶκ ἦν κείμενον ἐξοδεῖσθαι.” καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὐ ψευδεῖται λέγων· ἐνίστη γὰρ ἡ Πεντεκοστή ἑορτὴ μετὰ τὸ Σάββατον.—συμβαλὼν δὲ Ἀντίοχος Ἀρσάκη τῷ Παρθῷ πολλὴν τε τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀπέβαλε καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπώλλεται· τὴν δὲ τῶν Σύρων βασιλείαν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ διαδέχεται Δημήτριος Ἀρσάκην αὐτὸν—ἀπελίσσαντες καὶ ὃν χρόνον Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν Παρθυῖν ἐπέβαλεν.

<sup>i</sup> XXXVIII. 10. *Antiochus tribus praeliis victor cum Babyloniam occupasset magnus haberi cepit.—Tunc Phrahates Demetrium in Syriam ad occupandum regnum cum Parthico praesidio mittit, ut eo pacto Antiochus ad sua tuenda a Parthia revocaretur.—Propter multitudinem hominum exercitum suum Antiochus per civitates in hiberna diviserat; quæ res exitii causa fuit &c.—Ad postremum tamen, cum virtute hostes vinceret, metu suorum desertus occiditur: cui Phrahates exsequias regio more fecit*.

lates some particulars of this expedition, and marks that *Antiochus* perished in the winter. Diodorus<sup>k</sup> mentions these winter quarters, into which the army was distributed: ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀντίχου Ἀθήναιος πλείστα ἐν ταῖς ἐπισταθμίαις ἐργασμένοις κατὰ τῆς φυγῆς κατάρξας καὶ τὸν Ἀντίχον καταλιπὼν τῆς προσηκούσης καταστροφῆς ἔτυχε κ. τ. λ. But, according to Diodorus, the conclusion of the war was delayed till the spring<sup>l</sup>: τῆς ἱαρινῆς ὥρας τῇ χλιᾷ τηκούσης τὴν χίονα καὶ τῶν καρπῶν ἐκ τοῦ συνεχοῦς πάγου πρὸς τὴν φυὴν καὶ βλάστησιν προϊόντων τῶν δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ τὰς πράξεις ὠρμημένων, ὁ Ἀρσάκης ἀποπειραθῆναι βουλόμενος τῶν πολεμίων πρσιβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε περὶ εἰρήνης, οἷς Ἀντίχος μετέδωκεν ἀποκρίσεις διότι συγχωρήσει τὴν εἰρήνην ἐὰν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον ἀπολύσας τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας παραδῶ τῶν δὲ δυναστειῶν τῶν ἀφρημένων ἐκχωρήσει [1. ἐκχωρήσῃ]—ὁ δὲ Ἀρσάκης προσκόψας τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν ἀποκρίσεων ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὤρμησεν. The spring of Ol. 162. 4. from which we collect that *Antiochus Sidetes* fell in the beginning of B. C. 128. His reign therefore, from the beginning of B. C. 137 to the beginning of B. C. 128, was just nine years, agreeing with the number in Eusebius. That *Antiochus* was still living in the autumn of B. C. 129 is attested by a coin bearing his name, and dated in the 184th year of the *Seleucidæ*<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Tom. X. p. 127.

<sup>l</sup> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 105. In these fragments p. 106. are some further particulars respecting this war. Posidonius had noticed the expedition and death of *Antiochus* in his sixteenth book: Athen. X. p. 439. c.—Ἰστορικὸν Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεινὸν ἐν τῇ ἐκαδικατῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἀναριθμήτως γὰρ αὐτοῦ τὴν Ἀρσάκην θάπτωντα αὐτὸν λέγειν “Ἐσ—“ φηλὶ σε, Ἀντίχε, θάρσος καὶ μίθη” ἤλπιζες γὰρ ἐν με—“ γάλοις ποτηρίοις τὴν Ἀρσάκου βασιλείαν ἐκτινῆν.” Posidonius in his fourteenth book had also described the intemperance of *Antiochus Sidetes*: apud Athen. XII. p. 540. c. Ἀντίχος ὁ στρατεύσας διέτερον ἐπὶ Πάρθους is mentioned by Plutarch Mor. p. 184. D. Wyttenb. ad locum remarks, *Bis adversus eos bellum gessisse nusquam proditur; nisi forte antea fratri Demetrio II. cui successit comes et socius contra Parthos bellanti adfuerit.* This solution cannot be admitted: for it will be seen, that when *Demetrius* marched eastward *Sidetes* was left behind in Syria, and engaged in war with *Trypho*.

<sup>m</sup> Coins of *Antiochus Sidetes*:

1. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. δορ. sc. Τύρου ἱερᾶς ἀσίνης, anno 174. Vaillant p. 169.

2. 3. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου Εὐεργέτου. δορ. Frœlich p. 79.

4. Σελευκίδου τῶν ἐν Περσίᾳ τῆς ἱερᾶς . . ἀσίνης. εορ. anno 175. Frœl. p. 81.

5. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου Εὐεργέτου. εορ. anno 176. Vaill. p. 170. Idem p. 171. *Plures alios cum eodem typo sed cum diversis imperii ejus literis reperire est, quos prætermittimus: δορ. 174. εορ. 175. εορ. 176. ζορ. 177. ηορ. 178, απρ. 181. βπρ. 182.*

6. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. ζορ. anno 177. Frœl. p. 81.

7. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. ηορ. anno 178. Vaill. p. 171.

8. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Σιδονίων. δορ. αππο 179. Vaill. Ibid.

9. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου Εὐεργέτου. δορ. Frœl. p. 83.

10. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. πρ. αππο 180. Vaillant p. 172. where the engraved plate, by a typographical error, has Δημητρίου for Ἀντίχου.

11. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. απρ. αππο 181. Frœl. p. 83.

12. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου Εὐεργέτου. απρ. αππο 181. Vaill. p. 173.

13. 14. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου Εὐεργέτου. βπρ. αππο 182. Vaillant p. 173. Frœlich p. 85.

15. βασιλέως Ἀντίχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. γπρ. αππο 183. Frœlich p. 85.

16. Ἀντ. (sic) βασιλέως. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. δπρ. αππο 184. Frœl. p. 87. He was slain in the middle of the 184th year, which commenced in autumn B. C. 129.

The chronographer apud Euseb. p. 189. mentions the children of *Sidetes*: *Antiocho quinque liberi nati sunt, tres nempe mares et feminae duæ. Prior itemque altera filia Laodicæ audiverunt, uno nomine duabus communi. Tertius Antiochus; quem itemque sorores morbus extinxit. Quartus Seleucus, quem cepit Arsaces. Quintus tandem Antiochus idemque Cyzicenus; qui quum apud Craterum eunuchum aleretur terrore Demetrii Cyzicum se fuga contulit cum Cratero aliisque Antiochi famulis. Itaque quum alter quidem frater cum sororibus diem supremum obiisset solus autem natus minimus superesset Antiochus, qui et ejus fugæ causa Cyzicenus appellatus est, denuo Demetrius—præesse cepit.* If the account of the chronographer is correct, that *Antiochus Sidetes* died in his thirty-fifth year, his birth will be fixed at least not later than the beginning of B. C. 162; and *Antiochus* himself, and consequently the elder brother *Demetrius*, would be born before the father had quitted

DEMETRIUS, according to the chronographer, after a captivity of ten years returned to his kingdom: Eusebius<sup>n</sup>: *Denuo Demetrius ab Arsace expeditus Ol. 162. 2. [162. 4.] regno præcesse cepit post annos decem in captivitate transactos statimque—Pelusium profectus est; sed mox resistente sibi Ptolemæo Physcone pedem retulit; namque et exercitu cui erat invisus parum alacri ad bella utebatur. At vero Ptolemæus—misit regem Asianis Alexandrum filium Alexandri seu dictitatum Alexandri filium, qui, cum emptus a Ptolemæo putaretur, Zabinae cognomen apud Syros nactus est. Prælio prope Damascum inito victus Demetrius Tyrum confugit; verum illuc prohibitus ingredi dum fugam navi molitur cæsus interiit Ol. 164. 1. adeo ut regnaverit ante captivitatem annis tribus post reditum autem annis quatuor.* We are enabled to correct this account from the evidence of coins; from which it appears that *Demetrius* died in the 187th year of the *Seleucidæ*=Ol. 163. 3. The chronographer had brought the death of *Demetrius* too low, because he had omitted to take account of *Zebina*, who came between *Demetrius* and *Grypus*. Ol. 164. 1. is reckoned the last year of *Demetrius*, because Ol. 164. 2. is reckoned the first year of *Grypus*. The numbers in the chronographer are otherwise not quite exact. As he gave two years too much to the whole period, he gave too much to its component parts; which he reckons  $10 + 4 = 14$  years. But by his own account *Demetrius* had been captured in Ol. 160. 3. and had been liberated in Ol. 162. 4. before the death of *Sidetes*. The duration therefore of his captivity was little more than nine years, or the tenth year current. And, as he returned in Ol. 162. 4. and was slain in Ol. 163. 3= A. S. 187, his renewed reign was little more than three years. He died in the fourth year current.

Josephus<sup>p</sup>, in the narration of the death of *Demetrius*, nearly agrees with the account here given. Justin<sup>q</sup> agrees with Josephus. But, according to Appian<sup>r</sup>, he was slain by his wife *Cleopatra*, jealous of *Rhodogunē* the Parthian princess; and Livy<sup>s</sup> concurs with Appian.

The coins of *Demetrius Nicator* embrace a period of twenty years, from the 167th to the 187th year of the era. Some of these were struck before his captivity, some during his captivity, and some after his return<sup>t</sup>.

Rome. And this is confirmed by the acts of the elder brother, who came from Crete, and entered upon the conduct of affairs, only fourteen years after the father had escaped from Rome.

<sup>n</sup> P. 189.

<sup>o</sup> This correction is necessary from the author's own numbers in the same page.

<sup>p</sup> Ant. XIII. 9, 3. τῶν τε Σύρων καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεχθανομένων (πονηρὸς γὰρ ἦν) καὶ πεμφάντων πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φύσκωνα ἐπικληθέντα πρὸς βίαις ὅπως τινὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Σελεύκου γένους παραλῶ αὐτοῖς ἀποληψόμενον τὴν βασιλείαν, τοῦ δὲ Πτολεμαίου πέμψαντος Ἀλέξανδρον μετὰ στρατοῦ τὸν Ζεβινὰν ἐπιλεγόμενον, καὶ μάχῃς πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον γενομένης, ὃ μὲν ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ φεύγει πρὸς Κλεοπάτραν τὴν γυναῖκα εἰς Πτολεμαῖδα, καὶ μὴ δεξαμένης αὐτὸν τῆς γυναίκος ἐκείθεν εἰς Τύρον ἀπελθὼν δλίσκεται καὶ πολλὰ παθὼν ὑπὸ τῶν μισούντων ἀπέθανεν.

<sup>q</sup> XXXIX. 1. According to Justin XXXVIII. 9. *Demetrius* during his captivity had twice attempted to escape, and had been twice brought back again.

<sup>r</sup> Syr. c. 68. ἔκτεινε δὲ καὶ Δημήτριον εἰς τὴν βασι-

λείαν ἐπανελθόντα ἡ γυνὴ Κλεοπάτρα, διλοφονήσασα διὰ ζῆλον τοῦ γάμου Ῥοδωγούνης δι' ἐν ᾗ καὶ Ἀντίοχον τῷ ἀδελφῷ τοῦ Δημητρίου προγαμήμετο, καὶ παῖδες ἦσαν αὐτῇ δύο μὲν ἐκ Δημητρίου, Σέλευκος τε καὶ Ἀντίοχος ὅτε Γρυπὸς ἐπέκλῃσις, ἐκ δὲ Ἀντίοχου Ἀντίοχος, ὅτε Κυζικηνὸς ἐπώνυμον. τούτων τὸν μὲν Γρυπὸν εἰς Ἀθήνας τὸν δὲ Κυζικηνὸν εἰς Κιζικὴν ἐπεπόμψαι τρέφεισθαι.

<sup>s</sup> Epit. 60. *Motus Syriae, in quibus Cleopatra Demetrium virum suum et Seleucum filium, indignata quod occiso patre ejus a se injussu suo diadema sumpsisset, interemit.*

<sup>t</sup> Coins of *Demetrius*:

1. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. ζξρ. anno 167. Vaillant p. 149.
2. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Λ. ηξρ. Τυρίων. anno 168. Idem p. 150.
3. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Φιλαδέλφου Νικάτορος. ηξρ. Frælich p. 71.
4. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Φιλαδέλφου Νικάτορος. ηξρ. Idem Ibid.
5. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Σιδων. θξρ. Sidoniorum, anno 169. Fræcl. p. 73.
6. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. θξρ. Τυρ. Fræcl. Ibid.



ALEXANDER ZEBINA, according to Justin<sup>u</sup>, was set up by *Ptolemy* soon after the death of *Sidetes*. And this is confirmed by a coin of *Alexander*, dated in the 184th year: the year in which *Sidetes* died. The death of *Alexander* is described by Justin, Josephus, and Diodorus<sup>\*</sup>.

7. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. αρ. Σιδω. anno 170. Vaillant p. 158.

8. . . . . αρ. anno 171. Frœl. p. 77.

9. Δημητρίου βασιλέως. Τύρου ιερῶς καὶ ἀστυν. βερ. anno 172. Frœl. p. 77.

10. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. βερ. Σιδω. anno 174. Vaillant p. 160.

11. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀστυ. αρ. anno 181. Frœl. p. 83.

12. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. αστυ. γερ. anno 183. Frœl. p. 85.

13. 14. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεῷ Νικάτορος. δερ. Δ. anno 184, *Damascenorum*. Vaillant p. 176. Frœlich p. 87.

15. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. δερ. Frœl. p. 87.

16. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. ετρ. Μ. anno 185, *Marathenorum*. Vaillant p. 180.

17. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀστυ. ετρ. anno 185. Vaillant p. 180.

18. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀστυ. ετρ. anno 186. Vaillant p. 182.

19. Δημητρίου βασιλέως. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀστυ. ζερ. anno 187. Frœlich p. 89. *Demetrius* died in the 187th year; since a coin of his son *Antiochus Grypus* is dated in the same year.

*Demetrius*, according to Justin XXXVIII. 9. married the daughter of the king of Parthia: *Arsaces* filiam in matrimonium dedit. But the sister, according to Appian Syr. c. 67. 'Ροδογύνην ἔζευξεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ὃ βασιλεὺς Φραάτης. Both may be reconciled. *Phraates* during the captivity of *Demetrius* had succeeded *Arsaces*: Justin. Ibid. Fugientem *Phraates*, qui *Arsaci* successerat, retrahit. And *Phraates* was the son of *Arsaces*: Idem XLI. 6. XLII. 1. *Mithridates*—gloriosa senectute decessit. Post necem *Mithridatis* *Phraates* filius ejus rex constituitur; qui cum inferre bellum, in ultionem tentati ab *Antiocho* Parthici regni, *Syrie* statuisset, *Scytharum* motibus ad sua defendenda revocatur. *Mithridates*, therefore, who is no other than *Arsaces* (conf. Justin. XLI. 5.), and who began to reign about the same time with the Bactrian *Eucratides* (see above, N<sup>o</sup>. 6.), died during the captivity of *Demetrius*, between B. C. 138 and B. C. 130: and the wife of *Demetrius* was the daughter of the one king and the sister of the other. Frœlich Annal. p. 76. gives *Demetrius* two Parthian wives: *Arsaces* *Mithridates*—filiam suam ei uxorem dat et regie habet. Ita Justinus. Sed Appianus narrat *Demetrium* in *Arsacis* *Phraatis* (qui *Mithridatis* frater et in regno

successor fuit) aula virisse cum conjuge *Rhodoguna* *Phraatis* sorore. Utrumque forte successu temporis factum est. Nempe antea *Demetrius* duxerit *Mithridatis* filiam, cujus nomen ignoratur, subinde *Phraatis* sororem *Rhodogunam*, mortua aut repudiata priore uxore. This conjecture is founded on a mistake. *Phraates* was not the brother but the son of *Mithridates*. Frœlich appears to have confounded *Phraates* II. the son, with *Phraates* I. the brother and predecessor of *Mithridates*, described by Justin XLI. 5.

According to Appian the marriage with *Rhodogunē* was delayed till the reign of *Phraates*, and yet preceded the marriage of *Cleopatra* with *Antiochus Sidetes*, of which it was the cause. In that case *Phraates* succeeded immediately after the captivity of *Demetrius*; for the marriage of *Cleopatra* and *Sidetes* followed soon after the march of *Demetrius* eastward.

<sup>u</sup> XXXIX. 1. Immittit juvenem quendam *Ægyptium* *Protarchi* negotiatoris filium qui regnum *Syrie* armis peteret.—nomen juveni *Alexandro* imponitur, auxiliaque ab *Ægypto* ingentia mittuntur. Interea corpus *Antiochi* interfecti a rege *Parthorum* in loculo argenteo ad sepulturam in *Syriam* remissum supervenit [conf. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 106.]: quod cum ingenti studio civitatum et regis *Alexandri* ad firmandam fabula fidem excipitur. Quæ res illi magnum favorem popularium conciliavit.

<sup>\*</sup> Justin. XXXIX. 2. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 9, 3. Diod. tom. X. p. 130. Diodorus Ibid. p. 129. speaks of his mild disposition: 'Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ζαβυᾶς ἐπικληθεὶς ἀξιοδόγων ἡγεμόνων ἀποστάτων—τούτους καταλαβομένους Λαοδικείαν ἐξεπολιόρκησε καὶ χρησάμενος μεγαλοψύχως αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἦν γὰρ πρῶτος καὶ συγγνωμονικός κ. τ. λ.

Coins of *Alexander Zebina*:

1. 2. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. δερ. anno 184. Vaillant p. 179. Frœl. p. 87.

3. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. ετρ. anno 185. Vaillant p. 181.

4. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. ετρ. anno 186. Frœl. p. 89.

5. Ἀλεξανδρίων. ζερ. anno 187. Frœl. p. 89.

Vaillant p. 183. 184. gives four other coins without dates: βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Δ. sc. *Damascenorum*. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Ε. *Emisenorum*. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Ἀπ. *Apamensium*. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Σα. *Samosatensium*. *Alexander* was slain in the 190th year, Ol. 164.2.



14. SELEUCUS. Eusebius<sup>γ</sup>: *Demetrium consecutus est filius ejusdem Seleucus, qui statim matris calumniis interemptus est.* Appian<sup>δ</sup>: Σέλευκον δ' εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῷ πατρὶ Δημητρίῳ τὸ διάδημα ἐπιβήμενον ἐπιτοξίσασα (ἡ μήτηρ) ἐκτίθειν. Justin<sup>ε</sup>: *Alter ex filiis Seleucus, quoniam sine matris auctoritate diadema sumpsissit, ab eadem interficitur.*

15. ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS. Eusebius<sup>β</sup>: *Res ad Antiochum minorem natu fratrem recidebant Ol. 164. 2. Is anno tertio Zabinam fregit, qui ne cladi superesset veneno mortem hausit<sup>ε</sup>. Regnavit autem Antiochus annis undecim usque ad Ol. 166. 4. eoque numero unicus etiam annus concluditur quo frater ejus Seleucus potestatem retinuit<sup>δ</sup>.—Hic adventante Antiocho qui materno genere frater erat fraterno autem patruelis, et cognomento—Cyzicenus, potestate abdicata pergebat Aspendum: quamobrem etiam Aspendius appellatus est idem cui Grypo et Philometori agnomen erat. Postquam Antiochus Aspendum secesserat rerum potiebatur Ol. 167. 1. Cyzicenus Antiochus. Sed enim mox Ol. 167. 2. redibat Aspendo Antiochus Syriamque occupabat præter quandam partem Cyziceno adhuc obnoxiam<sup>ε</sup>. Ergo imperium bifariam divisum est, quod Grypus usque ad Ol. 170. 4. insedit, annis post reditum quindecim in regia potestate versatus; ita ut annis omnino 26 regnaverit, nempe undecim imperio integro, quindecim bifariam diviso.* The same dates and numbers are in the Greek fragments. And the numbers agree with the dates: Ol. 164. 2.—166. 4. both inclusive are eleven years: Ol. 167. 2.—170. 4. both inclusive are fifteen. The intermediate year, Ol. 167. 1. belonged to the sole reign of Cyzicenus. There were 27 years therefore from the accession to the death of Grypus. But the chronographer has brought Zebina too low, and has also erred in ascribing a year to Seleucus. The last coin of Demetrius is dated in the 187th year, and the first coin of Grypus is dated in the same year; Grypus therefore received the title of king before the close of the year in which his father died, and Seleucus occupied a very short space between them. We may place the death of Demetrius in the beginning of B. C. 125, and the accession of Grypus and Cleopatra before the autumn of the same year<sup>ι</sup>. The actual reign, then, of Grypus commenced in Ol. 163. 8. The eleven years commenced from the death of Zebina in the third year afterwards, Ol. 164. 1. the 190th year of the Seleucidæ.

*Antiochus Grypus* is said by Josephus<sup>ς</sup> to reign 29 years: Ἀντίοχος ὁ Γρυπὸς ἐπικληθεὶς ἀποθνήσκει ὑπὸ Ἡρακλείωνος<sup>η</sup> ἐπιβουλευθεὶς βιώσας μὲν ἑτη τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε βασιλεύσας δ' ἑνία καὶ

<sup>γ</sup> P. 190.

<sup>δ</sup> Syr. c. 69.

<sup>ε</sup> XXXIX. 1. To the same purpose Liv. Epit. 60. quoted above, note \*.

<sup>β</sup> P. 190.

<sup>ε</sup> In the Greek fragments δ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἥτταν μὴ ἐνέγκας φαρμάκῳ τὸν αὐτὸν διεχρήσατο. This account of the manner of his death differs from those already quoted in the preceding page.

<sup>δ</sup> Fragm. Gr. συναριθμεῖται γὰρ ὁ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ Σελεύκου ἑνιαυτὸς τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰς τοῦτον.

<sup>ε</sup> Fragm. Gr. καὶ κρατεῖ μὲν αὐτὸς τῆς Συρίας δ' δὲ Κυζικηνὸς τῆς Κολίης.

<sup>ι</sup> Frœlich Annal. p. 90. Seleucum anno regni non expleto Cleopatra interficit, atque ante finem autumni [B. C. 125] id est, ante annum Seleucidarum 188 inceptum, Grypum regem promulgat: Porphyrius [the chronographer] Grypum Ol. 164. 2. regni negotia regnum vero ipsum biennio post

adiisse perhibet. Sed numus Grypi anno 187 evincit Grypum intra autumnos annorum [B. C.] 126, 125, jam regnasse. Idem p. 98. Porphyrius Cyziceni regnum recte a pugna inchoat quam refert ad Ol. 167. 2. recte undecim annos (completos intelligo) ad hunc annum [B. C. 112] Grypo tribuit; etsi non recte statuat initium regni Grypi et Cyziceni: quod utrumque numis suadentibus anteriora tempora deposcat.

<sup>ς</sup> Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

<sup>η</sup> Conf. Posidonium apud Athen. IV. p. 153. b. ἱστορῶν περὶ Ἡρακλείωνος τοῦ Βερναίου, ὃς ἐπὶ τοῦ Γρυπῶ καλούμενου Ἀντίχου τοῦ βασιλέως προαχθεὶς μικροῦ δεῖν τῆς βασιλείας ἐξέβαλε τὸν εὐεργέτην, γράφει ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν τὰς: "Ἐπειτὸ τε τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰς κατακλίσεις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰδίου ἐν ἑκατὶ ἀνὰ χιλίαν διπνύζον, κ. τ. λ."

εἶκοσι. If he was 45 at his death in B. C. 96 he was born about B. C. 141, before the captivity of *Demetrius*: the age ascribed to him is therefore consistent with the history. Twenty-nine years for his reign will include the whole period from the death of *Seleucus*; and accurately describes the interval. From the close of the 187th year, when he assumed the title of king, to the 216th year Ol. 170. 4. are twenty-nine years; and we may place his death in the summer of B. C. 96. Appian<sup>i</sup> describes the accession of *Grypus*, and his expulsion by *Cyzicenus*. According to Justin<sup>k</sup>, the contest between the two brothers began eight years after the death of the mother. And this is confirmed by the evidence of coins. The last coin of *Cleopatra* is dated in the 191st year; the first coin of *Cyzicenus* is in the 199th. From the 192nd year *Grypus* appears alone<sup>l</sup>. *Cleopatra* therefore died between Oct. B. C. 122 and Oct. B. C. 120; after the beginning of A. S. 191, and before the conclusion of A. S. 192. Livy in his 68th book, which described the fourth and fifth consulships of *Marius*, noticed the civil contests in Syria: *Bella præterea inter Syriæ reges gesta continet*: referring therefore to B. C. 102 or 101, six years before the death of *Grypus*. In the 70th book, which contained the transactions of B. C. 97—92, he had again noticed the disturbed state of Syria: *Motus Syriæ regum continet*. Probably the disorders which followed upon the death of *Cyzicenus* in B. C. 95. Posidonius in his 28th book described the luxury of *Grypus*<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Syr. c. 69. μετὰ δὲ Σέλευκον ὁ Γρυπὶς ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς, καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ φάρμακον κεράσασαν πιεῖν ἠνάγκασεν· ἡ μὲν δὲ δίκην ποτὶ ἴδωκεν· ὅπως δὲ ἄρα τῆς μητρὸς ἦν καὶ ὁ Γρυπὶς ἐπιβούλευε γὰρ τῇ Κυζικηνῶ καί πορ ὅτι ἐμομητρίῳ. ὁ δὲ μαθὼν ἐπολέμησέ τε αὐτῷ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτὸν ἐξήλασε καὶ βασιλεὺς αὐτ' ἐκείνου τῆς Σýρις ἐγένετο.

<sup>k</sup> XXXIX. 1. 2. *Grypus*—*rex a matre constituitur ut nomen regis penes filium vis autem omnis imperii penes matrem esset.*—*Grypus porro recuperato patrio regno externisque periculis liberatus insidiis matris appetitur: quæ—venienti ab exercitatione poculum veneni obtulit. Sed Grypus prædictis jam ante insidiis, veluti pietate cum matre certaret, bibere ipsam jubet.*—*Parta igitur regni securitate Grypus octo annis quietem et ipse habuit et regno præstitit. Natus deinde illi est æmulus regni frater ipsius Cyzicenus, eadem matre genitus sed ex Antiocho patruo susceptus: quem cum veneno tollere voluisset ut maturius armis cum eo de regno contenderet exercitavit.* The atrocities and mutual murders committed in the course of this contest are related by Justin XXXIX. 3.

<sup>l</sup> Frælich Annal. p. 94. *Cleopatrarum numi ultimi habentur cum nota anni 191. Tum Grypi numismata prima prolata sunt cum nota anni 192.* This is not strictly accurate: for Frælich himself produces two coins of *Grypus* alone of the 190th year, while *Cleopatra* was living. None, however, appear with *Cleopatra's* name after the 191st.

<sup>m</sup> Athen. XII. p. 540. a. Ἀντίχων δὲ τὸν Γρυπὸν ἐπικαλούμενον βασιλέα, φησὶ Πτολεμαῖος ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν, τὰς ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ παρηγύρεις ἐπιτελοῦντα ἐποδὸν λαμπρὰς ἐπιτελεῖν, κ. τ. λ.

Coins of *Cleopatra* and *Grypus*:

1. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. ζπρ. anno 187. Vaill. p. 188.

2. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. ηπρ. anno 188. Vaill. p. 190.

3. Σιδῶνος θεᾶς. ηπρ. Frælich p. 91.

4. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. θπρ. anno 189. Vaill. p. 191.

5. Ἀντιόχου τῶν ἐν Ἰταλιμαῖδι. θπρ. Frælich p. 93.

6. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. ζρ. anno 190. Vaill. p. 193.

7. 8. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. αζρ. anno 191. Vaill. p. 195. Frælich p. 95.

Coins of *Grypus* alone:

9. 10. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ζρ. anno 190. Frælich p. 95. These are dated during the lifetime of his mother, and in the year of his victory over Zebina.

11. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. βζρ. anno 192. Vaillant p. 195.

12. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. γζρ. anno 193. Vaill. p. 196.

13. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. δζρ. Ἀρ. anno 194. Aradiorum. Vaillant p. 197.

14. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. εζρ. anno 195. Vaill. p. 198.

15. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ζζρ. ιε. δ. anno 196. ιερᾶς δούλει. Vaillant p. 199.

16. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ηζρ. anno 198. Frælich p. 97.

17. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. θζρ. anno 199. Frælich p. 99.

18. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. σ. anno 200. Idem Ib.

19. Ἀντιόχου βασιλέως. Ἀσ. ιερ. δούλ. εσ. Aiscalonitarum, anno 205. Frælich p. 101.

16. ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS. Eusebius<sup>n</sup>: *Ipsæ Cyzicenus ab Ol. 167. 1. dominatus est, Ol. 171. 1. defunctus, postquam annis 18 regnaverat et 50 vitam produxerat. Porro necis ejus ratio ejusmodi fuit. Grypo Antiocho eo quod diximus tempore fulis functo, Seleucus hujus filius adducto exercitu urbes plurimas subigebat. At vero Cyzicenus Antiochus contractis Antiochiæ copiis manus infelici Marte conseruit; tum equo inter hostes elatus, quum jam capiendus esset, educto gladio ipse sibi vitam exhausit. Quo facto regnum universum cum ipsa Antiochia in Seleuci potestatem redactum est.* The death of Cyzicenus is mentioned by Josephus and by Appian<sup>o</sup>. Diodorus P speaks of his weak character.

The numbers and dates in the chronographer are the same in the Greek fragments; and the dates assigned sufficiently correspond with the years of the reign of *Cyzicenus*, Ol. 167. 1. —171. 1. both inclusive being 17 years. But as he began to reign upon the secession of *Grypus* to Aspendus, which happened in Ol. 166. 4. we may date the beginning of *Cyzicenus* in that year, and his first year will be coincident with Ol. 167. 1: giving more than 17 years, or 18 current, for his reign. He reigned 15 years of this period jointly with *Grypus*; and perhaps the first 18 months and the last year, alone; his accession being in the beginning of B. C. 112, and his death in the middle of B. C. 95, about a year after the death of *Grypus*. In his age there is a manifest error: for, as he was the son of *Sidetes*, he was necessarily born after the captivity of *Demetrius*; consequently after B. C. 138. He would therefore be less than 43 at his death in B. C. 95. It is probable, then, that for βιοῦς ἔτη ν' in the text of the chronographer we should substitute βιοῦς ἔτη μ'. which would fix his birth at B. C. 135 during the captivity of *Demetrius*<sup>q</sup>.

The death of *Cyzicenus* in Ol. 171. 1. B. C. 95 was in the 217th year of the *Seleucidæ*. From this period to the occupation of Syria by *Pompey* in B. C. 65 was a space of thirty years. The first twelve years of this space were employed in the mutual contests of the five sons of *Grypus* and the son of *Cyzicenus*. *Tigranes*, king of Armenia, then reigned fourteen years in Syria. After the overthrow of *Tigranes*, *Antiochus Asiaticus*, the grandson of *Cyzicenus*, returned, and was dispossessed by *Pompey*.

17. SELEUCUS. Eusebius<sup>r</sup>: *Contra Seleucum bellum aluit residuus Cyziceni filius Antiochus. Reapse prælio in Cilicia prope urbem Mopsuestiam patrato victoriam Antiochus adeptus est. Seleucus autem in urbem fuga elapsus sciscitabatur a civibus num se agnoscerent; cumque se agnitum audisset, ne vivus combureretur manus illico sibi attulit.* Josephus<sup>s</sup>: μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἐκ τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ παῖς Ἀντίοχος ὁ Εὐσεβῆς; καλούμενος παραγινεθὶς εἰς Ἀραβὸν καὶ περιβί-

20. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. εσ. Fræel. p. 101.

21. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου. Tur. ier. δαν. ςσ. anno 206. Idem Ibid.

22. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. βισ. anno 212. Fræel. p. 105.

He died in the 216th year.

<sup>n</sup> P. 191.

<sup>o</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 13, 4. διαδεξάμενος τὴν βασιλείαν (τοῦ Γρυπῶ) ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ Σέλευκος ἐπολέμει μὲν τῷ πατρὶ ἀδελφῷ Ἀντίοχῳ ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Κυζικηνός, νικήσας δ' αὐτὸν καὶ λαβὼν ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Syr. c. 69. ἀλλὰ καὶ τότε Σέλευκος ὁ Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Γρυπῶ παῖς ἐπιστρατεύσας, ὅτι περ θείῃ, παρίειπε τὴν ἀρχήν.

<sup>p</sup> Tom. X. p. 137. ὁ Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνός ἀρτίως παρεληφθεὶς τὴν βασιλείαν ἐξέπεσεν εἰς μέθας καὶ τρυφὴν ἀγενῆ, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>q</sup> Coins of Cyzicenus:

1. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. θ'ρ. anno 199. Vaill. p. 201.

2. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. σ. anno 200. Fræelich p. 99.

3. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. ασ. anno 201. Fræel. Ibid.

4. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. γσ. anno 203. Idem Ib.

5. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. σε'. anno 205. Fræel. p. 101.

6. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. εσ. Fræel. Ibid.

7. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. Σιδων. ier. δαν. ε'. Sidoniorum anno quinto = A. S. 207. Fræel. p. 101.

<sup>r</sup> P. 192.

<sup>s</sup> Ant. XIII. 13, 4.



μενος διάδημα πολυμυτῶ Σειλεύκῳ, καὶ κρατήσας ἐξήλασεν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Συρίας· ὁ δὲ φεγὼν εἰς Κιλικίαν καὶ γενόμενος ἐν τῇ Μόφου ἐστία πάλιν αὐτοῦς εἰσέπραττε χρήματα· ὁ δὲ τῶν Μεφουεσττιῶν δῆμος ἀγανακτήσας ὑψήφην αὐτοῦ τὰ βασίλεια καὶ διέφθειρεν αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν φίλων. Appian<sup>c</sup>: βίαιος καὶ τυραννικώτατος ὢν (ὁ Σέλευκος) ἐν Ἑστίᾳ Μόφου τῆς Κιλικίας κατεπρήσθη κατὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον. The short reign of *Seleucus* is fixed by the death of *Cyzicenus* to B. C. 95.<sup>u</sup>

18. ANTIOCHUS EUSEBES. Eusebius<sup>x</sup>: *Fratres Seleuci, qui gemini dicebantur, Antiochus et Philippus, cum exercitu adventantes in urbem ceperunt, fratrisque ulciscendi causa eandem subverterunt. Hos tamen Cyziceni filius armis petiit ac debellavit; atque ex his quidem Antiochus Seleuci frater pugna equo admisso excedens temere in Orontem amnem delapsus vortice haustus periit. Reliqui erant qui de regno inter se decertarent Philippus Seleuci frater—et Antiochus Cyziceni filius. Hi orsi ab Ol. 171. 1. [Ol. 171. 3. fragm. Græc.] non sine delectis exercitibus Syriæ partem singuli tenebant, bellumque pro Syriæ universitate gerabant, donec superatus Antiochus ad Parthos se fuga recepit. Idem postea per Pompeium intercessorem agebat ut in Syriam reduceretur; verum hic pecunia ab Antiochenis accepta nullam illius curam gressit, urbiq[ue] libertate frui concessit. Interim et Alexandrini missis legatis—rogabant illum ut digresso Alexandria Ptolemæo Dionysi filio [Dionysio] Ægypti regnum una cum Ptolemæi filiabus capesseret<sup>z</sup>. Verum ipse morbo gravatus interiiit.* A different account of his death is given by Josephus<sup>z</sup>: Ἀντιόχου δὲ τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ παιδὸς βασιλεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σειλεύκου ἀδελφὸς ἐκφέρει πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ νικηθεὶς ἀπέλλυται μετὰ τῆς στρατιᾶς· μετὰ δ' αὐτὸν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Φίλιππος ἐπιθέμενος διάδημα μέρους τινὸς τῆς Συρίας ἐβασίλευσε. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ Λάβουρος τὸν τέταρτον αὐτοῦ ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον τὸν Εὐκαιρον λεγόμενον ἐκ Κνίδου μεταπειμψάμενος κατέστησεν ἐν Δαμασκῷ βασιλέα. τούτοις δὲ τοῖς δυσὶν ἀδελφοῖς καρτερῶς ἀντιστάμενος Ἀντίοχος ταχέως ἀπέθανεν· Λαοδίκη γὰρ ἐλθὼν σύμμαχος τῇ τῶν Γαλαθηνῶν βασιλίσσῃ Πάρθου πολέμουσιν μαχόμενος ἀνδρείως ἔπεσε, τὴν δὲ Συρίαν κατεῖχον οἱ δύο ἀδελφοὶ Δημήτριος καὶ Φίλιππος. According to Appian<sup>b</sup>, he held Syria till the arrival of *Tigranes*: (Σέλευκος) διεδέξατο Ἀντίοχος ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ, ὃν ἐπιβουλευόμενον ὑπὸ Σειλεύκου τοῦ ἀνεψιοῦ οἱ μὲν Σύροι νομίζουσι περισσῶς εἶναι εἰς εὐσέβειαν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Εὐσεβῇ παρανόμασαν. ἰταίρα δ' αὐτὸν ἔκασεν ἐρασθεῖσα τοῦ κάλλους. ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκοῦσιν ἐπὶ γέλωτι αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι τὸ ὄνομα οἱ Σύροι· ἔγχε γὰρ οὗτος ὁ Εὐσεβὴς Σελήνην ἢ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ γεγάμητο τῷ Κυζικηνῷ, καὶ τῷ Γρυτῷ θεῷ γεγονένῳ. τοιγάρ τοι αὐτὸν, θεοῦ μετιόντος, ἐξήλασε τῆς ἀρχῆς Τιγράνης. Justin<sup>c</sup> agrees with the chronographer, that after the fall of *Tigranes* this *Antiochus* solicited the kingdom from *Pompey*.

The date in the Greek fragments Ol. 171. 3. is preferable to the date of the Armenian copy Ol. 171. 1. according to which *Cyzicenus* and his two nephews, *Seleucus* and *Antiochus*, all perished in the same year. The accounts of Justin and the chronographer give the following dates for *Antiochus Eusebes*, son of *Cyzicenus*. He reigned over Syria, or a part of it, from Ol. 171. 3. B. C. 94<sup>z</sup>. for about ten years, till the reign of *Tigranes*: and again after *Tigranes* from B. C. 69 to B. C. 65, when *Pompey* removed him: and he died during the absence of *Ptolemy Dionysus* from Egypt about B. C. 57. It will be shewn hereafter that Appian differs from this account<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Syr. c. 69.

<sup>u</sup> The coins of *Seleucus* will be given below at N<sup>o</sup>. 21.

<sup>x</sup> P. 192.

<sup>y</sup> In the Greek original, Πτολεμαῖον τοῦ Διονύσου, which the translator misinterpreted.

<sup>z</sup> This happened about B. C. 57. See below *Kings of Egypt*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9.

<sup>a</sup> Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

<sup>b</sup> Syr. c. 69.

<sup>c</sup> XL. 2. *Tigrane a Lucullo victo, rex Syriæ Antiochus Cyziceni filius ab eodem Lucullo appellatur. Sed quod Lucullus dederat postea ademit Pompeius.*

<sup>d</sup> The coins of *Cyzicenus* are the last which have the years of the *Seleucidæ* upon them. *Friedrich prolegom.* p. 39. assigns the reason: *Pane*

19. PHILIPPUS, son of *Grypus*, who reigned over a part of Syria after the death of his brother *Antiochus*, afterwards prevailed against his brother *Demetrius* by the aid of a body of Parthians\*. Upon the removal of *Demetrius* he was attacked by his remaining brother *Antiochus*. His deposition is noticed by the chronographer in Eusebius†: *Imperio excidit etiam Philippus. — Idem quum averet Ægyptum adire propterea quod ipsum quoque — Alexandrini cives ad imperium accersebant, Romanus Syriæ proconsul Gabinius Pompeii legatus negotium disturbavit. Igitur Syriaticorum regum successio hactenus deducta finem nacta est.* Gabinius was proconsul of Syria in B. C. 57.5 So that *Philippus* survived the expulsion of *Tigranes* from Syria at least thirteen years.

20. DEMETRIUS EUCÆRUS. Josephus<sup>b</sup>: Δημήτριος ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἀπελθὼν εἰς Βίροιαν ἐπολιόρκει τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Φίλιππον.—Στράτων δ' ὁ τῆς Βεροίας τύραννος Φιλίππῳ συμμαχῶν Ζίζον τὸν Ἀράβων φύλαρχον ἐπικαλεῖτο καὶ Μιθραδάτην τὸν Σινάκην τὸν Παρθυαίων ἑπαρχὸν ὧν ἀφικομένῳ μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως καὶ πολιορκούντων Δημήτριον ἐντὸς τοῦ χαρακώματος—ἐνάγκασαν τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ σφᾶς παραδοῦναι. λαφυραγωγῆσαντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον παραλαβόντες τὸν μὲν τῷ Μιθραδάτῃ τῷ τότε βασιλεύοντι Πάρθων ἔπεμψαν.—Μιθραδάτης δ' ὁ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλεὺς τὸν Δημήτριον εἶχεν ἐν τῇ τήμῃ τῇ πάσῃ μέχρι νόσῳ κατίστρεψε Δημήτριος τὸν βίον. Φίλιππος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης εὐδὺς ἐπὶ Ἀντιόχειαν ἐλθὼν καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἐβασίλευσε τῆς Συρίας.

21. ANTIOCHUS, the remaining son of *Grypus*, upon the captivity of *Demetrius* seized upon Cæle-Syria: Josephus<sup>i</sup>: ἔπειτα Ἀντίοχος ὁ κληθεὶς Διόνυσος<sup>k</sup> ἀδελφὸς ὢν Φιλίππου τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιούμενος εἰς Δαμασκὸν παραγίνεται καὶ τῶν ἐκτὶ πραγμάτων ἐγκρατὴς γινόμενος ἐβασίλευσεν· ἰσχυρατεύσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀράβας, Φίλιππος, ὁ ἀδελφὸς ταῦτα ἀκούσας ἐπὶ Δαμασκὸν ἦλθε. He is soon after slain by the Arabs<sup>l</sup>. After him ARETAS (the king of the Arabs) is said to have reigned in Cæle-Syria<sup>m</sup>.

TIGRANES. Justin<sup>n</sup>: *Mutuis fratrum odiis, et mox filiis inimicitiiis parentum succedentibus, cum inexpiabili bello et reges et regnum Syriæ consumptum esset, ad externa populus auxilia concurrat peregrinosque sibi reges circumspicere cepit. Itaque—omnes in Tigranem regem Armeniæ consensere.—Igitur accitus in regnum Syriæ per octodecim annos*

omnia vel in Phœnicia signata esse observari vel pauca quædam Apameæ in Cæle-Syria aut Cyrrhi in Cyrrhæstica regione. Phœnicia autem ac Cæle-Syria usque ad Antiochum Magnum Ptolemæis fere obnoxia erant.—*Antiochis VIII. et IX.* [Grypo et Cyziceno] civilia bella inchoantibus—sese in libertatem vindicabant. In aperto est itaque causa cur ante Antiochum III. et post Antiochos VIII. et IX. numos regum epocha notatos non deprehendimus. The coins of Eusebes are the following:

1. βασιλεὺς Ἀντιόχου Εὐσεβεὺς. Vaillant p. 230.  
2. 3. 4. βασιλεὺς Ἀντιόχου Εὐσεβεὺς Φωσπάτορες. Frœl. p. 109. Vaill. p. 231.

<sup>c</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 14, 3. <sup>i</sup> P. 193.

<sup>e</sup> See below, *Kings of Egypt* N<sup>o</sup>. 9.

<sup>b</sup> Ant. XIII. 14, 3. <sup>l</sup> Ant. XIII. 15, 1.

<sup>k</sup> An error of Josephus, which will be explained in a future note.

<sup>i</sup> Joseph. Ibid. ἑκαστήσας ταύτας Ἀντίοχος καρτερῶς ἐμάχετο· καὶ δὴ νικῶν ἀπέθανε.

<sup>m</sup> Joseph. XIII. 15, 2. βασιλεὺς δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τῆς Κοίλης Συρίας Ἀρέτας ἀληθεὺς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ τῶν

τὴν Δαμασκὸν ἐχούτων.

Coins of Seleucus and his brothers, sons of Antiochus Grypus.

Seleucus: 1. 2. 3. βασιλεὺς Σελεύκου Ἐπιφανοῦς Νικατόρες. Vaill. p. 211. 212. 214.

Philippus: βασιλεὺς Φιλίππου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλαδέλφου. Ἀν. Antiochensium. Vaillant p. 228.

Antiochus. The twin brother of Philippus: οἱ ἀδελφοὶ οἱ κληθέντες διδύμοι chronogr. apud Eusebium. They were the sons of Τρυφῆνα: Φίλιππος ὁ τοῦ Γρυπῶ καὶ Τρυφαίνης τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἰγλίου υἱός Idem Ib. A coin of Antiochus apud Vaillant. p. 216. has the inscription βασιλεὺς Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλαδέλφου.

Demetrius Eucærus: 1. 2. βασιλεὺς Δημητρίου Φιλαμήτορος Εὐεργέτου Καλλωκόου. Frœl. p. 111. Vaillant p. 220.

Antiochus minor: βασιλεὺς Ἀντιόχου Θεοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς Νικηφόρου. Vaillant Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 100. Frœlich. p. 113.

<sup>n</sup> XL. 1.



*tranquillissimo regno potitus est; neque bello alium lacessere neque lacessitus inferre alii bellum necesse habuit.* The 18 years are repeated<sup>o</sup>: *Pompeius (Antiocho Cyziceni filio) poscenti regnum respondit, "ne volenti quidem Syriae nedum recusanti daturum se regem"* "qui octodecim annos quibus Tigranes Syriam tenuit in angulo Ciliciae latuerit." Appian<sup>p</sup> assigns to Tigranes only 14 years, and makes his occupation a forcible seizure and a conquest: ὁ Μιθριδάτειος πόλεμος—ἤρξατο συνίστασθαι, μέγιστός τε καὶ πολυτροπώτατος ἔην· πολλοῖς γενόμενος, καὶ παρατείνας ἐς ἔτη μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα· ἐν οἷς πολλὰ μὲν ἀρχαὶ Σύροις ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους ὀλιγοχρόνιοι πάμπαν ἐγένοντο.—καὶ βασιλεὺς Ἀρμενίας Τιγράνης ὁ Τιγράνους—τοῖς Σελευκίδαις ἐπιστράτευεν οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ὑπακούειν. οὐχ ὑποστάντος δ' αὐτὸν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ὁ Τιγράνης ἤρχε Συρίας τῆς μετ' Εὐφράτην—ἤρχε δὲ ὁμοῦ καὶ Κιλικίας (καὶ γὰρ ἦδε τοῖς Σελευκίδαις ὑπήκουε), Μαγαδάτην στρατηγὸν ἐπιτάξας ἅπασιν, ἐπὶ ἔτη τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα θ'. It was a forcible seizure with reference to the *Seleucidae*, although Tigranes might enter with the good-will of the people. As the termination of his reign is fixed by the victory of Lucullus to B. C. 69, the fourteen years of Appian would commence in B. C. 83, and the eighteen years of Justin in B. C. 87: which would leave eight years instead of twelve for the sons and nephew of Grypus. But the numbers of Justin and Appian may be reconciled, if we suppose that Justin inaccurately ascribed to the reign of Tigranes the whole period down to his subjection by Pompey at the close of B. C. 66. From the beginning of his reign in Syria B. C. 83 were fourteen years to his defeat by Lucullus in B. C. 69 (which ended his reign in Syria), and eighteen to the time of his surrender to Pompey in B. C. 66.<sup>r</sup> Tigranes, who had reigned 25 years in Armenia in B. C. 71<sup>s</sup>, was still living in B. C. 56<sup>t</sup>: *Hunc Cn. Pompeius regnare jussit:—qui regnat hodie et amicitiae nomen ac societatis est consecutus.* He therefore reigned in Armenia at least forty years: B. C. 96—56.

22. ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS. We have seen already<sup>u</sup> that Justin and the chronographer affirm Antiochus Eusebes, son of Cyzicenus, to have survived the reign of Tigranes, and to have returned to his kingdom after the victory of Lucullus. Appian<sup>x</sup> however ascribes to Antiochus Asiaticus, a son of Eusebes, what they ascribe to Eusebes himself: Λευκόλλου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῦ Μιθριδάτην διακόντος ἐς τὸν Τιγράνην ὑποφύγοντα ὁ Μαγαδάτης ἔειπε μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ Τιγράνη βοηθήσαν· καὶ ἐν ταῦδε παραδὸς ἐς τὴν Συρίαν Ἀντίοχος· ὁ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ἤρχε τῶν Σύρων ἐκόντων, καὶ αὐτῷ Λεύκολλος μὲν ὁ Τιγράνη πρῶτός τε πολεμήσας καὶ τῆς ἐπικτήτου γῆς αὐτὸν ἐξελάσας οὐκ ἐβόνησεν ἀρχῆς πατρώας· Πομπήϊος δὲ ὁ ἐπὶ Λευκόλλου Μιθριδάτην ἐξελὼν Τιγράνη μὲν Ἀρμενίας συνεχώρησεν ἀρχεῖν Ἀντίοχον δὲ ἐξέβαλε τῆς Σύρων ἀρχῆς.—λόγῳ μὲν ὅτι τοὺς Σελευκίδας ὑπὸ Τιγράνους ἐκπεσόντας οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν ἐπὶ Συρίας ἀρχεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ Ῥωμαίους Τιγράνην νικηκότας.—τὸν οὖν ἐκείνου [sc. τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς] τὸν ἐκ τῆς Σιλήνης αὐτῷ γενόμενον ἐν Ἀσίᾳ τε τραφέντα καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦδε Ἀσιατικὸν ἐπὶ κλην Πομπήϊος ἀφείλετο τὴν Σύρων ἀρχήν—βασιλεύσαντα ἐν ταῖς ἀσχολίαις ταῖς Πομπήϊου

<sup>o</sup> Justin. XL. 2.

<sup>p</sup> Syr. c. 48.

<sup>q</sup> He again has fourteen years for the amount c. 70.

<sup>r</sup> Freinshemius Supplem. ad Liv. LXX. c. 64. observes of the settlement of Syria by Pompey, *Id consulibus D. Silano L. Murena [B. C. 62] factum esse constat. Sed octodecim ante hos consules annis ab Tigrae occupatam fuisse Syriam Trogi mutilator locis duobus affirmat.* The settlement of Syria is examined below. But it cannot be affirmed that Justin states a period ending

with that settlement: for Tigranes, according to Justin, during those eighteen years, *tranquillissimo regno potitus est.* He intended therefore to describe the peaceable reign of Tigranes in Syria before the war with Lucullus; although he has perhaps applied to that reign a period of years which did not belong to it.

<sup>s</sup> See the Tables B. C. 71. 2.

<sup>t</sup> Cicero pro Sextio c. 27.

<sup>u</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 18.

<sup>x</sup> Syr. c. 49.

<sup>y</sup> Appian. *Ibid.* c. 70.

ἐπὶ τῷ μόνῳ ἔτος. This account of Appian is confirmed by Cicero<sup>2</sup>, who attests that the young king *Antiochus*, son of *Selenē*, was for two years at Rome, and that he passed through Sicily on his return during the government of *Verres*: *Reges Syriae regis Antiochi filios pueros scitis Romae nuper fuisse, qui venerant non propter Syriae regnum, nam id sine controversia obtinebant, ut a patre et majoribus acceperant; sed regnum Aegypti ad se et ad Selenen matrem suam pertinere arbitrabantur. Hi ipsi posteaquam temporibus Reipublicae exclusi—agere quae voluerunt non potuerunt, in Syriam in regnum patrum profecti sunt. Eorum alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Siciliam facere voluit: itaque isto praetore venit Syracusas. Verres governed Sicily for three years B. C. 73—71 inclusive<sup>3</sup>; and *Antiochus* might have passed through Syracuse during his praetorship in B. C. 73. His youth is noticed again<sup>4</sup>: *Antiochus qui animo et puerili esset et regio*<sup>5</sup>. But this *Antiochus*, son of *Selenē*, who was a boy in B. C. 73, could not be *Eusebes*, who was already grown up at the death of his father in B. C. 95. He was therefore the son of *Eusebes* described by Appian: and it appears that Justin and the chronographer have omitted to notice this young king *Antiochus*, the last of the *Seleucidae*, and have ascribed to his father what belonged to him. Josephus may be reconciled with Appian and Cicero. For it is plain from Cicero that the father of the young king *Antiochus* was already dead when he attended at Rome in B. C. 75; and Josephus relates that *Eusebes* ταχίως ἀπέθανε. Appian mentions that he was expelled by *Tigranes*, but omits to notice the manner of his death. His account, however, is consistent with Josephus: for *Antiochus Eusebes* left *Philippus* holding a part of Syria—μέρους τινός—and *Demetrius* holding Damascus; but, as *Tigranes* was invited to occupy Syria during these contests of the *Seleucidae*, *Eusebes* might be truly said to be expelled by *Tigranes*. After that occupation of Syria by *Tigranes*, *Antiochus Eusebes* might engage in the adventure in which he fell<sup>6</sup>.*

<sup>2</sup> II. in Verr. IV. 27. 28.

<sup>3</sup> See the Tables B. C. 75. 4. <sup>4</sup> Cic. Ib. c. 28.

<sup>5</sup> *Antiochus* had been almost two years at Rome: Cic. Ib. c. 30. *Rex Antiochus qui Romae ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium fere comitatu regio atque ornatus fuisset.* which would place his coming to Rome at B. C. 75 or 74. *Selenē*, who accompanied her son, was in Syria in the beginning of B. C. 69: Joseph. Ant. XIII. 16, 4. ἀγγέλλεται Τυγράνης ὁ τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεὺς ἅμα μυριάσι στρατιωτῶν πεντήκοντα ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Συρίαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἀφικόμενος.—δύρα δὲ πολλὰ πέμψουσιν αὐτῷ—πολιορκεῖν τὴν Πτολεμαῖδα· βασίλισσα γὰρ Σελήνη ἢ καὶ Κλεοπάτρα καλουμένη τῶν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ κατῆρχεν, ἣ καὶ ἐγγάγε τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας ἀπεκλείεται Τυγράνῃ.—ἄρτι δὲ τῆς Πτολεμαίδος ἐλασυνίας ἀγγέλλεται Τυγράνῃ Λεύκουλλον διέκοντα Μιθραδάτην ἐκείνου μὲν διαμαρτεῖν εἰς τοὺς Ἰβήρας ἀναφυγόντας, τὴν δὲ Ἀρμενίαν πορθήσαντα πολιορκεῖν [see the Tables B. C. 69]. Τυγράνης δὲ ταῦτα ἐπιγνὼς ἀνεχώρει τὴν ἐπ' αὐτῶν. She was soon afterwards slain by *Tigranes* at Seleucia: Strab. XVI. p. 749. Σελείκεια φρούριον τῆς Μεσοποταμίας—ἐν ᾧ τὴν Σελήνην ἐπικληθεῖσαν Κλεοπάτραν Τυγράνης ἀνέλε καθείρξας χρόνον τινα, ἤρκα τῆς Συρίας ἐξέτισεν.

<sup>6</sup> The account of Josephus is questioned by Vaillant p. 218. *Corruptus admodum videtur Jo-*

*sephi locus, aut ipse penitus errat. Antiochus enim Eusebes—superatus ad Parthos fugere coactus fuit teste Porphyrio: id confirmat Eusebius in Chronic. qui ait eum e Parthia reversum; et Appianus, qui Euseben a Tigrane regno pulsum fuisse narrat. The passages of Porphyry (the chronographer) and of Appian have been given already. Appian repeats the same account Mith. c. 105. Τυγράνης Ἀντίοχον ἐκβαλὼν τὴν Εἰλασίην προσαναγκάζειντα. Eusebius Chron. lib. II. p. 361. has the following notice: Olymp. 171. 3. Cyziceni anno 18°. Antiochus ad Parthos profugit: deinceps se Pompeio commendavit. Exin etiam Philippus a Gabinio inhibitus est. Hence Syncellus p. 292. C. Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνὸς φυγὼν εἰς Πάρθους Πομπηίῳ προέδωκεν ἑαυτόν. But Porphyry and Eusebius are themselves in error. We know from Cicero that *Antiochus Eusebes* was already dead in B. C. 75. He could not therefore apply to Pompey, who came into Asia in B. C. 66, nine years after. The chronographer, then, has mistaken the son for the father. The error of Eusebius is still greater; for he applies to the grandfather what belonged to the grandson, and supposes that *Cyzicenus*, who died in B. C. 95, sought the protection of Pompey, whose command in Asia began in B. C. 66: an anachronism of*

*Asiaticus* introduced himself into Syria in B. C. 69, when the forces of *Tigranes* were withdrawn. From that date are four years current to the close of the first campaign of *Pompey* in Asia B. C. 66, when peace was granted to *Tigranes*. During this space, according to Appian and Justin, *Antiochus* was not disturbed by *Lucullus*. The reign therefore of one year ascribed to him by Appian was exclusive of this period, and refers to the time of *Pompey's* command. He reigned more than three years before the coming of *Pompey*, and one year after it. We may therefore place this single year of his reign at B. C. 66, and its termination at B. C. 65. In that year the *Seleucidae* ceased to reign; although the final settlement of the province of Syria was not completed till two or three years afterwards<sup>c</sup>.

*Antiochus Asiaticus*, according to Appian<sup>f</sup>, was the last of the *Seleucidae*: ἡ γὰρ Συρία μέχρι μὲν ἐπ' Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐσεβῆ καὶ τὸν τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον ὑπὸ τοῖς ἐκ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικατορος ἰβασιλεύετο. and the seventeenth from *Seleucus*, who had reigned in Syria<sup>g</sup>: ὅτα μὲν ἑπτακαίδεκατον ἐκ Σελεύκου Σύρων βασιλεία· ἐξαίρω γὰρ Ἀλέξανδρόν τε καὶ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου παῖδα ὡς νόθους, καὶ τὸν δοῦλον αὐτῶν Διόδωτον. Appian enumerates eighteen including *Seleucus* himself; but he makes no mention of the four brothers of *Seleucus*, son of *Grypus*. Reckoning these, we have twenty-two who reigned in Syria; and adding *Antiochus Hierax* we obtain twenty-three as the number<sup>h</sup>.

twenty-nine years. It has been shewn that Appian (Vaillant's third witness) may be reconciled with Josephus.

<sup>e</sup> It is not easy to determine the precise period at which *Pompey* arranged the affairs of Syria. Appian Mithr. c. 106. in a passage which will be given in a future note, places this after the capture of Jerusalem: consequently in B. C. 62. And yet Appian himself Syr. 49. 50. places it before the Jewish war: Τηγρᾶν μὲν Ἀρμενίας συνεχάρησεν ἄρχην Ἀντίοχον δὲ ἐξέβαλε τῆς Σύρων ἀρχῆς, εὐδὲν ἐς Ῥωμαίους ἀμαρτάνοντα.—αὐτῷ μὲν δὴ Κιλικίας τε καὶ Συρίας—ἀμαχεῖ Ῥωμαῖοι κατέσχον· ἐν δὲ γένος ἔτι τὸ Ἰουδαίων ἐπιστάμενον ὁ Πομπήιος ἐξεῖλε κατὰ κράτος—καὶ τὴν μεγίστην πόλιν Ἱερουσόλυμα καὶ ἀγιωτάτην αὐτοῖς κατέσκαψεν. Plutarch Pomp. c. 38. 39. has the same order: αὐτὸν δὲ τις ἔρως καὶ ζῆλος εἶχε Συρίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ἐλάσαι θάλασσαν.—χειρώσαμενος δὲ δι' Ἀφρανίου τοὺς περὶ Ἀμάνην Ἀραβίας, καὶ καταβάς αὐτὸς εἰς Συρίαν [B. C. 64], ταύτην μὲν, ὡς οὐκ ἔχουσιν γησίους βασιλεῖς, ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέφηνε καὶ κτῆμα τοῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίων· τὴν δ' Ἰουδαίαν κατεστρέψατο [B. C. 63] καὶ συνέλαβεν Ἀριστίβουλον τὸν βασιλέα. *Pompey* in his first campaign B. C. 66 had left *Afranius* in command behind him: Plutarch Pomp. c. 34. καταλιπὼν φρουρὴν Ἀρμενίας Ἀφράνιον. In B. C. 65 *Afranius* is employed in Syria and Gordyene: Dio XXXVII. 5. ἐς τὴν χώραν (τὴν Γορδυηνήν) τὸν Ἀφράνιον παραχρῆμα ἔστειλε, καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἀμαχεῖ τῷ Τηγρᾶν ἔδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀφράνιος διὰ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας εἰς τὴν Συρίαν παρὰ τὰ συγκείμενα πρὸς τὸν Πάρθον κομιζόμενος ἐπληρήθη καὶ πολλὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος [B. C. 64] καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς σπανείας τῶν τροφῶν ἐκακώθη. Plutarch Pomp. c. 36. τὸν Πάρθον εἰς τὴν Γορδυηνήν ἐμβεβηκέντα—πέμψας μετ' Ἀ-

φρανίου δύναμις ἐξήλασε διωχθέντα μέχρι τῆς Ἀρβηλῆτιδος. In this year Damascus was occupied by the Romans, and the quaestor *Scaurus* is in Syria: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 2, 3. πέμπει Σκαῦρον εἰς Συρίαν Πομπήιος αὐτὸς ὃν ἐν Ἀρμενίᾳ καὶ πολέμῳ ἔτι Τηγρᾶν. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος εἰς Δαμασκὸν Λόδδιον μὲν καὶ Μέτελλον νεωστὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡρηκότας εὐρών αὐτὸς εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἡπέμπετο. Idem Bell. I. 6, 2. Σκαῦρος ὁ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός—ἐπέμψθη μὲν εἰς Συρίαν ἀπὸ Ἀρμενίας ἐπὶ Πομπηίου Μάρκου πολιορκούντος πρὸς Τηγρᾶν· παραγινόμενος δὲ εἰς Δαμασκὸν ἐαλακυῖαν προσφάτως ἐπὶ Μετέλλου καὶ Λόδδου—ἡπέμπετο. Syria therefore was occupied by the forces of *Pompey* in B. C. 65, which consists with the account of Appian that after one year—ἐν μόνῳ ἔτος—*Antiochus* ceased to reign. In B. C. 64 *Pompey* is himself in Syria: see the Tables. The final settlement of the province might be gradual, during the presence of *Pompey* there B. C. 64—62; partly before the Jewish war and partly after it. *Pompey* at his departure in B. C. 62 left *Scaurus* in the government: Appian. Syr. c. 51. Συρίας δ' εὐθὺς ὁ Πομπήιος Σκαῦρον τὴν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις αὐτῷ γενόμενον ταμίαν ἔταξεν ἡγεῖσθαι· καὶ ἡ βουλὴ Φίλιππον ἐπὶ Σκαύρῳ τὸν Μάρκιον καὶ Μάρκελλον Λέντιον ἐπὶ τῷ Φίλιππῳ.—ἀλλὰ τῶνδε μὲν ἐκατέρω διετὴς ἐτέρωθεν χρόνος. After these, proconsuls were sent, of whom *Gabinus* was the first: πρῶτος ἐκ τῶνδε ἐπέμψθη Γαβίνιος μετὰ στρατιᾶς Appian. Ibid. *Philippus* therefore and *Lentulus* governed Syria each two years (not each one year, as *Norisius* ad Cen. Pisan. p. 223. supposes), and filled the interval B. C. 61—58 till the arrival of *Gabinus*.

<sup>f</sup> Civ. V. 10.

<sup>g</sup> Idem Syr. c. 70.

<sup>h</sup> Frœlich prolegom. p. 69, &c. contends that *Antiochus Asiaticus* afterwards reigned in Comma-



genē: Vaillant p. 237. had held the same opinion, but without assigning any reasons. Frœlich supports his opinion by arguments to the following effect: *Mihi quidem Antiochum Pii filium eundem Syriaco regno finem et Commageno initium dedisse propemodum certum videtur.* 1°. *Commageni regis Antiochi nulla fit mentio ante tempus quo Lucullus "regem Commagenæ Antiochum in fidem recepit:" Dio XXXV.* 2°. *Justinus hæc habet XL. 2. "Rex Syriæ Antiochus Cyziceni [corrigere Pii] filius "a Lucullo appellatus" &c. Hic sane idem a Di-one et Justino rex Antiochus appellari videtur. Appianus in Syriacis Asiaticum a Pompeio regno Syriæ orbatum scribit. Idem in Mithridaticis Antiochum Commagenum a Pompeio bello impetitum perhibet, donec et is in amicitiam receptus sit. Antiochum vero in Commagene fuisse colligo 1°. quia apud Justinum obijcitur Antiocho cum in angulo Ciliciæ latuisse.* 2°. *Strabo XVI. p. 1086. "Se-leuciae castellum quod a Pompeio Commagenæ "regno adscriptum est, in quo Selenen Tigranes "occidit conclusam aliquamdiu postquam Syria "excidisset." Nam Josepho XIII. teste cepit Ti-granes Ptolemaïdem et Selenen Seleuciam insecutus est. Cum igitur certum sit Selenen Seleuciam tenuisse, atque in Ciliciæ angulo Antiochum ejus filium egisse, quin Commagenen quoque obtinuerit, aut saltem illic diversatus sit, negari nequit. Neque iisdem temporibus novum aliquem Commagenes regem Antiochum fingere fas est, cum Commagene constanter ad Syriæ regnum pertinuerit. Porro vel ex ipso Appiano in Mithrid. unus tantum Antiochus rex de quo Pompeius gloriari posset fuisse demonstratur: nam triumphum Pompeii narrans Appianus titulum profert quo descripta singulorum regum subactorum nomina recensentur: unus illic Antiochus Commagenus legitur: tamen certum est Antiochum Pii filium se Pompeio dedisse eodem Appiano teste: idem ergo est. Denique Antiochum Asiaticum primum Commagenes regem fuisse ostendit numisma Commagenorum regis Antiochi Epiphanis, in quo numismate cum ancora signata sit, proprium Seleucidarum signum, e stirpe Seleucidarum fuisse Antiochos Commagenos comprobatur: neque alium Antiochum Seleucidam fingere licet regni Commageni auctorem.* The passage of Dio XXXV. 2. determines nothing: *Λούκυλλος [B. C. 69]—τὸν τῆς Κομμαγενῆς βασιλῆα Ἀντίχον—καὶ τὸν Ἀράβιον ὑπόδοτον Ἀλχανδάνιον ἄλλους τε ἐπικηρικευσαμένους οἱ ἐδίξασα.* Appian Mithr. c. 106. plainly distinguishes between the two: *ὁ Πομπήϊος καὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ὑπερβλῶν [B. C. 64] ἐπολέμησεν Ἀντίχῳ τῷ Κομμαγενῷ ἕως ἐς φιλίαν ὃ Ἀντίχος αὐτῷ συνῆλθεν ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ Δαρσίῳ τῷ Μήδῳ μέχρις ἵφουγεν, εἴτε Ἀντίχῳ συμμαχῶν εἴτε Τυγράτῃ πρότερον. ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ Ἀραβί τοῖς Ναβαταίοις—καὶ Ἰουδαίοις—ἕως εἶδεν Ἱεροσόλυμα τὴν ἀγνωστάτην αὐτοῖς πόλιν [Dec. B. C. 63]. καὶ Κιλικίας δὲ ὅσα εὖπω Ῥωμαίοις ἐπῆκουε, καὶ τὴν Ἀλ-*

*λὴν Συρίαν—ἰπιδὸν ἄμαχῃ Ῥωμαίῳ καθίστατο [B. C. 62].* ἔγκλημα μὲν οὐδὲν ἔχων ἐς Ἀντίχον τὸν Εἰσεβῆς, παρόντα καὶ διέμενον ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς πατρῆας, ἡγούμενος δὲ Τυγράτῃ τὸν κρατήσαντα τοῦ Ἀντιόχου τῆς γῆς ἀπελάσας, Ῥωμαίοις αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸδε προσεκτῆσθαι. Here Ἀντίχος ὁ Εἰσεβῆς is plainly a different person from Ἀντίχος ὁ Κομμαγενῆς, who is named just before in the same sentence: and besides *Antiochus Commagenus* had carried on war against Pompey, but *Antiochus ὁ Εἰσεβῆς* had given him no cause of complaint. Moreover, Appian, in the passages quoted in the text, affirms *Asiaticus* to have been the last of his race who reigned in Syria, and whose reign was terminated by Pompey; but, if this *Antiochus* and his descendants had reigned in Commagenē for 136 years after that period, it is not likely that this fact would have been passed by Appian in silence. The testimony of Justin (who has doubtless mistaken the son for the father, *Asiaticus* for *Pius*) merely asserts that *Antiochus* remained inactive in Cilicia during the reign of Tigranes. No mention is made of Commagenē; and Cilicia, from its position, was a safer place of refuge. The other arguments of Frœlich are not cogent. *Antiochus Commagenus* alone is named in the title of Pompey's triumph apud Appian. Mithr. c. 117. because this *Antiochus* alone carried on war against him, and that title recites only those whom Pompey had conquered in war. The province of Commagenē had belonged to the Syrian kingdom in its prosperous times; but in the civil wars of Grypus and his brother, and in the disorders which followed, this kingdom had lost much of its authority: many cities had gradually acquired independence; and this might have occurred in the case of Commagenē.

*Antiochus Commagenus* is mentioned without any hint from any writer that he was of the race of the *Seleucidae*. Cicero Ep. Fam. XV. 1 [B. C. 51]. *Regis Antiochi Commageni legati.* Cæsar B. Civ. III. 5 [B. C. 49]. *cc (equites) ex Syria a Commageno Antiocho, cui magna præmia Pompeius tribuit, missi erant.* Referred to by Appian Civ. II. 49. *Κομμαγενῶν ἐπ' Ἀντιόχῳ πεμφθέντες.* He is mentioned again in B. C. 38 (see the Tables): when he opposed *Antony*. It will be observed that *Antiochus Asiaticus* was an unwarlike character, afraid of asserting his rights against *Tigranes*, and held in contempt by *Pompey* on that account; but *Commagenus* was a warlike prince, whom *Pompey* honoured, who contended with the Romans commanded by *Pompey*, and defended himself against *Antony* with success.

*Antiochus* was dead or removed before B.C. 31, when βασιλεῖς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ συνεμάχοντο (Ἀντιόχῳ)—Κομμαγενῆς Μιθριδάτης Plutarch. Anton. c. 61. The brother of this *Mithridates* was put to death by *Augustus* in B. C. 29: Dio LII. 43. τὸν Ἀντίχον τὸν

SELEUCUS CYBIOSACTES is mentioned by Dio<sup>1</sup>: ἤρχε τότε [B. C. 55] τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη—Σέλευκον δὲ τινα, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους τοῦ ποτε ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ἀνθίσαντος ὄντα, μεταπέμψασα ἄνδρα τε ἐπεγράψατο καὶ κοινανὸν τῆς βασιλείας—ἐποίησατο. ὡς δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐν οὐδενὸς μοίρᾳ ὧν ἐπαῖτο, τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν and by Strabo<sup>2</sup>: τῇ κατασταθείσῃ (sc. Βερενίκη) μεταπέμψαντο ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Συρίας Κυβισάκην τινα, προσποιητάμενον τοῦ γένους εἶναι τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλείων. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἀπιστραγγάλισεν ἡ βασίλισσα οὐ φέρουσα τὸ βάναισον αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον.

Κομμαγενὴν μεταπέμψατο, ὅτι τινὰ πρὸς βεντὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ διαφόρου οἱ ὄντες σταλείντα ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην Ἰδαλοφύησε, καὶ—καταψήφισθέντα ἀπέκτεινε. Fabricius ad Dion. p. 79. p. 694. supposes this Antiochus to be the king appointed by Pompey: but this is refuted by the testimony of Plutarch. Another Mithridates was made king of Commagenē in B. C. 20: Dio LIV. 9. ὁ Ἀγριππῆς—Μιθριδάτη τινὶ τῆς Κομμαγενῆς, ἐπειδὴ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῆς ἀπέκτεινεν, καίτοι παύλας ἔτ' ἔστι, ἐπέτρεψε. Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. p. 127. from this passage establishes that Mithridates I. who was present at Actium, was slain by his brother Antiochus, and that this Antiochus was king: Mithridatem insidiis circumventum Antiochus frater sustulit ac Commagenem occupavit. Verum ad Augustum postea reus delatus ac Romam evocatus ac convictus quod missum a rege Mithridate legatum in urbem occidisset, capitis damnatus interiit. Cum postea Augustus in Syriam advenisset, ut scribit Dio lib. 50. [imo 54] "Mithridati cuidam" &c. —Ita diserte Dio Antiochum Romæ damnatum regem Commagenes appellat. This, however, is not to be collected from Dio. Mithridates was still king when he sent the ambassador; and the ambassador was assassinated during the lifetime of Mithridates. For that act Antiochus was summoned to Rome and executed. No opportunity, then, seems to be left for the usurpation. And if he had assassinated Mithridates, he would have been charged at Rome with the murder of the king rather than with the murder of the ambassador. And besides the interpretation of Norisius supposes an interval of nine years [B. C. 29—20] without a king in Commagenē. It remains therefore obscure what king is intended by Dio LIV. 9. and who was the father of Mithridates II. From the expression Μιθ. τινά it seems implied that he was not the son of Mithridates I. Tacitus Ann. II. 42. mentions the death of Antiochus king of Commagenē in A. D. 17. It would seem therefore that the space of thirty-seven years [B. C. 20—A. D. 17] was occupied by the reigns of Mithridates II. who became king in his minority, and of this Antiochus. After his death, Commagenē was a Roman province: Tacit. Ann. II. 56. for twenty years A. D. 18—38; till in A. D. 38 Antiochus Epiphanes was appointed by Caligula: Dio LIX. 8. Ἀντίχῳ τοῦ Ἀντίχου τῆς Κομμαγενῆς ἢ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἔσχε—δοῖς. Fabricius ad locum

supposes him to be the son of that Antiochus who was put to death by Augustus: Antiochi hujus pater, quem Augustus interfecit. An opinion which is refuted by dates: for Antiochus Epiphanes began to reign sixty-seven years, and was still living in A. D. 72, 101 years, after that Antiochus had been put to death. He was therefore the son of Antiochus whose death is recorded by Tacitus, and succeeded his father after an interval of twenty years. Antiochus Epiphanes was deposed by Caligula, and reappointed by Claudius in A. D. 41: Dio LX. 8. In A. D. 43 his son, also named Epiphanes, was betrothed to Drusilla the daughter of Agrippa: Joseph. Ant. XIX. 9, 1. ἡ δὲ Δρυσίλλα καθυμελόγητο—Ἐπιφανῆ, τοῦ δὲ τῆς Κομμαγενῆς βασιλέως Ἀντίχου υἱὸς ἦν ὁ υἱός. This king is mentioned in A. D. 54 by Tacitus Ann. XIII. 7. In A. D. 70 he assisted Titus in the siege of Jerusalem: Joseph. Bell. V. 11, 3. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς Ἀντίχου παῖς—εὐδαιμονῆσαι γὰρ μάλιστα τῶν ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίων βασιλέων τὸν Κομμαγενὴν συνέβη πρὶν γεσθῆναι μεταβολῆς. ἀπέφηνε δὲ κακῆτος ἐπὶ γῆρας.—ἀλλ' ὁ γὰρ παῖς ἀκμάζοντες αὐτοῦ τρικαῦτα παρὸν κ. τ. λ. This passage does not imply that the king himself was present at the siege, as Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 128. appears to understand it. Antiochus was now in old age; and ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς Ἀντίχου will here express the king's son. Two years after, in the fourth year of Vespasian A. D. 72, he was deposed by Vespasian: Joseph. Bell. VII. 7, 1. and resided with his sons Epiphanes and Callinicus at Rome: Ibid. §. 2, 3. His deposition happened thirty-four years after his first appointment by Caligula, fifty-five years after the death of his father, and 141 years after the first Antiochus had negotiated with Lucullus.

A coin is given by Noris. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 129. βασιλεὺς μεγ. Ἀντίχου Ἐπι. Κομμαγενῆς. in which the anchor does not appear. This symbol therefore was not invariably used. If it sometimes appeared upon his coins, we may perhaps ascribe this mark to flattery, and not consider it as a proof of descent from the Seleucidae, upon which historians are silent. Nor is it even clearly attested, in the accounts which remain, that this last king of Commagenē was descended from Antiochus who reigned in the time of Lucullus.

<sup>1</sup> XXXIX. 57.

<sup>2</sup> XVII. p. 796. Idem Ibid. p. 794. ὁ Κόακκος καὶ Παρέισακος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος.



Cicero<sup>1</sup> intimates two sons of *Selenē* at Rome in B. C. 75: *Reges pueros*. But of this brother of *Asiaticus* we hear no more. Vaillant<sup>m</sup> and Grævius<sup>n</sup> suppose *Cybiosactes* to be this brother, referred to by Cicero. But of this we have no proof. *Seleucus* or *Ptolemy Cybiosactes* is called a pretender by Strabo, and is unnoticed by Appian. This *Seleucus*, therefore, together with the pretender *Zebina*, (whom Appian also omits,) may be excluded from the list of the *Seleucidæ*.

*Pompey* terminated the reign of the *Seleucidæ* in the 247th year, which commenced in the autumn of B. C. 66. In the Greek fragments of Scaliger the period assigned is 239 years: ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἔτη σλθ'. In the Armenian copy no numbers are given. Eusebius himself<sup>o</sup> places the end of the Syrian monarchy at the 171st Olympiad and the 220th year of the era. The numbers of Appian appear to be corrupted P.

<sup>1</sup> II. in Verr. IV. 27.

<sup>m</sup> P. 233.

<sup>n</sup> Ad Ciceron. l. c.

<sup>o</sup> In the Canon lib. II. p. 361. he gives two years to *Philippus*, which terminate Ol. 172. 1. with the observation *Syriæ regnum huc usque protractum desinit*. In the Table of Reigns p. 260. *Philippus annis II. Hi capto initio ab Ol. 117 [B. C. 312] desiverunt Ol. 171 [Ol. 171. 4=A. S. 220. B. C. 94.]* But according to Eusebius ad Ol. 171. 3. *Philippus a Gabinio inhibitus est*, *Philippus*, though in a private station, survived to the time of *Gabinus*, who commanded in Syria in B. C. 57.

<sup>p</sup> Syr. c. 70. ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τῶν Σελευκιδῶν ἐς ἰβδομήκοντα ἐπὶ διακοσίαις ἑνιαυτοῖς διέκετο καὶ εἴ τις ἐπισκοπῇ τὸν ἐς Ῥωμαίους χρόνον ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου, προσθετίει ἐπὶ ταῖς διακοσίαις ἰβδομήκοντα ἔτισι τὰ Τυγράνων τεσσαρσκαίδεκα. *Pro ἰβδομήκοντα utrinque forsan legendum τριάκοντα*. Schw. According to this correction, Appian would compute 230 years to B. C. 83, when *Tigranes* entered upon Syria, and 244 years to B. C. 69, when *Lucullus* conquered him. These numbers are nearly exact. The 230th year commenced in autumn B. C. 83.

Coins of *Antiochus Asiaticus*:

1. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλοπάτορος Καλλιόκου. Vaillant p. 239.

2. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Διονύσου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλοπάτορος Καλλιόκου. Frœl. p. 121. Josephus Ant. XIII. 15, 1. gives the name of Διονύσου to *Antiochus*, the fifth son of *Grypus*. Frœlich p. 121. rejects this account of Josephus: *Josephus alias quoque a veris cognominibus aberravit, et tituli modo expositi potius Antiocho Asiatico conveniunt. Igitur a Josephi sententia discedendum duxi. Accedit Mosis Chorenensis testimonium II. 13. qui Selenes filium Dionysium appellat. Malela quoque Dionysium hunc Antiochum nominat.*

It may be collected that Malela gave this name to the last *Antiochus*. In the account in Malel. p. 266. of *Antiochus Evergetes* we may trace *Antiochus Sidetes*, who appears in Malela under his proper title *Evergetes*. Malela has confounded

the two brothers *Demetrius* and *Sidetes*, and has ascribed to one the acts of both. He then proceeds, Ibid. μετὰ δὲ Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐεργέτην ἐβασίλευσαν ἐκ τοῦ γένους αὐτῶν ἄλλαι θ' βασιλεῖς ἕως τῆς βασιλείας Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Διονύκου, τοῦ λεπτῷ, τοῦ πατρὸς Κλεοπάτρας καὶ Ἀντιοχίδος. This number is near the truth. *Seleucus*, *Grypus*, *Cyzicenus*, and *Eusebes*, with the five sons of *Grypus*, (*Alexander Zebina* being omitted,) will make nine of this race between *Antiochus Evergetes* and *Antiochus Asiaticus*. In Malel. p. 270. *Dionysus* appears again: τῷ δὲ πεντηκαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει τοῦ προσηρμένου Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Διονύκου βασιλείας τῆς Συρίας, τοῦ λεπτῷ, Τυγράνης τις βασιλεὺς Ἀρμενίων ἐλθὼν ἐπολέμησε τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀντίοχῳ κ. τ. λ. where he seems confounded with his father *Eusebes*. In p. 271. *Dionysus* applies to *Pompey*: Ἀντίοχος δὲ ὁ Διονύκου βασιλεὺς ἀκούσας τὴν τοῦ Τυγράνου τοῦ Ἀρμενίων βασιλέως ἀτύλειαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Πομπηίου Μάγνου κατ' αὐτοῦ νίκην, ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸν Πομπηίον προσέειπεν αὐτῷ αἰτήσας ἀναδοῦναι αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ. In what follows Malela again departs from the truth of history: ὅστις Πομπηίῳ παρακληθεὶς ἀνέδωκεν αὐτῷ πάλιν τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Συρίας καὶ τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ πάντα ὅσα κατείχε προῖν ὁ αὐτὸς Ἀντίοχος. He concludes the account of *Dionysus* in this manner: ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος ὁ Διονύκου μέλλων τελευτᾶν κατέδωκε πάντα τὰ ἐπ' αὐτὸν Ῥωμαίῳ—μετὰ οὖν τὴν τελευτὴν Ἀντίοχου τοῦ βασιλέως γέγονεν ἡ Ἀντιόχεια ἡ μεγάλη ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίῳ, κ. τ. λ.—ἐβασίλευσαν οὖν Ἀντιοχείας τῆς μεγάλης ἦτοι τῆς Συρίας καὶ Κιλικίας καὶ ἄλλων χώρων οἱ Μακεδόνες ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἕως οὗ ἐβίθη Ῥωμαίῳ ἡ βασιλεία ἔτη σξγ'. If we may trust the numbers of so inaccurate an author, we might conjecture that *Antiochus Asiaticus* lived, like *Philippus*, many years in a private station, and died sixteen years after his deposition, in B. C. 44, the 263rd year of the era.

We may observe in the coins of the *Seleucidæ* the gradual assumption of sounding epithets. The coins of the great *Seleucus* apud Vaillant p. 18—20. bear the simple inscription βασιλεὺς Σελεύκου, but in proportion as the power of these kings declined their pompous titles are multiplied.

The annexed Table gives a short view of the dates which have been explained in the preceding account. The first series of dates will exhibit those of the chronographer: the second, those in the Canon of Eusebius: the third will shew the actual or probable date of each reign, and of some material facts, together with the Olympic year and the year of the era upon which that date would fall.

	1.		2.		3.		
	y.	began. ended.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	A. S. B. C.
<i>Seleucus Nicator</i> .....	32.	Ol. 117. 1 — 124. 4.	32.	117. 2. 4	32.	117. 1.	Oct. 312.
<i>Antiochus Soter</i> .....	19.	125. 1 — 129. 3.	19.	125. 2. 4	19.	124. 4.	32. Jan. 280.
<i>Antiochus Theus</i> .....	15.	129. 4 — (133. 2.)	15.	130. 1.	15.	129. 3.	51. (Jan.) 261.
<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> .....	21. (20)	133. 3 — 138. 2.	20.	133. 4.	20.	133. 2.	66. (Jan.) 246.
<i>Seleucus Ceraunus</i> .....	3.	(138. 3) — 139. 1.	3.	138. 4.	3.	138. 3.	86. (Aug.) 226.
<i>Antiochus Magnus</i> .....	36.	139. 2 — 148. 2.	36.	139. 3.	36.	139. 2.	89. (Aug.) 223.
<i>Seleucus Philopator</i> .....	12.	148. 3 — (151. 2.)	12.	148. 3.	12.	148. 2.	126. (Oct.) 187.
<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> .....	11.	151. 3 — 154. 1.	11.	151. 3.	11.	151. 2.	137.* (Aug.) 175.
<i>Antiochus Eupator</i> .....	(2)	(154. 2 — 154. 3.)	2.	154. 2.	2.	154. 1.	149. (Dec.) 164.
<i>Demetrius Soter</i> .....	12.	154. 4 — (157. 3.)	12.	154. 4.	12.	154. 3.	151. (Nov.) 162.
<i>Alexander Balas</i> .....	5.	(157. 3 — 158. 3.)	10.	157. 4.	5.	157. 3.	162. (Aug.) 150.
<i>Demetrius Nicator comes from Crete</i> .....						158. 1.	165. 148.
<i>Demetrius Nicator (Antiochus and Trypho)</i> .....						158. 3.	167. Nov. 146.
<i>Antiochus murdered by Trypho</i> .....						159. 2.	170. Feb. 142.
<i>Grant of Demetrius to the Jews</i> .....						159. 2.	170.* 142.
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> .....	3.	160. 1 — (160. 3.)	3.	160. 2.			
<i>Demetrius marches into Upper Asia</i> .....		160. 2.				159. 4.	172. 140.
<i>Death of Trypho</i> .....						160. 2.	174. (Nov.) 139.
<i>Captivity of Demetrius</i> .....		160. 3.				160. 3.	175. (Nov.) 138.
<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> .....	9.	160. 4 — 162. 4.	9.	161. 1.	9.	160. 3.	175. (Feb.) 137.
<i>invades Judæa</i> .....		162. 2.				161. 2.	178. (Feb.) 134.
<i>grants peace to the Jews</i> .....						161. 4.	180. (Oct.) 133.
<i>his Parthian war</i> .....						162. 3.	183. May 129.
<i>Demetrius returns from captivity</i> .....						162. 4.	184. (Oct.) 129.
<i>death of Sidetes</i> .....		162. 4.				162. 4.	184. Feb. 124.
<i>Demetrius Nicator again</i> .....	4.	(163. 1 — 163. 4.)	4.	163. 2.			Feb. 128.
<i>death of Demetrius</i> .....						163. 3.	187. Feb. 125.
<i>Antiochus Grypus</i> .....						163. 4.	187. (Aug.) 125.
<i>death of Zehna</i> .....						164. 2.	190. (Nov.) 123.
<i>reign of Grypus</i> .....	11.	164. 2 — 166. 4.	12.	164. 2.	11.	164. 2.	190. (Nov.) 123.
<i>death of Cleopatra</i> .....						164. 4.	192. 121.
<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> .....						166. 3.	199. 114.
<i>Grypus withdraws to Aspendus</i> .....		166. 4.				166. 4.	(199) (Aug.) 113.
<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus alone</i> .....	1.	167. 1.	18.	167. 2.	1.	166. 4.	200. 111.
<i>Grypus and Cyzicenus</i> .....	15.	167. 2 — 170. 4.			15.	167. 1.	201. 96.
<i>death of Grypus</i> .....		170. 4.				170. 4.	216. 96.
<i>Cyzicenus alone</i> .....	1.	171. 1.			1.	170. 4.	216. 95.
<i>death of Cyzicenus</i> .....		171. 1.				171. 1.	217. 83.
<i>Antiochus Eusebes and Philippus</i> .....		171. 3.					
<i>Philippus</i> .....	2.		2.	171. 4.			
<i>[end of the Seleucidæ]</i> .....				172. 1.]			
<i>Tigranes</i> .....					14.	174. 1.	229. 75.
<i>Antiochus Asiaticus goes to Rome</i> .....							
<i>Tigranes expelled by Lucullus</i> .....						177. 3.	243. 69.
<i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i> .....					4.	177. 3.	243. 69.
<i>expelled by Pompey</i> .....						178. 3.	247. 65.
<i>final settlement of Syria</i> .....						179. 2.	250. 62.
<i>Philippus still living</i> .....						180. 3.	255. 57.
<i>death of Asiaticus</i> .....						182. 3.	263. cir. 49.

\* These are the numbers of the Armenian copy. It has been shewn already p. 302. note \*. that the Olympic years in the version of Hieronymus apud Scal. are each one year higher: 32<sup>r</sup>. 117. 1. 19<sup>r</sup>.

125. 1. &c.

\* The mark affixed to these two numbers will be explained at the conclusion of the next chapter.

## IV.

## MACEDONIAN MONTHS.

THE Macedonian months, which were adopted by the Syro-Macedonian cities and generally by the Greek cities of Asia, after the time of *Alexander*, were lunar till the reformation of the Roman Calendar by *Cæsar*, of which an account has been given in the Tables<sup>a</sup>. After that reformation the Greek cities of Asia, which had then become subject to the Roman empire, gradually adopted the Julian year. But although they followed the Romans in computing by the solar Julian year of 365<sup>d</sup>. 6<sup>h</sup>. instead of the lunar, yet they made no alteration in the season at which their year began, or in the order of the months. They continued to date the beginning of the year from the autumn, some cities computing from the autumnal equinox itself, others a little later. During the whole reign, however, of the *Seleucidæ* the lunar months were used by the Syrian cities, and were adjusted to the solar year by the same expedients as the Attic, which have been described in the former volume.

Usher<sup>b</sup> supposed that the solar year was introduced into the Macedonian Calendar between the 108th and 111th Olympiads. Having quoted a letter of *Philip* which Demosthenes has preserved, and compared it with *Ælian* and *Plutarch*, he founds upon these passages the following proposition<sup>c</sup>: *In Alexandri vita docet Plutarchus Macedonas Loum mensem appellavisse Hecatombaonem; menseque Dæzio superatas ad Granicum fuisse Persarum copias; quod mense Thargelione factum confirmat idem in Camillo. Mensis vero Thargelionis die sexto pugnam illam commissam fuisse ex Ælian. V. H. II. 25. colligimus<sup>d</sup>. Ex quibus inter se collatis liquet in Philippi quidem literis Loum Macedonicum Boëdromioni Attico respondisse [in B. C. 338], succedente vero tempore [in B. C. 334] Macedonicum Loum in Hecatombaonem ac Dæzium in Thargelionem incurrisse; et, quod inde consequens est, in universi anni dispositione hanc inter priores et posteriores menses intercessisse differentiam.*

<i>Lunares Attici.</i>	<i>Lunares Vett. Macedonici.</i>	<i>Lunares novi Macedonici.</i>	
<i>Pyanepsion</i> .....	<i>Gorpiæus</i> .....	<i>Dius</i>	} <i>autumnales</i>
<i>Mamacterion</i> .....	<i>Hyperberetaus</i> .....	<i>Apellæus</i>	
<i>Posideon</i> .....	<i>Dius</i> .....	<i>Audynæus</i>	
<i>Gamelion</i> .....	<i>Apellæus</i> .....	<i>Peritius</i>	} <i>brumales</i>
<i>Anthesterion</i> .....	<i>Audynæus</i> .....	<i>Dystrus</i>	
<i>Elaphebolion</i> .....	<i>Peritius</i> .....	<i>Xanthicus</i>	
<i>Munychion</i> .....	<i>Dystrus</i> .....	<i>Artemisius</i>	} <i>vernales</i>
<i>Thargelion</i> .....	<i>Xanthicus</i> .....	<i>Dæsius</i>	
<i>Sciophorion</i> .....	<i>Artemisius</i> .....	<i>Panemus</i>	
<i>Hecatombaon</i> .....	<i>Dæsius</i> .....	<i>Loüs</i>	} <i>æstivi</i>
<i>Metagitnion</i> .....	<i>Panemus</i> .....	<i>Gorpiæus</i>	
<i>Boëdromion</i> .....	<i>Loüs</i> .....	<i>Hyperberetaus</i>	

<sup>a</sup> B. C. 46. 2.<sup>b</sup> *De Macedonum et Asianorum anno Solari.*<sup>c</sup> *Cap. 1.*<sup>d</sup> The passages of *Plutarch* and *Ælian* will be found in the former volume p. 229. note <sup>r</sup>.

He determines that between B. C. 338 and B. C. 334 *Macedones lunares suos menses in solares commutarunt* <sup>e</sup>.

The position of Usher is not tenable. It is founded upon a single text of Demosthenes, in which there is reason to suspect that the name of the month has been corrupted <sup>f</sup>. Moreover, Dodwell <sup>g</sup> has shewn that the lunar year was in use after the period assigned by Usher. And an additional proof of this may be gathered from the customs of Antioch; where St. Chrysostom <sup>h</sup> censures a pagan celebration τῆς νευμηρίας, of the first new moon of the new year: νομίζουσιν εἰ τὴν νευμηρίαν τοῦ μηνὸς τούτου μεθ' ἡδόνης καὶ εὐφροσύνης ἐπιτελεῖσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἅπαντα τοιοῦτον ἔχειν τὸν ἑνιαυτόν. This festival must have been established when their year was computed to begin from a new moon, consequently when the year was lunar; for after the introduction of the solar year, when the beginning of the year was fixed to a stated day, the beginning of the year would be no longer marked by a new moon. But if the lunar year was once in use at Antioch, it was in use after the death of *Alexander*; for Antioch was founded by *Seleucus* in the 12th year of his reign, in the beginning of B. C. 300.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>e</sup> Usher cap. 5. repeats his conclusion that a solar year, intercalated every fourth year, began at Ol. 110. 4. B. C. 337; and that from Sept. 24. B. C. 337. a solar year like the Julian was in use: *Hinc primam Macedonici et Asiani nostri anni tetraeteridem deducendam esse*.

<sup>f</sup> In the former volume p. 290. it has been shewn that the emendation of Corsini, who substitutes *Hecatombæon* for *Boëdromion*, is confirmed by historical facts.

<sup>g</sup> Corsini, who refutes the opinion of Usher, ascribes the same opinion to Norisius: *Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 460. Dodwellus pluribus veterum testimoniis contra Usserium ipsum ac Norisium ostendit quod solares menses simulque Juliani anni forma longe post Julii Caesaris ætatem a Macedonibus adhiberi cæperunt*. But Norisius agrees with Corsini in rejecting the opinion of Usher: *de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 6. Usserius scribit Macedones inter Ol. 108. 2. 111. 2. lunares suos menses in solares commutasse ita ut annum ex 365 diebus ac quadrante admiserint. Hac tamen dierum in mensibus Macedonum dispositio 300 fere annis ab obitu Alexandri a Macedonibus Asiam incolentibus post receptam anni Juliani formam inducta fuit*. He proceeds p. 6—8. to produce arguments against Usher. Dodwell *de Cyclis IX. p. 377—381. 390—394.* argues against the theory of Usher: Corsini himself successfully refutes it *Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 140—145. tom. II. p. 460*.

<sup>h</sup> Chrysost. tom. V. p. 356. 17. ed. Savil.

<sup>i</sup> Euseb. Chron. p. 349. Ol. 119. 2. *Seleucus Antiochiam, Laodiceam, Apameam, Edessam, Beroam, et Pellam, condidit: Antiochiam tamen duodecimo regni sui anno extruxit*. Malela p. 253—255. gives the month: ὁ δὲ Νικάτωρ Σέλευκος εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν νίκην Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Πωλυμόχου βουλόμενος κτίσαι πόλεις διαφόρους ἤρξατο κτίζειν πρῶτον εἰς τὴν πάλαν τῆς Συρίας.—τῇ δὲ γ' τοῦ Εὐαθικοῦ μηνὸς ἦλθε θυ-

σιάσαι εἰς τὸ ὄρος τὸ Κάσιον Διὶ Κασίῳ—καὶ περιχαράξας τὰ τεῖχη εὐθὺς ἔβαλε θεμελίους, καλέσας αὐτὴν Σελεύκειαν πόλιν εἰς ἴδιον ἵκεν.—καὶ ἐν τῇ πεδιάδι τοῦ αἰλῶνος κατέναντι τοῦ ὄρους, πλησίον τοῦ Δράκοντος ποταμοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου τοῦ μετακληθέντος Ὀρόντου, ὅπου ἦν ἡ κόμη ἢ καλουμένη Βωττία ἄντικρυς τῆς Ἰουπόλεως, ἐκεῖ διαχάραξεν τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ τεύχους, θυσιάσας δὲ Ἀμφιόνοιο ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ τελεστοῦ—μὲν Ἀρτεμισίῳ τῷ καὶ Μαίῳ κβ', ὅρμ ἡμερῶν α', τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντος, καλέσας αὐτὴν Ἀντιόχειαν εἰς ἵκεν τοῦ ἰδίου αὐτοῦ νιοῦ. Eusebius and Malela agree. *Antigonus* was defeated in August B. C. 301, towards the close of the eleventh year of *Seleucus*; who proceeded to found these cities in *Xanthicus* and *Artemisius* of the twelfth year, between March and May of B. C. 300. Norisius *de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 150.* places the foundation of Antioch *anno primo Olympiadis CXX.* which is one Olympic year too low. March and May B. C. 300 fell within the fourth year of Ol. 119. Strabo XVI. p. 749. enumerates four of the cities founded by *Seleucus*: Ἀντιόχεια ἢ ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ καὶ Σελεύχεια ἢ ἐν Πυρίᾳ, καὶ Ἀπάμεια δὲ καὶ Λαοδικεία· αἵ τε καὶ ἐλέγοντο ἀλλήλων ἀδελφαὶ διὰ τὴν ἰσότην, Σελεύκῳ τοῦ Νικάτορος κτίσματα. ἢ μὲν οὖν μεγίστη τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκπόνησις, ἢ δ' ἐρυμνοτάτη, αὐτοῦ. αἱ δ' ἄλλαι, ἢ μὲν Ἀπάμεια τῆς γυναίκος αὐτοῦ Ἀπάμας, ἢ δὲ Λαοδικεία τῆς μητρός. According to Tzetzes *Chil. VII. 175.* he founded seventy-four towns besides Antioch. Appian *Syr. c. 57.* names fifty-nine cities: πόλεις δὲ ᾤκισεν ἐπὶ τὸ μῆκος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἑλθὼς, ἐκκαίδεκα μὲν Ἀντιόχειας ἐπὶ τῷ πατρί· πέντε δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ μητρὶ Λαοδικείας· ἐντὶ δ' ἐκπονήσεως ἑαυτοῦ τέσσαρας δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς γυναῖδι, τρεῖς Ἀπαμείας καὶ Στρατονίκειαν μίαν.—τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἢ Μακεδονίας ἀνέμαζεν, ἢ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ ἑαυτοῦ τισὶν ἢ ἐς τιμὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως. Steph. *Byz. v.* Ἀντιόχεια, enumerates only fourteen Antiochs; and this number is in Eustath. *ad Dionys. 918.* His expression, however, is indefinite: εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀντιόχεια



The order of the Macedonian months may be gathered from Josephus and Suidas, who compare them with the Hebrew and Roman months; but with this difference, that Josephus compares them with lunar months, and Suidas with those of the Julian year. As the Macedonian year began in autumn, and the Hebrew in spring, the first Macedonian month would correspond with the eighth Hebrew, and the two calendars would stand in the following order:

<i>Macedonian.</i>	<i>Hebrew.</i>
1. Δῖος . . . . .	8. <i>Marchesvan</i> . . . . . Oct. and Nov.
2. Ἀπελλαῖος. .	9. <i>Casleu</i> . . . . . Nov. and Dec.
3. Λύδυναῖος. .	10. <i>Tebeth</i> . . . . . Dec. and Jan.
4. Περίτιος. . .	11. <i>Shebat</i> . . . . . Jan. and Feb.
5. Δύστρος. . .	12. <i>Adar</i> . . . . . Feb. and March.
6. Ξανθικός. . .	1. <i>Nisan</i> . . . . . March and April.
7. Ἀρτεμῖσιος. .	2. <i>Jjar, or Zif</i> . . . April and May.
8. Δαίσιος. . .	3. <i>Sivan</i> . . . . . May and June.
9. Πάνεμος. . .	4. <i>Thamuz</i> . . . . . June and July.
10. Λῶος. . . .	5. <i>Ab</i> . . . . . July and August.
11. Γορπιαῖος. .	6. <i>Elul</i> . . . . . Aug. and Sept.
12. Ὑπερβερεταῖος.	7. <i>Tisri, or Ethanim</i> . Sept. and Oct.

1. *Diūs*. The first Macedonian month, for *Hyperberetæus* was the last. And this is further confirmed by the station of the intercalary month. The intercalary month in the lunar year of the ancients was placed at the end of the year: *Omni interkalationi mensis Februarius deputatus est, quoniam is ultimus anni erat; quod etiam ipsum de Græcorum imitatione faciebant. Nam et illi ultimo anni sui mensi superfluos interserebant dies, ut refert Glaucippus qui de sacris Atheniensium scribit.—Nam illi confecto ultimo mense—interkalabant.* But Frœlich<sup>1</sup> has shewn from a passage in the book of Maccabees that the Macedonian intercalary was placed after *Hyperberetæus*: it followed *Hyperberetæus*, and preceded *Diūs*. Whence it follows that *Hyperberetæus* was the last month, and *Diūs* the first in the lunar year of the Macedonians. At Gaza, which had adopted the Macedonian months, *Diūs* was the first, according to the testimony of Marcus of Gaza<sup>m</sup>.

περί του τὰς δ'. and we may retain the number in Appian, who had in view a careful enumeration.

<sup>k</sup> Macrob. Sat. I. 13.

<sup>1</sup> Frœlich prolegom. p. 26. 27. *Dioscorum mensem* [2 Macc. XI. 21.] *embolimum fuisse in anno Syro-Macedonum ex eo conficitur quod embolimi mensis usum iis populis fuisse ostenderimus, et Dioscori mensis nomen in nullo Syro-Macedonicorum parapegmate compareat.—Syrus 2 Macc. interpretes huic ratiocinio egregie suffragatur, atque una locum Dioscoro mensi embolimo in anno Syro-Macedonum plane opportunum adsignat. Itaque interpretes iste loco Dioscori posuit Tisri posteriorem: qua in re Hebraici Calendarii rationem secutus ipse haud dubie Hebræus Tisri posteriorem vocavit mensem embolimum, sicuti ab Hebræis mensis embolimus Adar posterior appellatur. Quare uti emboli-*

*mus Adar posterior idcirco dictus est quod post Adar insereretur, ita plane Tisri posteriorem dici Dioscorum mensem embolimum est consentaneum quod post Tisri mensem (ad Hebraici tum quidem usitati Calendarii rationem respiciendo) in anno Syro-Macedonico insereretur. Locum vero istum in primis congruentem embolimo mensi tribui—liquet.—τῇ Tisri respondet Hyperberetæus atque idem postremus anni Syro-Macedonici mensis. Qua re quid verisimilius dici possit non video, quando et Hebræi mensem—embolimum ad anni sui finem submoverunt, et Romani Mercedonium mensem embolimum ad anni sui exitum ante Martium olim collocarunt. Fuit itaque Dioscorus anni Syro-Macedonici mensis embolimus sub anni finem post Hyperberetæum et ante Diūm insertus.*

<sup>m</sup> Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 479. *Anni*



Galen<sup>n</sup> determines the season of this month: εἰ πάντες εἶχον τοὺς αὐτοὺς (μῆνας), οὐκ ἂν ἀρκτούρου καὶ πλειάδος καὶ κυνὸς ἰσημεριῶν τε καὶ τροπῶν ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ Ἰπποκράτης, ἀλλ' ἤρκειεν ἂν εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ κατὰ Μακεδόνας, εἰ οὕτως ἔτυχεν, ὀνομάζοντι τοῦ Δίου μῆνος ἀρχομένου τοιάνδε τινα γενέσθαι κατὰστασιν.—νυνὶ δ' ἐπειδὴ τὸ “Δίου” Μακεδόσι μὲν μόνοις σαφὲς Ἀθηναίοις δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις οὐ σαφές,—ἄμεινον ἦν αὐτῷ γράψαι μόνην τὴν ἰσημερίαν ἄνευ τοῦ μνημονεῦσαι τίνος μηνός.—τεμνομένου δὲ τοῦ παντός ἔτους ἐκ τεσσάρων καιρῶν κατ' ἰσημερίαν τε καὶ τροπὰς, ἀπαξ τις ἐρωτήσας ἀστρονομικὸν ἄνδρα τὰ τέσσαρα μέρη ταῦτα ἐν τίσι γίνονται μηνσιν, εἴτα εἰδὼς αὐτὰ θυήσεται καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπισημασιῶν τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἀστρῶν ἀκούων ἔπεσθαι. οἶον, εἰ οὕτως ἔτυχεν, εἰάν προμάθῃ τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Δίου μῆνος καὶ φθινοπώρου γίνεσθαι ἰσημερίαν, οἴσεται [f. εἴσεται] τὴν μὲν χειμερινὴν τροπὴν ὡς μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας ἰσομένην, ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ καθ' ἑαυτὸν Περάτος [l. Περιτίου] μηνός· τούτῳ γὰρ σημαίνει κατὰ Μακεδόνας· τὴν δὲ ἐαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν Ἀρτεμισίου, καθάπερ γε καὶ τὴν θερινὴν τοῦ Λάου. κατὰ γὰρ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν εἰρημένων μηνῶν αἱ τ' ἰσημερίαι καὶ αἱ τροπαὶ γίνονται κατὰ Μακεδόνας. Galen describes the year as it stood after the solar year of *Cæsar* had been adopted; and according to this account the cardinal points were fixed at Pergamus, as follows:

1st. *Dius*=Sept. 24.

1st. *Peritius*=Dec. 24.

1st. *Artemisius*=March 25.

1st. *Loüs*=June 25.

But during the use of the lunar year the beginning of the month would fluctuate like the beginning of the Attic. Thus in B. C. 245, the Chaldaean year 67, the 1st of *Dius* fell upon the 15th of October<sup>o</sup>; ἔτι δὲ ξζ κατὰ Χαλδαίους, Ἀπελλαίου ε'—ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ φθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θάθ κζ. The year N. E. 504 commenced Oct. 23. B. C. 245. The 27th *Thoth* therefore and 5th *Apellæus* fell upon Nov. 18: which will give Oct. 15. for the 1st of *Dius*. In B. C. 237, the Chaldaean year 75, the 1st *Dius* coincided with the 16th of October<sup>p</sup>: ἔτους οἰ' κατὰ Χαλδαίους, Δίου ιδ'.—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ πεντακοσιοστὸν ιβ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θάθ θ'. The year N. E. 512 commenced Oct. 21. B. C. 237. The 9th *Thoth* therefore=14th *Dius* fell upon Oct. 29. which gives Oct. 16. for the 1st of *Dius*. But in B. C. 230, the Chaldaean year 82, *Dius* began Oct. 19: τῷ κβ' ἔτι κατὰ Χαλδαίους Ξανθικῷ ε' ἰσπέρας.—ὁ μὲν οὖν χρόνος ἔστι κατὰ τὸ φθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τυβὶ ιβ' ἰσπέρας. The 5th of *Xanthicus* is here compared with the 12th of *Tybi*. But in the next page<sup>r</sup> there is a variation in the number: κατὰ τὸ φθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, τυβὶ ιδ' ἰσπέρας. Dodwell substitutes by conjecture ιθ', and makes the 5th of *Xanthicus* coincident with the 19th of *Tybi* in this passage of Ptolemy<sup>s</sup>. As N. E. 519 commenced Oct. 20. B. C. 230,

*Gazensium urbis typum prodidit Marcus diaconus Gazensis ecclesiæ in vita S. Porphyrii ejusdem urbis episcopi—ubi ait:—“Primo mense qui ab eis vocatur Dius; deinde etiam secundo qui dicitur “Apellæus.”*

<sup>n</sup> Ad Hippocr. Epidem. I. tom. V. p. 347. 30—42.

<sup>o</sup> Ptolem. μεγ. συνταξ. p. 232. <sup>p</sup> Ptol. Ibid.

<sup>q</sup> Ptol. μεγ. συνταξ. p. 269. <sup>r</sup> Ibid. p. 270.

<sup>s</sup> Ptolemy p. 270. proceeds thus:—τυβὶ ιδ' ἰσπέρας.—κατὰ (δὲ) τὸ κγ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, μεσὶ κβ' τῆς μεσημβρίας—φανερὸν ὅτι ἐν τῷ μεταξύ τῶν τηρήσεων χρόνῳ περιέχοντι ἔτη Αἰγυπτιακὰ τέθ' καὶ ἡμέρας σι' ε' ε'. And Dodwell p. 392. remarks:

*Tybi 19<sup>um</sup> voluisse Ptolemaum colligi potest quod ab illo die quem designaverat dies numeret 215: accuratissime: erat enim dies Tybi 19<sup>us</sup> anni Ægyptiaci 139<sup>us</sup>, Mesorē autem 24<sup>us</sup> ejusdem anni dies erat 354. subducantur ergo 139 e 354. reliqui erunt 215. But the space from evening—ἰσπέρας—of the 139th day to noon—μεσημβρίας—of the 354th is only 214 days 16 or 17 hours. The number of days, therefore, σι', neither agrees with the present text nor with the correction of Dodwell; nor does ε' truly describe the fraction of a day, the interval between evening and the following noon. It is evident, then, that the error lies in these numbers; and we may perhaps cor-*

the 14th of *Tybi* (the reading in p. 270. of Ptolemy) being the 134th day of the year would fall upon March 1. B. C. 229. and, if this coincided with the 5th of the Macedonian *Xanthicus*, the 1st of *Thoth*=Oct. 20 would fall upon the 20th of *Dius*, which gives Oct. 1. for the beginning of that Macedonian year.

Dodwell<sup>1</sup> imagines from these last numbers that a change had been made in the Macedonian year between B. C. 237 and B. C. 230. But he has imagined a difficulty where there is in reality none. For the Macedonian year being then lunar, as Dodwell admits, fell annually back about eleven days till the intercalary year again carried it forward<sup>v</sup>. Now if it should have happened that this year N. E. 519 was intercalary, the beginning of the year would have fallen back eleven days; as in the Metonic Table of Dodwell<sup>w</sup> in Ol. 108. 4. the Attic year began upon July 15, and in Ol. 109. 1. upon July 4. In the same manner and for the same reason the Macedonian year in N. E. 518 might commence at Oct. 12, and in N. E. 519 at Oct. 1.

Dodwell indeed assumes<sup>x</sup> that the Macedonians had adopted the cycle of *Calippus*, and that the year which corresponded to N. E. 519 was on that account necessarily an *annus communis*. But of this there is no proof. It has been already shewn in the former part of this work<sup>y</sup>, that the Athenians themselves did not immediately adopt the cycle of *Calippus*, or change the order of *Meton*. It is still less likely that the Macedonians should precisely in Ol. 112. 3. as Dodwell determines<sup>z</sup>, have remodelled their Calendar by the Calippic period. Nor has Dodwell produced any arguments to shew that, when the Macedonians did adopt the cycle, their months concurred in perfect uniformity with the Attic<sup>a</sup>, or that the Macedonian and the Attic cycles were connumerary. The *εὔστασις* of *Meton* and *Calippus* was composed of a series of years which took their beginning from the summer solstice; the Macedonian year began at the autumnal equinox. The Athenians intercalated at the end of the sixth month of their year, the Macedonians at the end of the twelfth; the Attic intercalary month was in the winter, the Macedonian in the autumn; and, according to the mode adopted of measuring the two Calendars, would either precede the Attic intercalary by three months, or be nine months after it. In this latter case, for ten months of an intercalary year the Macedonian and Attic months could never run together in their accustomed order, nor could the intercalary months of the two calendars ever fall within the same Attic year. It may be presumed, then, that whenever the Macedonians adopted the *Metonic* cycle, or the *Calippic* correction of it, they adapted it to their own year without any reference to the Attic; nor can it be pronounced without direct evidence in what particular Attic year a Macedonian intercalation might fall.

rect them thus: *ἡμέρας σθ' ιε' δ'*. dies 219. hor. 16½. which would describe the interval between 7<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. P.M. (*ισπίας*) of the 134th day (14th *Tybi*) and noon—*μεσημβρίας*—of the 254th day, the 24th of *Mesore*.

<sup>1</sup> Diss. IX. de Cyclis p. 393. *Non poterat Xanthicus in locum hunc migrare [the place of the Egyptian Tybi] propter aliquem qui præcesserit embolimum. Protrudebat enim secuturos menses non autem retrahebat mensis embolimus. Ille autem Xanthicus in Dystri præcedentis locum retrocesserat. Nihil itaque video verisimilius quam ut medio inter has duas ultimas observationes spatio primi mensis nomen ex Hyperberetæo in Dium mu-*

*tarint Babylonii.*

<sup>v</sup> See part II. p. 342.

<sup>w</sup> Diss. de Cycl. p. 720.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. p. 393. *Anno illo qui Cycli erat Calippici 25<sup>m</sup>. non ante Martii Juliani diem 26<sup>m</sup> Xanthicus inivit: ut proinde nihil quidquam commune habere potuerit cum Tybi Ægyptiaco.*

<sup>y</sup> See part II. p. 347.

<sup>z</sup> Diss. IX. p. 391. *Capit cyclus Macedonum Calippicus Ol. 112. 3. Sept. 26.*

<sup>a</sup> Dodwell asserts this p. 367. *Similem mensium Macedonicorum atque Atticorum situm et modum mensium eundem, et dierum etiam in mensibus par utrobique intervallum, &c.*

Dodwell, then, has produced no arguments to shew why we should adopt an arrangement founded upon conjecture, and reject the plain and obvious interpretation of Ptolemy, which makes the year corresponding to N. E. 519 an intercalary year in the Syro-Macedonian Calendar.

According to the *Metonic* cycle the three years described by Ptolemy as 67, 75, and 82, of the Chaldeans, commencing respectively Oct. 15. Oct. 16. and Oct. 1. would be the 9th, the 17th, and the 5th of the cycle of *Meton*, as in the following Table.

	Chaldean years.	Years of cycle.	
N. E. 504.	67	9	commenced Oct. 15.
	68	10	. . . . . Oct. 5.
	69	11. B.	. . . . . Sept. 24.
	70 <i>Bissex.</i>	12.	. . . . . Oct. 13.
	71 . . .	13. B.	. . . . . Oct. 1.
	72 . . .	14	. . . . . Oct. 20.
	73 . . .	15	. . . . . Oct. 9.
	74 <i>Bissex.</i>	16. B.	. . . . . Sept. 28.
N. E. 512.	75 . . .	17	. . . . . Oct. 16.
	76 . . .	18	. . . . . Oct. 5.
	77 . . .	19. B.	. . . . . Sept. 25.
N. E. 515.	78 <i>Bissex.</i>	1	. . . . . Oct. 15.
	79 . . .	2	. . . . . Oct. 4.
	80 . . .	3. B.	. . . . . Sept. 23.
	81 . . .	4	. . . . . Oct. 12.
N. E. 519.	82 <i>Bissex.</i>	5. B.	. . . . . Oct. 1.

According to this scheme, which gives N. E. 515 for the first year of a cycle, the Macedonians received the cycle in the ninth year of a *Metonic* *ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς*, which would be the second of a *Calippic*<sup>b</sup>. And this is confirmed by other testimony. For the 148th year of the *Seleucidæ*=N. E. 584 was an intercalary year<sup>c</sup>. But, if N. E. 515 was the first year of a cycle, N. E. 584 would be the 13th<sup>d</sup>, and the 13th was intercalary. This testimony therefore precisely agrees with the arrangement obtained from Ptolemy, but effectually disproves the opinion of Dodwell. For, if the Macedonians had begun their cycle with *Calippus* in Ol. 112. 3. N. E. 419, as Dodwell supposes, this year N. E. 584 would have been the 14th of a cycle<sup>e</sup>, and the 14th year was an *annus communis*.

Josephus<sup>f</sup> compares *Dius* with the Hebrew *Marchesvan*: Δίος μὲν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων λεγόμενα

<sup>b</sup> The 7th *ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς* of *Meton* began Ol. 115. 3. N. E. 431. See part II. p. 348. note. Consequently the 8th began Ol. 120. 2. N. E. 450. the 9th Ol. 125. 1. N. E. 469. the 10th Ol. 129. 4. N. E. 488. the 11th began Ol. 134. 3. N. E. 507. and N. E. 515 would fall upon the ninth year. And, as the cycle of *Calippus* began in the 8th year of a *Metonic* period, see part II. p. 341. the first year of a Macedonian cycle would be the second in an *ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς* of *Calippus*.

<sup>c</sup> 2 Macc. XI. 21. explained by Frœlich already

quoted at p. 349.

<sup>d</sup> The first years of an *ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς* would be N. E. 515. 534. 553. 572. and N. E. 572 being the first, N. E. 584 would be the thirteenth.

<sup>e</sup> It will be seen in the Tables B. C. 162. 3. that the third period, and consequently the ninth cycle, of *Calippus*, began at Ol. 150. 3.=N. E. 571. which gives N. E. 584 for the fourteenth year.

<sup>f</sup> Ant. I. 3, 3.

Μαρσουάνη δὲ ὑπὸ Ἑβραίων. After the Julian year had been established in Asia, *Dius* in some cities corresponded with November. According to Eriphanius<sup>ε</sup> the 8th of *Dius* was the 8th of November. Eusebius<sup>η</sup>: Δίου μηνὸς ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ· αὕτη παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις ἢ πρὸ δέκα πέντε καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων.—<sup>ι</sup> πρὸ δέδεκα καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων, ἢ γίνετ' ἂν μηνὸς Δίου εἰκάδι.—<sup>κ</sup> Δίου μηνὸς τρισκαιδεκάτῃ, εἰδοῖς Νοεμβρίαις. The 13th, 17th, and 20th of *Dius* would agree with the 13th, 17th, and 20th of November, when *Dius* had become a month of the Julian year.

Evagrius<sup>λ</sup> in A. D. 592 mentions the month *Dius* at Antioch: χρηματιζούσης τῆς πόλεως ἔτος πρῶτον καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν, ἀνὰ τὸν Δῖον μῆνα [A. D. 512]—κατὰ τήνδε τὴν γραφὴν χρηματιζούσης πρῶτον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν καὶ ἑξακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [A. D. 592]. And the author of the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>μ</sup>: μεταλλάττει τὸν βίον ὁ Κωνστάντιος [Nov. 3. A. D. 361] μηνὶ Δίῳ γ'. Although the corresponding Roman month is not named, we know from other testimonies that *Dius* coincided with November. The Chronicle<sup>ν</sup> places the entrance of *Theodosius* into Constantinople [A. D. 379] μηνὶ Δίῳ πρὸ ἧ' καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων. He mentions again ὁ μηνὶ Δίῳ πρὸ ε' ἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—<sup>ρ</sup> μηνὶ Δίῳ Νοεμβρίου ια'.—<sup>σ</sup> μηνὶ Δίῳ τῷ καὶ Νοεμβρίῳ.—<sup>τ</sup> μηνὶ Δίῳ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Νοεμβρίῳ.—<sup>θ</sup> τῇ κβ' τοῦ Δίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Νοεμβρίου. whence we may infer that the two months were conumerary.

2. APPELLÆUS. Suidas: Ἀπελλαῖος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ Δεκέμβριος μῆν. Evagrius<sup>ι</sup>: ἐνάτῃ Ἀπελλαίου, πρὸς δὲ Ῥωμαίων προσαγορευομένου Δεκεμβρίου μηνός, ἐνδέκατον ἔτος Ἰουστινιανοῦ βασιλείῳς τὴν αὐτοκράτορα ἐπέποιτος ἀρχήν. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>υ</sup>: μηνὶ Ἀπελλείῳ, πρὸ ἧ' ἰδῶν Δεκεμβρίων.—<sup>ζ</sup> μηνὶ Ἀ. καλάνδαις Δεκεμβρίαις.—<sup>ς</sup> μηνὶ Ἀ. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>ς</sup> μηνὶ Ἀ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Δεκεμβρίῳ κδ'.

Josephus<sup>α</sup> compares this month with *Casleu*: πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ Χασλεὺ μηνός, ἐν οἷς Μακεδόνες Ἀπελλαῖον καλοῦσι. He compares it elsewhere with the ninth Hebrew month<sup>β</sup>. Josephus always considers the days of the Jewish and Macedonian months to be conumerary. Thus in the preceding instance the 25th of *Apellæus* is the 25th of *Casleu*. In the time of *Moses* the 14th of *Nisan* is also the 14th of *Xanthicus*<sup>γ</sup>: τῇ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός εἰς τὴν τεσσαρισκαιδεκάτην· ὅς παρὰ μὲν Αἰγυπτίοις Φαρμουθὶ καλεῖται Νισὰν δὲ παρ' Ἑβραίοις, Μακεδόνες δ' αὐτὸν Ξανθικὸν προσαγορεύουσι. The passover is τῷ μηνὶ τῷ Ξανθικῷ ὅς Νισὰν παρ' ἡμῖν καλεῖται καὶ τοῦ ἔτους ἑστλν ἀρχή, τεσσαρισκαιδεκάτῃ κατὰ σελήνην<sup>δ</sup>. The 14th day of the month *Adar* in the book of *Esther*<sup>ε</sup> is translated by Josephus<sup>ς</sup> τῇ τετράδι καὶ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Δύστρου μηνός. The tenth day of the fifth month in *Jeremiah*<sup>ς</sup> is in Josephus<sup>η</sup> the tenth of *Loüs*: ἡμέρᾃ δεκάτῃ Λώου μηνός, καὶ ἦν τὸ πρότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων βασιλείῳς ἐνεκρίσθη<sup>ι</sup>. This practice was always in-

<sup>ε</sup> De Hæres. lib. II. tom. I. p. 447. A. See below, APPELLÆUS.

<sup>η</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 1.

<sup>ι</sup> Idem Ibid. c. 6.

<sup>κ</sup> Idem Ibid. c. 9.

<sup>λ</sup> Hist. Eccles. III. 32.

<sup>μ</sup> P. 282.

<sup>ν</sup> P. 284.

<sup>ρ</sup> P. 285. first of *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>σ</sup> P. 291. twelfth of *Leo.*

<sup>τ</sup> P. 292. sixteenth of *Leo.*

<sup>θ</sup> P. 296. sixth *Justinian.*

<sup>ι</sup> P. 299. twentieth *Mauricius.*

<sup>κ</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 19.

<sup>λ</sup> P. 285. fifteenth *Theodosius.*

<sup>μ</sup> P. 284. fifth *Theodosius.*

<sup>ν</sup> P. 285. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>ς</sup> P. 297. thirty-sixth of *Justinian.*

<sup>ζ</sup> Ant. XII. 7, 6.

<sup>β</sup> Ant. XI. 5, 4. εἰκάδι τοῦ ἐνάτου μηνός, ὅς κατὰ μὲν Ἑβραίους Τεβέθς κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαῖος καλεῖται. Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 398. justly observes that there is an error in the name of the Hebrew month: *Mensem fuisse nonum e loco constat quem exscripsit Josephus Ezr. X. 9. Rectius autem alibi non Tebethum sed hunc mensem (Casleu) contendit cum Apellæo. Tebeth was the tenth month.*

<sup>γ</sup> Joseph. Ant. II. 14, 6.

<sup>δ</sup> Ibid. III. 10, 5.

<sup>ε</sup> IX. 19, 21.

<sup>ς</sup> Ant. XI. 6, 13.

<sup>η</sup> LII. 12.

<sup>ι</sup> Bell. VI. 4, 5.

<sup>ι</sup> See Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 52. who points out the coincidence of Josephus and Jerem. LII. 12. although he erroneously refers the passage to Joseph. Bell. lib. VII. cap. 9.



accurate. In his own time, in the time of the Jewish war, when the Macedonian months were solar, there would be the same variation between these and the Hebrew, which were still lunar, as between the Attic months and the Julian. In earlier times, when both Calendars were lunar and moveable, they would vary in proportion as the modes and times of intercalation were different. The same variations would occur as in the Corinthian months compared with the Attic; when, according to Plutarch<sup>j</sup>, the 3rd of *Boëdromion* coincided with the 27th of *Panemus*. Josephus, however, seems to have intended nothing more than to express the notation of days according to the lunar months of the Hebrews; and to have been satisfied with calling Hebrew months by Macedonian names. Hence by an anticipation he gives to the months of the time of *Moses* Macedonian names, before the Macedonian months existed.

*Vitellius* was slain, according to Josephus<sup>k</sup>, on the 3d of *Apellæus*: ἀποσφάττεται μῆνας ἐκτὼ κρατήσας καὶ ἡμέρας πέντε.—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τρίτῃ μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου πέπρακτο. The death of *Vitellius* is determined by Norisius<sup>l</sup> to Dec. 20. A. D. 69. This month therefore commenced on the 18th of December. But, as *Apellæus* of the solar Julian year then established did not begin on that day, we must suppose that Josephus on this occasion, according to his usual practice, described by a Grecian name the lunar Hebrew month *Casleu*<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>j</sup> Aristid. c. 19. τῇ τετράδι [i. τρίτῃ] τῷ βροχιδιῶντος Ἰσταμίνου κατ' Ἀθηναίους, κατὰ δὲ Βωιωτοὺς τετράδι τοῦ Πανέμου φθίνοντες. As the date τρίτῃ is in the two other passages of Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. and Mor. p. 349. F. Wyttenbach ad p. 349. F. rightly proposes to substitute τρίτῃ for τετράδι, ut ex sequente τετράδι ortum. The Boeotian *Panemus* corresponded for the most part with the Attic *Metagitnion*: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. But in this year *Panemus* had been brought down below its usual station by an intercalary year preceding, or *Boëdromion* had fallen back because the intercalary had not yet arrived. Hence the first of *Boëdromion* fell in this year upon the twenty-fifth of *Panemus*. The same variation arising from the same cause may perhaps be traced in the dates which are given in part II. p. 230. where the first of *Thargelion* coincided with the twenty-third of *Dæsius*. In Ol. 114. 1. the fourteenth of a *Metonic* cycle at Athens, the first of *Thargelion* was brought down by the intercalary year preceding to May 14. We have no information respecting the Macedonian lunar year at that period: but this year might be intercalary in the Macedonian Calendar; and in that case the months had fallen back twenty-two days behind the Attic, and were to be brought forwards to the true time by the intercalary month which would follow at the end of the year. Hence *Thargelion* might correspond on that occasion for the most part with the Macedonian *Panemus*.

<sup>k</sup> Bell. IV. 11, 4.

<sup>l</sup> De Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 54—60. After a minute examination he fixes the death of *Otho* (which was known at Rome on the day of the

*Ludi Cereales* [XIII. Kal. Maii]: Tacit. Hist. II. 55.) to XVI. Kal. Maii, and the death of *Vitellius* to XIII. Kal. Januar. 8<sup>m</sup>. 5<sup>d</sup>. being the interval from April 16 to Dec. 20.

<sup>m</sup> Norisius p. 61. supposes Josephus to mean in this place a Tyrian month: Ibi nomine *Apellæi* nec suorum popularium *Casleu* lunarem intelligit, nec ipsum *Apellæum* solarem Antiochensium aliarumque in superiori Syria gentium, sed plane designat *Apellæum* solarem Tyrriorum—qui quidem Tyrriorum mensis inibat die 18<sup>o</sup> Decembris; unde tertia *Apellæi* cum 20<sup>o</sup> ejusdem Decembris concurrebat. Because the third day of *Casleu* in that year fell upon the fifth of November: p. 52. Anno Christi 70 neomenia *Nisan* juxta posteriores *Judæorum* Cyclos fuit die 31<sup>o</sup> Martii. p. 54. Cum anno 70 novilunium *Nisan* fuerit die 31 Martii, anno 69 neomenia *Casleu* fuit 3<sup>o</sup>. Novembris: erat enim hic annus embolimus, cujus mensis intercalaris *Veadar* cepit Kal. Mart. But, according to Norisius himself, this is only obtained by applying to the Jewish year the calculations of after-times—juxta posteriores *Judæorum* Cyclos. And he admits p. 49. that the exact mode in which the Jews regulated their lunar months is unknown to us: Incompertum est num *Judæi* ante excisa *Hierosolyma* ad neomenias designandas astronomicis calculis vel potius cyclis uterentur vel easdem a phase tantum indicarent. Frœlich Proleg. ad Annual. Regum Syriæ p. 19. observes upon this subject, Multa occurrunt de quibus nondum liquido constat neque unquam fortasse constabit: quæ nempe intercalandi ratio apud Syro-Macedones et *Judæos* usitata, quibus ea annis tum ab illis tum a *Judæis* intercalata sit? num ad cyclum aliquem, et qualem illum uter-



*Apellæus* after the adoption of the Julian year in some cities corresponded with November, and in others with December. Eusebius <sup>n</sup> having mentioned the month *Dius*, proceeds thus: τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτῃ, πρὸ δεκαεννία καλανδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. *Apellæus* therefore followed *Dius*, and the 14th of *Apellæus* was the 14th of December at Cæsarea in Palestine. The author of the Alexandrian Chronicle <sup>o</sup> dates the entrance of *Julian* into Constantinople [A. D. 361] μηνὶ Ἀπηλαίῳ ια'. This, although the Roman month is not named, expresses the 11th of December <sup>p</sup>.

Epiphanius <sup>n</sup> comparing the 8th of November with the months of other nations gives the following account: κατὰ Αἰγυπτίους Ἀθύρ δωδεκάτῃ πρὸ ἐξ εἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων κατὰ Ἑλλήνας Δίου η', κατὰ Σαλαμινίους τοὺς καὶ Κωνσταντιαίους τρίτου Χοιάκ ς', κατὰ Παρίους Ἀπογονιστοῦ ις', κατὰ Ἀραβας Ἀγγαλθαβασιθ κβ' κατὰ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαίου ις' κατὰ Καππαδόκας Ἀρατατᾶ ιι', κατὰ Ἀθηναίους Μεταγαιτινίων ἐβδόμῃ, κατὰ Ἑβραίους Μαρσιουὰν ἐβδόμῃ. According to this account, *Dius* κατὰ Ἑλλήνας began Nov. 1. and *Apellæus* κατὰ Μακεδόνας began Oct. 24. Epiphanius therefore intended by Ἑλλήνας to express the Greeks of Syria, and especially of Antioch: by Μακεδόνας the Greeks of Asia Minor, and especially of Pergamus, where *Apellæus* began upon the 24th of October <sup>r</sup>. He at the same time compares the 6th of January with the corresponding days of other months <sup>s</sup>: πρὸ ἑκτῶ εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων —κατὰ Αἰγυπτίους Τυβὶ ἐνδεκάτῃ, κατὰ Σύρους εἴτουν Ἑλλήνας Λυδινίου ἑκτῇ, κατὰ Κυπρίους εἴτουν Σαλαμινίους πέμπτου πέμπτῃ, κατὰ Παρίους Ἰούλου τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτῃ, κατὰ Ἀραβας Ἀλιῶμ κα', κατὰ Καππαδόκας Ἀταρτᾶ ιγ', κατὰ Ἑβραίους Τιβιῆθ ιγ', κατὰ Ἀθηναίους Μαιμακτηριῶνος ς'. It appears, then, that among the Syrian Greeks the 1st of *Audynæus* was the 1st of January <sup>v</sup>.

*que vel alteruter populus tempora revocavit? caperintne Judæi annum a novilunio viso an supputato? quo pacto iidem æquinocetium cernum eique proximam neomeniam determinaverint?* With respect to the Jews, then, at least, we have no knowledge of the mode in which they adjusted their lunar year: and there is no proof that their lunar year stood in A. D. 69, 70, as Norisius has described it; and no sufficient reason for assigning to Josephus on this account a mode of noting the time so entirely different from his usual practice. The first of *Casteu*, then, might coincide in B. C. 69 with Dec. 18, as the first of *Posideon* fell upon Dec. 17. in the years six and fourteen of a Metonic cycle.

<sup>n</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. c. 10.      <sup>o</sup> P. 283.

<sup>p</sup> See p. 353.

<sup>q</sup> Epiphan. tom. I. p. 447. A.

<sup>r</sup> See above, *Dius* p. 350. These months will begin, according to the numbers of Epiphanius, in the following manner:

<i>Athyρ</i> the third Egyptian month commenced . . . . .	} Oct. 28.
<i>Dius</i> first Macedonian . . . . .	
<i>Chæac</i> III. the third month at Sa- lamis . . . . .	} Nov. 3.
<i>Apogonistus</i> . . . . .	
<i>Angalthabaeth</i> . . . . .	Oct. 24.
<i>Apellæus</i> . . . . .	Oct. 18.
	Oct. 24.

*Aratatus* . . . . . Oct. 25.

*Metagitnion*, second Attic . . . . . Nov. 2.

*Marchesvan*, eighth Jewish . . . . . Nov. 2.

<sup>s</sup> Epiphan. tom. I. p. 446. D.

<sup>t</sup> He subjoins, ἥτις ἐστὶ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους πέμπτῃ τοῦ Ἰανουαρίου μηνός. But this would be the Nones of January: and *VIII. Id. Januar.* is the day assigned by Epiphanius elsewhere; as p. 448. D. γνηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ πρὸ ἑκτῶ εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων, and is required by the coincidence of the eleventh of *Tybi* and sixth of *Audynæus*. Wherefore we must read ἑκτῇ τοῦ Ἰ. μ.

<sup>v</sup> The months in Epiphanius will stand thus:

*Tybi*, fifth Egyptian, commenced Dec. 27.

*Audynæus*, third Macedonian . . . . . Jan. 1.

Fifth month at Salamis . . . . . Jan. 2.

*Julus* . . . . . Dec. 24.

*Aleom* . . . . . Dec. 17.

*Tebeth*, tenth Hebrew . . . . . Dec. 25.

*Mamacterion* . . . . . Jan. 1.

The Egyptian months here quoted are months of the fixed Alexandrian year, which commenced Aug. 29. See part II. p. 328. The Cyprian months also appear to be adapted to the Julian Calendar; and we may infer that the first month at Salamis began Sept. 3. The Attic *Metagitnion* commencing Nov. 2. and *Mamacterion* Jan. 1. it appears that *Hecatombæon* would begin Oct. 3. and that *Mamacterion* was now become the fourth

3. AUDYNÆUS. Suidas marks its position by comparing it with January: Αὐθιναῖος. ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν· ὁ Ἰανουάριος. It therefore followed *Apellæus*, which, according to Suidas, corresponded to December. Eusebius<sup>w</sup> makes the 11th *Audynæus* equivalent to the 11th January: Αὐθιναῖος μηνὸς ἡμέρα μιᾷ καὶ δεκάτῃ· εἴη δ' ἂν ἡ πρὸς τριῶν εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. And Epiphanius<sup>x</sup> compares the 6th of *Audynæus* with Jan. 6. In the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>y</sup> μηνὶ Αὐθιναίῳ κζ', although the Roman month is not expressed, we know from other passages to be equivalent to Jan. 27. <sup>z</sup> μηνὶ Αὐθινέῳ πρὸς ιε' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. The accession of *Theodosius*<sup>2</sup> was μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.—<sup>b</sup> ἐτελεύτησε Θεοδοσίος [A. D. 395]—μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ις' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.—<sup>c</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ε' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>d</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς γ' νωνῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>e</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς δ'... Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>f</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>g</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς δ' νωνῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>h</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. 5' καὶ ἡ. the Roman month not named.—<sup>i</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἰανουαρίῳ α'.

4. PERITIUS. Suidas: Περίτιος μὴν, ὁ Φεβρουάριος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. Hieronymus<sup>k</sup>: *Shebat est in acerrimo tempore hiemis, qui ab Ægyptiis Mechir, a Macedonibus Περίτιος, a Romanis Februarius appellatur.* Eusebius<sup>l</sup>: Περίτιος μηνὸς ἡμέρα ἑκαταδεκάτῃ, Μαρτίου κατὰ Ῥωμαίους ἡ πρὸς δεκατεσσάρων καλανδῶν. *Peritius* corresponded thus with February after the Julian year had been adopted. And this is to be understood of the other references to Eusebius, Suidas, and other writers after the Christian era, with the exception of Josephus<sup>m</sup>.

The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>n</sup>: μηνὶ Περίτιῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.—<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ζ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων.—<sup>p</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς α' ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. <sup>q</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων.—<sup>r</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ζ'

in order. Whence we may infer that in the time of Epiphanius the Attic year was adapted to the Julian, and that its commencement was now fixed to Oct. 2. or 3. in agreement with the fixed year of the Asiatic Greeks. But this position of the month *Mamacterion* in the age of Epiphanius is no argument against the order of the months at Athens established by so many testimonies, while the moveable lunar year remained in use. For the place of *Mamacterion* in former times see part II. p. 325—331.

The moveable Egyptian months have been already described in the former volume p. 328. The fixed Alexandrian months coincided thus with the Roman:

1. *Thoth* began Aug. 29.
2. *Phaophi* . Sept. 28.
3. *Athyr* . . Oct. 28.
4. *Chæac* . . Nov. 27.
5. *Tybi* . . Dec. 27.
6. *Mechir* . Jan. 26.
7. *Phamenoth* Feb. 25.
8. *Pharmuthi* March 27. (26.)
9. *Pachon* . April 26. (25.)
10. *Payni* . May 26. (25.)
11. *Epiphi* . June 25. (24.)
12. *Mesore* . July 25. (24.)
- πρώτη τῶν ἐπαγμ. Aug. 24. (23.)

ἑκτὴ τῶν ἐπαγμ. in intercalary years = Aug. 29.

(28.) If the Bissextile and intercalary year of

Rome and Alexandria were the same, the *Thoth* would always commence Aug. 29. otherwise the sixth τῶν ἐπαγομένων would bring it to Aug. 30. while the Bissextile would throw it back to Aug. 28.

<sup>w</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 10.

<sup>x</sup> See above, *APELLÆUS*.

<sup>y</sup> P. 282. the twenty-third of *Constantius*.

<sup>z</sup> P. 283. second of *Valens*.

<sup>a</sup> P. 284. He repeats again Ibid. fifth of *Theodosius*: μηνὶ Αὐθιναίῳ πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. Again p. 285. fifth *Arcad.* and *Honor.* μηνὶ Αὐθινέῳ πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.

<sup>b</sup> P. 285. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. seventh *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. eighth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>f</sup> P. 286. thirteenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.* Again Ibid. seventh *Theod. jun.* μηνὶ Αὐθινέῳ πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. P. 288. thirty-fifth *Theodos. jun.* μηνὶ Αὐθινέῳ πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.

<sup>g</sup> P. 287. fifteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>h</sup> P. 289. forty-second *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>i</sup> P. 296. first *Justinian.* <sup>k</sup> In *Zachar.* c. 1.

<sup>l</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 11.

<sup>m</sup> For the practice of Josephus see above p. 353.

<sup>n</sup> P. 285. ninth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>o</sup> P. 287. eleventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>q</sup> P. 290. third *Marcian.*

<sup>r</sup> Ibid. seventh *Marcian.*

ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. The death of *Jovian* is placed \* μηνὶ ΙΙ. πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων. In another place \* μηνὶ Περιτίῳ ιι' occurs, the Roman month not being added.

*Peritius* in the time of *Galen* was the fourth month at *Pergamus*, and commenced at the winter solstice Dec. 24.<sup>v</sup> It agreed therefore, after the reception of the Julian year, with January at *Pergamus*, but with February at *Antioch*.

5. *DYSTRUS*. *Suidas*: Δύστρος ὁ Μάρτιος μὲν παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. *Eusebius*<sup>w</sup>: Δύστρου μηνὶς ἡμέρᾳ τετράτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι, ἢ πρὸ ἐννέα καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων καὶ αὐτὴ εὖσα ἐτύγγανεν.—<sup>x</sup> Δύστρου πέμπτη μηνὶς, πρὸ τριῶν νωνῶν Μαρτίων.—<sup>y</sup> νῦν αὖτε αὐταῖς Μαρτίαις, ἢ γένουτ' ἂν ἐβδόμη Δ. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>y</sup>: Δύστρῳ κ' λέγοιτο δ' ἂν οὗτος Μάρτιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους. *Valens* began to reign \* μηνὶ Δ. πρὸ δ' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. The same Chronicle<sup>z</sup> reckons the 25th of *Dystrus* to be the 25th of March. At *Antioch* therefore and *Cæsarea* in *Palestine* the days of *Dystrus* and of March were conumerary.

*Josephus*<sup>b</sup> makes *Dystrus* coincide with the twelfth Hebrew month *Adar*: τῷ ὑστάτῳ μηνὶ τοῦ ἔτους, ὑπὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων Δύστρῳ καλουμένῳ Ἀδάρῳ δὲ ὑπ' ἡμῶν, νομηνία.—<sup>c</sup> εἰκάδι καὶ τρίτῃ μηνὶς δωδεκάτου, ὅς καλεῖται παρ' ἡμῶν μὲν Ἀδάρ παρὰ δὲ Μακεδόσι Δύστρος.—<sup>d</sup> τοῦ δωδεκάτου μηνὶς τῇ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ, ὅς κατὰ μὲν Ἑβραίους Ἀδάρ καλεῖται κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Δύστρος. When therefore in his narrative of the Jewish war he names the fourth day of *Dystrus* <sup>e</sup>—τετάρτῃ Δύστρου μηνὶς εἰσεῖσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν—he means to express a date equivalent to the 4th of *Adar*<sup>f</sup>.

6. *XANTHICUS*. *Suidas*: Ξανθικός, ὄνομα μηνὶς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. ὁ Ἀπρίλλιος. *Eusebius*<sup>g</sup> makes the days of *Xanthicus* conumerary with the days of April: Ξανθικὸς μὲν, ὅς λέγοιτ' ἂν Ἀπρίλλιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους.—<sup>h</sup> Ξανθικοῦ μηνὶς δευτέρα, ἥτις ἂν εἴη πρὸ τεσσάρων νωνῶν Ἀπριλλίων. This was the computation at *Antioch* according to *Evagrius*<sup>i</sup>: τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ ἡγουσιν Ἀπριλλίου μηνὶς, ἀνὰ τὸ πέμπτον καὶ ἐβδόμηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [April A. D. 527] τοῦ χρηματισμοῦ τῆς Ἀντιοχείας. The Alexandrian Chronicle: j μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Μαΐων.—<sup>l</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ γ' νωνῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. δ' ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. καλάνδαις Ἀπριλλίαις.—<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαΐων.—<sup>p</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ζ' ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>q</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ.—<sup>r</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἀπριλλίῳ α'.

*Josephus*<sup>s</sup> compares *Xanthicus* with *Nisan*: Μωϋσῆς τὸν Νισᾶν ὅς ἐστι Ξανθικὸς μῆνα πρῶτον ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑορταῖς ὤρισε.—<sup>t</sup> μηνὶ τῷ πρώτῳ, κατὰ μὲν Μακεδόνας Ξανθικῷ λεγομένῳ κατὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς Νισᾶν. Other passages have been given already<sup>v</sup>. When therefore *Josephus*<sup>w</sup> names the 14th of *Xanthicus* as the day of the Passover in the time of the Jewish war, he expresses the 14th of *Nisan*: τῆς τῶν ἀζύμων ἐνστάσης ἡμέρας, τεσσαρισκαιδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός.

7. *ARTEMISIUS*. *Suidas*: Ἀρτεμίσιος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ Μάιος. *Evagrius*<sup>x</sup>: ἀνὰ τὸν Ἀρτεμί-

\* P. 283.

<sup>v</sup> P. 282. twenty-third *Constantius*.

<sup>w</sup> See above p. 350. <sup>x</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 3.

<sup>y</sup> Idem Ib. c. 11. <sup>z</sup> P. 278. <sup>a</sup> Idem p. 283.

<sup>b</sup> P. 263. τῇ εἰκάδι πέμπτῃ τοῦ Δύστρου μηνός—πρὸ ἧ' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. Idem p. 286. eighth *Theodos. jun.* μηνὶ Δύστρῳ τῇ πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. Idem p. 287. fourteenth *Theodos. jun.* μηνὶ Δύστρῳ. without adding the Roman month.

<sup>c</sup> Ant. IV. 8, 49. <sup>d</sup> Idem Ibid. XI. 4, 7.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. XI. 6, 13. <sup>f</sup> Bell. IV. 7, 3.

<sup>g</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>h</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. proœm.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. c. 4. He repeats this date c. 7.

<sup>j</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 8.

<sup>k</sup> P. 283. sixth of *Valens*.

<sup>l</sup> P. 285. first *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>m</sup> Ibid. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>n</sup> Ibid. seventh *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>o</sup> P. 286. thirteenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>p</sup> P. 287. ninth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. fifteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>r</sup> P. 293. seventeenth of *Zeno*.

<sup>s</sup> P. 296. ninth of *Justin.*

<sup>t</sup> Ant. I. 3, 3.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid. XI. 4, 8.

<sup>v</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>w</sup> Bell. V. 3, 1.

<sup>x</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 5.

σιον μῆνα ἦτοι Μάιον, ἐνάτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ αὐτοῦ ἡμέρᾳ. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ὧ Κωνσταντῖνος—Κωνσταντινούπολιν κέκληκε πρὸ πέντε βῶν Μαΐων—τῇ ια' τοῦ Ἀρτεμίου μηνός. In recording the death of *Constantine* the Chronicle gives the following dates: μὴν Ἀρτεμισίου ια' καταξιώθεις τοῦ σωτηριάδους βαπτίσματος—ἀνεπαύσατο μὴν Μαΐου κβ' πρὸ ια' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀγίᾳ πεντηκοστῇ. His baptism only preceded his death a few days, as appears from the narrative of Eusebius<sup>a</sup>, who also places his death on the day of Pentecost<sup>b</sup>: ἕκαστα δὲ τούτων ἐκ τῆς μεγίστης συνετελείτο ἑορτῆς τῆς δὴ—πεντηκοστῆς κ. τ. λ. Hence again it appears that the 11th of *Artemisius*, on which *Constantine* received baptism, was no other than the 11th of May. Epiphanius<sup>c</sup> on the contrary makes the 23rd of *Artemisius* coincide with the 16th of May: ἰτελεύτησεν Οὐαλεντινιανὸς ὁ νεώτερος [A. D. 392]—ἐν εἰδοῖς Μαΐαις πρὸ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τῆς πεντηκοστῆς—αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ἐξεκομίσθη. ἦν δὲ κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τότε μῆνος Παχῶν μία καὶ εἰκάς, κατὰ δὲ Ἑλλήνας Ἀρτεμισίου τρίτη καὶ εἰκάς, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους δὲ πρὸ δεκάεπτα καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν. The first of *Pachon* therefore fell upon April 26. according to the fixed Alexandrine year<sup>d</sup>, and the 1st of *Artemisius* upon April 24. Hence Norisius<sup>e</sup> justly infers that the first month, *Dius*, would begin upon the 24th of October, among the people to whom Epiphanius referred in this passage.

Josephus<sup>f</sup> compares this month with *Jjar*: μὴν δευτέρῳ, ἐν Μακεδόσι μὲν Ἀρτεμισίον καλοῦσιν Ἑβραῖοι δὲ Ἰάρ. *Artemisius* in the age of Galen was the seventh month at Pergamus, commencing at the vernal equinox March 25.<sup>g</sup> It therefore coincided with April at Pergamus, and with May at Antioch.

8. *Dæsius*. Suidas: Δέσιος κατὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ μὲν Ἰούνιος. Eusebius<sup>h</sup>: Δεσίου μηνὸς ὀγδόη, πρὸ ἑπτὰ εἰδῶν Ἰουλίαν λέγοιτ' ἂν κατὰ Ῥωμαίους. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ἰ μὴν Δεσίῳ πρὸ ις' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>k</sup> μὴν Δ. πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>l</sup> μὴν Δ. πρὸ δ' νωνῶν Ἰουλίαν [l. Ἰουνίαν].—<sup>m</sup> μὴν Δ. τῇ πρὸ δ' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>n</sup> μὴν Δ. πρὸ ζ' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίαν. Julian died<sup>o</sup> μὴν Δεσίῳ πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν. In A. D. 325 at the council of Nice the 19th of *Dæsius* is also the 19th of June P. Hence the Alexandrian Chronicle gives the 19th of *Dæsius* without naming the Roman month: ὧ Κωνσταντῖνος—κατὰ τὸ παρὸν κ' ἔτος τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας μὴν Δεσίῳ ιθ' τῇ [τῇ Chron. Pasch.] ἀγίῳ πατέρων σύνοδον ἐν Νικαίᾳ γενέσθαι παρισκιάσεν.

*Dæsius*, according to Josephus<sup>f</sup>, was a summer month: πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι Δαισίου μηνός—ὥρα δὲ ἦν θέρος. In his account of the siege of Jotapata he computes nearly 47 days from the 16th or 17th of *Artemisius* to the 1st of *Panemus*<sup>s</sup>: and it appears from his enumeration of dates that *Dæsius* came between.

<sup>r</sup> P. 280.

<sup>s</sup> P. 281.

<sup>a</sup> Vit. Constantin. IV. 62—64. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. c. 64.

<sup>c</sup> De Ponder. et Mensur. p. 177. A.

<sup>d</sup> See above, p. 355.

<sup>e</sup> De Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 41.

<sup>f</sup> Ant. VIII. 3, 1.

<sup>g</sup> See p. 350.

<sup>h</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. c. 1.

<sup>i</sup> P. 285. third *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 283. second of *Valens*.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. third of *Valens*.

<sup>m</sup> P. 286. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>n</sup> P. 287. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>o</sup> P. 283. This date occurs again p. 286. tenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.* μὴν Δεσίῳ πρὸ ε' Καλανδῶν Ἰουλίαν.

<sup>p</sup> Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 71. In magna synodo Chalcedonensi Act. II. Symbolum in concilio Nicæno compositum hisce chronologicis notis præsignatur: "Consulatu Paulini et Juliani clarissimorum consulum anno post Alexandrum [Scil. anno Seleucidarum] 636, mensis secundum Græcos Dæsi 19<sup>o</sup> quod est XIII. Kal. Juliarum" &c.

<sup>q</sup> P. 280.

<sup>r</sup> Bell. III. 7, 31, 32.

<sup>s</sup> Joseph. Bell. III. 7, 3. Οἰσπασιανὸς ἐρμώμενος ἐξαρκῆν τὴν Ἰοτάπατα—πέμπει πεζαῖς τε καὶ ἵπκῃς τοῖς προξομαλιούταις τὴν δόλον—εἰ μὲν οὖν τέσσαρας ἡμέρας ἐξεργάσαντο—τῇ πέμπτῃ δὲ ὁ Ἰώσηπος (αὐτῇ δὲ ἦν Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς εἰκοστὴ πρώτη) φθάσει προελθὼν εἰς τὴν Ἰοτάπατα. But if the twenty-first of the month



9. PANEMUS. Suidas: Πάνημος ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν· ὁ Ἰούλιος παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις. Eusebius<sup>1</sup>: μηνὸς Πανέμου πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι, ἢ λέγεται ἂν πρὸ ὀκτὼ καλανῶν Αὐγούστου. Evagrius<sup>2</sup>: ἐνάτην ἄγοντες τοῦ Πανέμου μηνὸς, ὃς Ἰούλιος πρὸς Ῥωμαίων ὠνόμασται, χρηματιζούσης τῆς Ἀντιόχου ἔκτου καὶ ἐξηκοστὴν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὴν ἔτος [July A.D. 518]. The Alexandrian Chronicle: " μηνὶ Πανέμῳ πρὸ δ' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>x</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸ δ' ὠνῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>y</sup> μηνὶ Π. τῇ πρὸ δ' καλανῶν Αὐγούστου.—<sup>z</sup> μηνὶ Π. ὠνάεις Ἰουλίαις.—<sup>a</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸ ἰδ' καλανῶν Αὐγούστου.—<sup>b</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸ ε' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>c</sup> μηνὶ Π. τῷ καὶ Ἰουλλίῳ.

Josephus<sup>d</sup>, when he names *Panemus* in the Jewish war, describes by this name the corresponding lunar month of the Hebrews. As in the account of the siege of Jerusalem: ἀρ' ἧς αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας παρεστρατοπεδεύσατο τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς ἄχρι Πανέμου νομηνίας. Callimachus<sup>e</sup> calls this month Πάνημος, and reckons twenty days from the 20th *Panemus* to the 10th of *Loüs*:

—εἴπα Πανήμου  
εἰκάδι, καὶ Λῶον—τῇ τίνι; τῇ δεκάτῃ.  
—εἴγ' ἐμὸς Ἑρμῆς,  
εἴγ' ἐμὸς ὃ παρὰ τὰς εἴκοσι μεμφόμεθα.

*Panemus* therefore, among the Macedonian Greeks in the time of Callimachus consisted of 30 days. At Antioch, after the reception of the Julian year, it coincided with July and had 31 days.

10. LOÜS. Suidas: Λῶος ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. ὁ Αὐγούστος. *Loüs* therefore followed *Panemus*, which corresponded to July: and that *Loüs* followed *Panemus* is attested by Callimachus already quoted. Evagrius<sup>f</sup>: ἀνὰ τὴν πρώτην ἡμέραν τοῦ Λῶου τοῦ καὶ Αὐγούστου μηνός. *Loüs* is August in the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>g</sup>: μηνὶ Λῶῳ πρὸ δ' καλανῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>h</sup> μηνὶ Λ. καλάνδαις Αὐγούστου.—<sup>i</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸ ἰβ' καλανῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸ ἰε' καλανῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>l</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸ γ' ὠνῶν Αὐγούστου.—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸ η' καλανῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>n</sup> τὸν βασιλεῖα Ἰουστίνου—τελευτῆσαι [A.D. 527] μηνὶ Λῶῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Αὐγούστου πρώτη.

*Loüs* corresponded with the Hebrew *Ab* and the Attic *Hecatombæon*, according to Josephus and Plutarch: Ἀσρὼν ἀποδνήσκει κατὰ σελήνην νομηνίᾳ, μηνὸς ὄντος παρὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίοις Ἑκατομβαιῶνος καλουμένου, Λῶου δὲ παρὰ Μακεδόσιν, Ἀββά δὲ παρ' Ἑβραίοις.—ἐγεννήθη Ἀλέξανδρος

was the fifth day of the operations, they commenced on the seventeenth. He notices during the siege several dates: the twentieth of *Darius* §. 29. the twenty-fifth of *Darius* §. 31. the twenty-seventh of *Darius* §. 32. and Iotapata is taken on the first of *Panemus*: ἰάλω Πανέμου νομηνίᾳ §. 36. on the forty-seventh day of the siege: τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα καὶ ἑβδόμη τὰ χόματα τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπεβλήθη τὸ τεῖχος §. 33. If *Artemisius* and *Darius*, as representing Hebrew months, were months of thirty days, the first of the forty-seven days will be carried back to the fifteenth of *Artemisius*, from which day to the first of *Panemus*, both inclusive, are forty-seven days.

<sup>1</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. c. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 1.

<sup>3</sup> P. 285. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>4</sup> P. 286. sixth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>7</sup> P. 287. tenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>9</sup> P. 294. twenty-seventh *Anastasius*. From these passages we may collect that in the date μηνὶ Πανέμῳ πρὸ ἰβ' καλανῶν Σεπτεμβρίων there is an error in the text in p. 283. first of *Valens*.

<sup>10</sup> Bell. V. 13, 7.

<sup>11</sup> Epigr. 13. apud Anthol. Jacobs. tom. I.=48. apud Ernest. tom. II. μηνὶ Πανήμῳ also occurs in an inscription apud Norisium de Epoch. Syro-M. p. 379.

<sup>12</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 9.

<sup>13</sup> P. 283. third of *Valens*.

<sup>14</sup> P. 285. sixteenth *Theodosius*.

<sup>15</sup> P. 287. twenty-fifth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>16</sup> P. 288. thirty-fifth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>17</sup> P. 289. forty-first *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>18</sup> P. 289. forty-second *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>19</sup> P. 296. ° Joseph. Ant. IV. 4, 7.



ισταμένου μηνός Ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ὃν Μακεδόνες Λῶον καλοῦσιν, ἔκτη P. Josephus, as already explained, describes the Hebrew month by those months in the Attic and Macedonian Calendars with which it afterwards corresponded, although they did not then exist. And, when he names *Loüs* in other passages without expressing the Hebrew month, this may be understood. Thus the 15th of *Loüs*—πεντηκαιδεκάτη Λῶου μηνός<sup>a</sup>—is the 15th of *Ab*: as it has been shewn already<sup>b</sup> that the 10th of *Loüs* represented the 10th of *Ab*. Plutarch does not mean to express the 6th of *Hecatombæon* as the 6th of *Loüs*<sup>c</sup>, but merely marks that these two months for the most part corresponded. The days of *Loüs* and of *Hecatombæon* could never be always and uniformly conumerary while both months were lunar, on account of the different time of intercalation in the Attic and Macedonian year. Still less could they be conumerary in the time of Plutarch, when the Macedonian year had become solar, while the lunar year was still in use at Athens<sup>d</sup>.

*Loüs* was the tenth month, according to Julian<sup>e</sup>; who observes, addressing the people of Antioch, δεκάτω γάρ που μηνί τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν ἀριθμουμένων· Λῶον οἶμαι τοῦτον ὑμῖς προσαγορεύετε· τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου [Apollinis] πάτριός ἐστιν ἑορτή, καὶ ἔτι σπουδῇ πρὸς τὴν Δάρην ἀπαντᾷ. We have already seen from Galen that *Loüs* was the tenth month at Pergamus, where it began at the summer solstice June 25.<sup>f</sup> We now learn from Julian that it was also the tenth month at Antioch.

At Tyre the 28th of *Loüs* corresponded to the 16th of September: <sup>a</sup>*Mense secundum Tyrios Loo, die 28<sup>a</sup> sive Septembris 16<sup>a</sup> anni 648<sup>1</sup> [= A. D. 518] Indictione 12<sup>a</sup>*. And the 10th of *Peritius* was the 25th of February: <sup>b</sup>*Sub die V. Kal. Mart. in colonia Tyro metropoli consulari anno 574<sup>o</sup> [= A. D. 449] mensis Peritii die 10<sup>a</sup> secundum Romanos vero Februarii 25<sup>a</sup>*. The 1st of *Loüs* was therefore the 20th of August, and the 1st of *Peritius* was the 16th of February. The month *Dius* therefore began at Tyre Nov. 18th, 55 days later than it began at Pergamus, and 17 days later than it began at Antioch, where it corresponded to November<sup>2</sup>.

11. GORPIÆUS. Suidas: Γορπιαῖος [l. Γορπιαῖος]· μὲν δὲ Σεπτέμβριος κατὰ Μακεδόνας. Evgrius<sup>3</sup>: τετάρτην καὶ δεκάτην ἄγοντος ἡμέραν τοῦ Γορπιαίου μηνός, ὃν Σεπτέμβριον Ῥωμαῖοι προσαγορεύουσι.—<sup>b</sup>ἀνὰ τὸν Γορπιαῖον μῆνα, ὃν Σεπτέμβριον ἡ Ῥωμαίων λέγει φωνή, ἑβδόμον καὶ ἑξήκαστον καὶ πενταχοσιοστὸν ἔτος [Sept. A. D. 518] χρηματιζούσης τῆς Ἀρτιόχου. *Gorpiæus* therefore concurred with August at Pergamus, where it began July 25<sup>c</sup>, but with September at Antioch. And

<sup>p</sup> Plutarch. Alex. c. 3.

<sup>q</sup> Joseph. Bell. II. 17, 7.

<sup>r</sup> See above, p. 353. <sup>s</sup> See part II. p. 230.

<sup>t</sup> That the lunar year was still retained by the Athenians in the age of Plutarch may be inferred from an inscription given in part II. p. 325. <sup>u</sup> That inscription, although its precise date is not known, was after the times of *Augustus*; and is with probability referred by Corsini Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 175. tom. IV. p. 169, 170. to the reign of *Hadrian*.

<sup>v</sup> Misopog. p. 361. D. <sup>w</sup> See above, p. 350.

<sup>x</sup> Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 383. In Synodo Constantinopolitana recitantur gesta Synodi apud Tyrum ab Epiphania metropolita celebrata, "Mense," &c.

<sup>y</sup> Noris. Ibid. In Synodo Chalcedonensi recitan-

tur gesta apud Tyrum—quorum initium est, &c.

<sup>z</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>a</sup> Hist. Eccles. II. 12. <sup>b</sup> Idem Ibid. IV. 4.

<sup>c</sup> See above, p. 350. In Epiphanius tom. I. p. 29. C. there is an error: μετὰ τὸν Θισρὶ μῆνα, ἔς Αἰγύπτου παρὰ Ῥωμαῖοις καλεῖται Μισορὶ δὲ παρὰ Αἰγυπτίους Γορπιαῖος ἢ παρὰ Μακεδόσι παρ' Ἑλλήσι δὲ Ἀπελλαῖος. Epiphanius elsewhere means by *Μακεδῶνες* the Greeks of Asia Minor, where *Gorpiæus* corresponded with August; and by Ἑλλήσι the Syrian Greeks, where *Loüs* agreed with August. See *APPELLÆUS*. Petavius therefore with reason observes Animadv. p. 24. *Valde suspicor pro Apellæo substituendum esse Lolium, nisi in eo quoque hallucinatus sit Epiphanius*. The other correction which Petavius proposes, of September for August, is inconsistent with the Egyptian month *Mesore*:

we may collect from the Alexandrian Chronicle <sup>d</sup> that the 1st of *Gorpiæus* was the 1st of September at Antioch: αἱ ἰνδικτοὶ χρηματίζουσιν ἤρξαντο ἀπὸ πρώτης καὶ αὐτῆς τοῦ Γορπιαίου μηνός. But the Indictions began Sept. 1.<sup>e</sup> The days therefore of these two months were connumerary. The two months are named in other passages: ἰ μηνὶ Γορπίαῳ πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Σεπτεμβρίου.—ε μηνὶ Γ. τῇ πρὸ ἧ' καλανδῶν ὀκτωβρίου.—μ μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ 5' νωνῶν Σεπτεμβρίου.—η μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ α' καλανδῶν ὀκτωβρίου.—ι μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ ἧ' ἰδῶν Σεπτεμβρίου.—κ μηνὶ Γ. Σεπτεμβρίου β'.—ι μηνὶ Γ. Σεπτεμβρίου κς'. Hence in three other passages we may correct the dates:—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Γορπίαῳ πρὸ ε' ἰδῶν ὀκτωβρίου 1. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν.—<sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Γορπίαῳ πρὸ μιᾶς καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίου. We must substitute πρὸ μιᾶς νωνῶν, or πρὸ μιᾶς ἰδῶν.—<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Γορπίαῳ πρὸ 5' ἰδῶν ὀκτωβρίου. 1. καλανδῶν εἰτ.

Josephus, in his account of the siege of Jerusalem, enumerates the months *Xanthicus*, *Artemisius*, *Panemus*, *Loüs*, *Gorpiæus*: and although *Dæsius* is not named, it is implied in the narration between *Artemisius* and *Panemus*. For between the 29th *Artemisius* and the 1st *Panemus* he specifies two days <sup>p</sup> and 21 days <sup>q</sup>. These 23 days fell within the month *Dæsius*. His journal of the siege may be disposed as follows:

- Xanthicus* 14. Passover. The Romans encamped against the city: Bell. V. 13, 7. τεσσαρισκαιδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός.
- 23. Works begun: V. 7, 2. on the 15th day before the 7th of *Artemisius* = 23rd of *Xanthicus*, if *Xanthicus* had 30 days.
- Artemisius* 7. First or outer wall gained: V. 7, 2. τοῦ πρώτου τείχους πεντεκαιδεκάτῃ κρατήσαντες ἡμέρα· ἑβδόμη δ' ἦν Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός.
- 12. Breach made in the second wall: V. 8, 1. ἡμέρα πέμπτη μετὰ τὸ πρῶτον.
- 29. Works finished for the attack of the old wall: V. 11, 4. τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀρξαμένοις δωδεκάτῃ μηνός Ἀρτεμισίου συνετελέσθη τὰ χώματα μέλις ἐνάτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι ταῖς δεκαεπτὰ συνεχῶς πονουμένων ἡμέραις.
- [*Dæsius* 1.] Works destroyed by the besieged two days after: V. 11, 5. μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο.
- 4.] A wall of circumvallation finished in three days: V. 12, 2. τριτὴ δ' ὤκιστο ἡμέρη τὸ πᾶν ἡμέραις.
- 9.] New works begun against the old wall: VI. 1, 1. Josephus V. 13, 7, mentions the loss of the besieged ἀπ' ἧς αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας (Τίτος) παρεστρατοπεδεύσατο τεσσαρισκαιδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός ἄχρι Πανέμου νομηνίας.
- Panemus* 1. New works finished after 21 day's labour: VI. 1, 1. μιᾶ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις. Sally repulsed: VI. 1, 3. νομηνία Πανέμου μηνός.
- 3. Assault attempted on Fort Antonia: VI. 1, 6. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τρίτῃ Πανέμου μηνός ἐπράχθη.
- 5. Fort Antonia taken: VI. 1, 7. μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο.
- 17. Fort Antonia begun to be levelled: VI. 2, 1. Πανέμου δ' ἦν ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ. They were levelled in seven days: VI. 2, 7. ἡμέραις ἑπτὰ.

for in the fixed Alexandrian year, to which Epiphanius doubtless refers, *Mesorë* was equal to July 25—Aug. 23. inclusive. Consequently no part of *Mesorë* coincided with September.

<sup>d</sup> P. 260.

<sup>e</sup> See Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 407.

<sup>f</sup> Chron. Alex. p. 284. sixth *Theodosius*.

<sup>g</sup> P. 286. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>i</sup> P. 287. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 291. eighth of *Leo*.

<sup>l</sup> P. 293. thirteenth of *Zeno*.

<sup>m</sup> P. 283. fourth of *Valens*.

<sup>n</sup> P. 284. fifth of *Theodosius*.

<sup>o</sup> P. 286. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>p</sup> Bell. V. 11, 5.

<sup>q</sup> Bell. VI. 1, 1.

- Panemus* 24. Outer porticoes of the Temple burnt: VI. 2, 9. τετάρτη καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ προειρη-  
μίνου μηνός.  
 — 27. Successful sally made by the besieged: VI. 3, 1. τοῦ προειρημένου μηνός ἐβδόμη  
καὶ εἰκάδι.  
 — 28. North portico burnt: VI. 3, 2. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν βόρειον στοάν ἐν-  
έκρησαν.  
*Loüs* 8. Works completed for battering the old wall: VI. 4, 1. συντετελεγκτόων τὰ χώ-  
ματα Λαῶν μηνός ὀγδόη.  
 — 10. Temple burnt: VI. 4, 5. παρὶν δ' ἡ εἰμαρμένη χρόνων περίοδος, ἡμέρα ἑκατὴ  
Λαῶν μηνός, καθ' ἣν καὶ τὸ πρότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων βασιλέως ἐνεκρήθη.  
See above, p. 353.  
 — 20. Works for the attack of the upper city: VI. 8, 1. Λαῶν μηνός εἰκάδι.  
*Gorpiæus* 7. Works finished in 18 days: VI. 8, 4. ἐβδόμη Γορπιαίου μηνός, ἐν ὀκτωκαιδεκά  
ἡμέραις. *Loüs* therefore has 30 days by this computation.  
 — 8. Last wall taken; VI. 8, 5. ἐπανάτειλεν ἡμέρα Γορπιαίου μηνός ὀγδόη.

Usher \* considers the dates of Josephus as equivalent to the days of the Julian year. The 12th of *Artemisius* is the 12th of May: the 29th of *Artemisius* the 29th of May. The 14th of *Xanthicus* is the 14th of April, and the 1st of *Panemus* the Calends of July<sup>c</sup>. The 5th of *Panemus* is the 5th of July, and the 24th of *Panemus* the 24th of July. The 10th of *Loüs* he calls the 10th of August, and the 8th of *Gorpiæus* the 8th of September<sup>d</sup>. But it has been shewn already that Josephus on other occasions adapts the Macedonian names to the Hebrew months<sup>e</sup>, and indications may be discerned in this narrative that he intended to express lunar months, and to describe the Hebrew months by Macedonian names. The 14th of *Xanthicus* is no other than the 14th of *Nisan*: the 10th of *Loüs* is the 10th of *Ab*: and the narrative implies that *Loüs*, which corresponded to *August*, had only 30 days<sup>f</sup>.

Norisius<sup>g</sup> rejects the interpretation of Usher: *Scaliger, Baronius, et Usserius putant Josephum intelligere menses Syrorum solares, qui cum Romanis pari numero dierum decurrerent. At Pctavius, Bucherius, et Langius scribunt Josephum uti ibidem mensibus Judaicis lunaribus nomine tantum Macedonicorum mensium expressis.* He himself admits<sup>h</sup> that the 10th of *Loüs* was the 10th of *Ab*: and argues<sup>i</sup> that the 10th of *Ab* in that year would fall upon the 5th of the solar *Loüs* = Aug. 5. The 8th of *Gorpiæus* he also admits<sup>j</sup> to be the 8th of *Elul*. Usher indeed infers from Dio that the city was destroyed on a sabbath<sup>k</sup>: and thence collects that the 8th of *Gorpiæus* was the 8th of September, “*which fell in that year on a sabbath day.*” But Fabricius<sup>l</sup>, who follows the opinion of Norisius, justly remarks that the silence of Josephus upon this point invalidates the account of Dio.

12. *HYPERBERETÆUS*. Suidas: Ὑπερβερεταῖος μὴν κατὰ Μακεδόνας ὁ Ὀκτώβριος· καὶ παροιμία Ὑπερβερεταῖος ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερχρονίων εἴρηται· παρὰ γὰρ Μακεδόσιν ὁ τελευταῖος μὴν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Ὑπερβε-

\* Because he reckons eighteen days from the twentieth of *Loüs* to the seventh *Gorpiæus* both inclusive.

<sup>a</sup> Annals of the World p. 903. <sup>b</sup> P. 904.

<sup>c</sup> P. 905. <sup>d</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>e</sup> It might be urged with Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 398. 399. that the expression Πανέμου σουμνήα is adapted to the first day of a lunar month. But an example from Evagrius given below in *HYPER-*

*BERETÆUS* will shew that too much is not to be ascribed to such an argument.

<sup>f</sup> Diss. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 44.

<sup>g</sup> P. 52.

<sup>h</sup> P. 53.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. Hoc nomine Elul mensem Judæorum indicavit cujus dies octava fuit 2<sup>a</sup> Septembris Dominica.

<sup>j</sup> Usher p. 905. Dio notes [LXVI. 7.] that Jerusalem was destroyed on a Saturday.

<sup>k</sup> Ad Dion. p. 1081.

ρεταῖος ἀνεγράφη<sup>d</sup>. Evagrius<sup>e</sup>: ἔτος ἑβδόμον καὶ τριακοστὸν καὶ ἑξακοσιοστὸν [Oct. A.D. 589] χρηματιζούσης τῆς Θεουπόλειος<sup>f</sup>—κατὰ τὴν ἔτην καὶ νέαν ἡμέραν τοῦ Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνός. As the months at Antioch were now adapted to the Julian year, this expression shews that modes of speaking which properly belonged to the lunar months were sometimes still retained when they had ceased to be strictly appropriate terms. Galen<sup>g</sup>: περὶ τὴν ἐπιτολὴν τοῦ ἀρκτοῦρου, ὅστις καιρὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ μὲν ὁ καλούμενος μὴν ἐστὶ Σεπτέμβριος, ἐν Περγάμῳ δὲ παρ' ἡμῖν Ὑπερβερεταῖος. At Antioch the 15th of October was equivalent to the 15th of *Hyperberetæus*, in a date produced by Norisius<sup>h</sup>, which however requires correction: εἰδοῖς Ὀκτωβρίαις ἧτις ἐστὶ δεκάτῃ [1. πεντεκαδεκάτῃ] Ὑπερβερεταίου. *Hyperberetæus* therefore, which corresponded with September at Pergamus, was equivalent to October at Antioch. The Alexandrian Chronicle gives the following testimonies: ἰ μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ πρὸς α' νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—ἰ μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς ε' νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς ι' καλανῶν Νοεμβρίων.—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς ιβ' καλανῶν Νοεμβρίων.—μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς δ' καλανῶν Νοεμβρίων. In two passages <sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ without adding the Roman month.

Josephus gives this name to the 7th Hebrew month *Tisri*: ὁ ἑβδόμος μηνὶ—ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν ἐπιχωρίων Θισρί ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων Ὑπερβερεταίῳ λεγόμενον.—<sup>p</sup> τῷ δ' ἑβδόμῳ μηνὶ ὃν Μακεδόνες Ὑπερβερεταῖον καλοῦσι. In the expressions ἡ δεκάτῃ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνός κατὰ σελήνην—τῇ πέμπτῃ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνός καὶ δεκάτῃ—the Macedonian month represents the lunar Hebrew month. We must therefore understand τρεῖς καὶ εἰκάδι μηνός Ὑπερβερεταίου<sup>q</sup> and τριακὰς Ὑ. μηνός<sup>r</sup>, in his account of the Jewish war, to mean the 23rd and the 30th of the lunar month *Tisri*.

When the Syrian and Asiatic Greeks adopted the Julian year and commenced their year from a fixed point, they did not all agree in the same day. We have seen in the preceding testimonies that *Dius* at Pergamus began Sept. 24. but that at Tyre it began Nov. 18. at Antioch and Cæsarea Nov. 1. One probable cause of this variation in some cities may have been, that, when the lunar year was changed for the Julian, the moveable lunar months were fixed to that station which they happened to occupy when the change was made<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Suidas derived this from Zenobius cent. VI. 30. Ὑπερβερεταῖος] ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερχρησίων εἴρηται· παρὰ γὰρ Μακεδόσιν ὁ τελευταῖος μὴν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Ὑπερβερεταῖος ἀνεγράφη.

<sup>e</sup> Hist. Eccles. VI. 8.

<sup>f</sup> That is, Antioch: which has this appellation again in Evagrius VI. 13. VI. 24.

<sup>g</sup> Tom. IV. p. 263, 3.

<sup>h</sup> Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 237. *Usserii opinio* [that *Dius* began at Antioch on Sept. 24.] *ex Canone 20 Concilii Antiocheni refutatur. Nam quotannis juxta Julianam formam a Kal. Jan. initis—binæ Synodi celebrari jubentur, quarum posterior habenda indicitur eisdem &c.* If this date were true, *Hyperberetæus* would have begun Oct. 6. at Antioch; and Norisius would be inconsistent with himself in asserting p. 40. *Antiocheni Hyperberetæum Kal. Octob. auspicabantur.* But, as so many testimonies already produced determine the months of Antioch to be connumerary with the Roman, we may conclude an error to be in these numbers, and read πεντεκαδεκάτῃ.

<sup>i</sup> P. 286. tenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 287. nineteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. sixteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>m</sup> P. 288. twenty-ninth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>n</sup> P. 282. at the twenty-second of *Constantius*, and p. 288. at the thirty-first *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>o</sup> Ant. VIII. 4, 1.

<sup>p</sup> Ant. III. 10, 2.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. §. 3.

<sup>r</sup> §. 4.

<sup>s</sup> Bell. IV. 1, 10.

<sup>t</sup> Bell. II. 19, 4.

<sup>v</sup> Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 39. accounts in this manner for the difference of a month between the computations of Syria and Asia Minor: *Puto Syros annum solare recepit anno currente apud ipsos intercalari, quo cum Hyperberetæus magna sui parte cum Octobri decurreret, alium ab Asianis eidem situm in anno solari assignarunt.* This opinion must be admitted with some limitations. The first day of *Hyperberetæus* might fluctuate between Aug. 28. and Sept. 24. as the first day of the Attic *Boëdromion* in the Metonic Tables of Dodwell varied between Aug. 24. and Sept. 20. But, as the intercalary month, which brought the year forwards, followed *Hyperberetæus*, it would happen that *Hyperberetæus* would be carried into the end of September, not in the intercalary year itself, but in the year which followed. And the



Down to the time of the Julian year *Dius* was the first Macedonian month<sup>w</sup>: and we have seen from Galen that it still continued to be the first at Pergamus. Norisius<sup>x</sup> however argues that, although the Greeks of Asia Minor began the Julian year with *Dius*, yet Antioch and other cities of Syria began with *Hyperberetæus*. He founds this opinion upon the following passages of Hieronymus<sup>y</sup>: *In quarto mense qui apud nos vocatur Januarius et est in anni primus exordio. Apud orientales enim populos—October erat primus mensis et Januarius quartus.—<sup>z</sup>Est (Shebat) in acerrimo tempore hiemis, qui ab Ægyptiis Mechir a Macedonibus Περσιος a Romanis Februarius appellatur.* As February was the fifth month from October, so *Peritius* was the fifth from *Hyperberetæus*. By *Macedones* are meant Syrian Greeks, because the Greeks of Asia Minor made *Dystrus*, and not *Peritius*, coincide with February<sup>a</sup>. He infers that *Hyperberetæus* began the year in the Syro-Macedonian cities. But this conclusion is refuted by Suidas and by Julian. Suidas records the account of those who measured *Peritius* with February, and *Dius* with November<sup>b</sup>; and yet Suidas (after Zenobius) attests that *Hyperberetæus* was the last month. Julian asserts that *Loüs* was the tenth month at Antioch. We must therefore admit with Valesius<sup>c</sup>, that, at Antioch at least, *Dius* was the first: and that the solar year began on the Calends of November.

variation from this cause would have its limits; nor could it produce a difference, as at Tyre, of fifty-five days, which must therefore be ascribed to some other reason now unknown to us.

<sup>w</sup> Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 364—375. 394. founding his conjecture upon that single text in Demosth. de Cor. p. 280. already mentioned, in which *Loüs* is made to correspond with *Boëdromion*, imagines an arrangement of the Macedonian Calendar in the time of Philip wholly without authority, and contrary to many testimonies. By his scheme *Desius* is the first month, and answers to *Hecatombæon*: *Panemus* = *Metagitnion* is the second, *Loüs* = *Boëdromion* is the third: *Dius* corresponds with *Posideon*, &c. But Corsini has shewn that the word Βοηδρομιῶν in the text of Demosthenes, upon which alone the whole superstructure is built, is corrupt; and that the theory of Dodwell is founded on an error. See Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 140—144. tom. II. p. 459. 461. The same text had supplied Usher with the materials for a conjecture equally groundless, which has been considered above, p. 347.

<sup>x</sup> Diss. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 38. *Syri annum solarem Macedonicum ab autumno ordiebantur, quemadmodum Asiatici qui Asiam proconsularem incolebant; hoc tamen ab ipsis discrepantes, quod ab Hyperberetæo annum inibant, cujus initium erat in Asia Minori mensis Dius.* p. 40. *Syros pro arbitrio initium Hyperberetæi in Octobri fixisse probat varietas dierum quibus varie in Syria gentes eundem mensem inibant. Nam Antiocheni Hyperberetæum Kal. Octob. auspicabantur, uti patet ex Eragrio: itemque Casarienses in Palastina, ex Eusebio passim de Mart. Palast. At Tyrii diem primam Hyperberetæi a die 19° Octobris deducebant. Alii*

*Syri a 24 Septembris Hyperberetæum inchoabant.* p. 228. *Macedones Asiatici a die 24° Septembris Juliano, cardine autumnali, anni initium sumebant: at Antiocheni—a primo die Hyperberetæi sive Octobris annum inchoarunt.* p. 41. *Tyrii annum suum ab Hyperberetæo inibant die 19° Octobris.* He observes p. 41. rather inconsistently, *Quemadmodum Macedones Asiatici annum a die 24° Septembris inibant, ita alii Macedones Syri ad eadem die anni initium capiebant: hoc tamen inter utrosque discrimine, quod Asiatici Hyperberetæum illi vero Syri Dium primum mensem habebant, ut de Gazensibus demonstrabo.* That some Syrians of Palestine began the year with *Dius* he himself admits: Ibid. *Gazenses a mense Dio cujus initium cum 28° Octob. componebant. Hinc fortasse alii in eadem Syria annum a 24° Octob. auspicabantur, cujus primum mensem uti Gazenses Dium habebant.* We may therefore understand him to mean by *alii Macedones Syri* and *illi Syri*, Syrians of Palestine. But that the Asiatic Greeks, if by these he means here as in other places Greeks of Asia Minor, began with *Hyperberetæus*, is nowhere asserted. On the contrary, he had just before proved that they began with *Dius*.

<sup>y</sup> Hieron. ad Ezek. I. 1.

<sup>z</sup> Hieron. ad Zechar. I. 7.

<sup>a</sup> Noris. p. 39. *At Februarius est quintus mensis ab Octobri, et Peritius itidem quintus ab Hyperberetæo. Hic vero Syro-Macedones ab Hieronymo intelligi constat, quod apud Asiaticos Macedones Dystrus cum Februario concurrebat.*

<sup>b</sup> See the preceding testimonies.

<sup>c</sup> Norisius p. 245. gets rid of the positive testimony of Julian by a singular expedient: *Julianus fuit Ephesi ac diutius apud Pergamum. In*



In order to reconcile Hieronymus with Suidas and Julian, we must not interpret him too rigidly. The expressions *orientales populi* and *Macedones* in two distinct passages are loose and indefinite terms; and we cannot certainly know that he means the same particular states in both passages, or that those *nations of the east* who began the year in October were also those who measured *Peritius* by February<sup>c</sup>.

Norisius agrees with Petavius, Usher, and others, in determining the era of Antioch to the autumn of U. C. Varr. 705 = B. C. 49.<sup>f</sup> This commencement of the era he has established by many sufficient proofs. He supposes *Hyperberetæus* or October to be the first month of the era<sup>g</sup>, because he had determined the year at Antioch to commence with that month: and he endeavours to extract evidence to the same purpose from some of the testimonies upon which he determines the era. Usher<sup>h</sup> supposed the era to begin in September or *Gorpiæus*: Sea-

*utraque autem urbe annus Macedonum ac mensium nomina Macedonica servabantur; quorum Dius primus, Loüs decimus numerabatur. At nunquam ante imperium occupatum in Syria fuerat, qua in regione cum alii ab Hyperberetæo alii a Dio, ut Gazenses aliique Palestini, annum inirent, Julianus harum minus rerum curiosus, cum jam in Asia intellexisset Dium primum mensem, putavit etiam Antiochenes annum ab eodem Dio auspiciari: unde Loüs eidem decimus in anno Antiochenorum fuit qui reapse erat undecimus. Julian, it seems, did not know the order of things at Antioch, and ignorantly called Dius the tenth month, when he should have said the eleventh!*

<sup>d</sup> Noris. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 233. Valesius annos epochæ Antiochenæ putat initos incipiente Dio sive Kal. Novemb. Corsini indeed Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 463. asserts with Norisius, Syri, sive, ut Epiphanius illos appellat, Hellenes, communiorque voce Syro-Macedones,—primum civilis anni mensem non Dii sed Hyperberetæi nomine nuncuparunt; ut proinde Xanthicus ille, qui in veteri Macedonicorum mensium serie Martio respondebat, juxta Syro-Macedones in Aprilem incideret. Nec alia certe quam recentior illa Syro-Macedonum periodus ab Epiphanio, Suida, Evagrio, Alexandrino Chronico, Conciliorum Actis, usurpata conspicitur. These writers indeed establish that Xanthicus agreed with March, and that the months, as compared with the Roman, fell a month later respectively than they did at Pergamus. But they by no means prove that the year began with *Hyperberetæus*. Suidas asserts the contrary. Evagrius nowhere determines what was the first month: and Norisius, in his elaborate examination of the question, has produced no testimony from the Acts of Councils proving *Hyperberetæus* to be reckoned the first month, nor any passage whatever to this purpose, except the two from Hieronymus.

<sup>e</sup> Scaliger Emend. Temp. lib. I. p. 48. infers from Josephus that the year began with *Hyperberetæus*: Antiochus Magnus in rescripto quodam de

Judæis, ut exstat apud Josephum, annuas pensiones remittit ei genti in triennium usque ad *Hyperberetæum* mensem; ut omnino mensis qui annum claudit sit is qui *Hyperberetæum* antecedit. Ita dè, inquit, θάττον ἢ πόλις κατοικισθῆ, δίδωμι τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ καταλειπομένοις, ἕως Ἑπερβεταίου μηνὸς ἀτελεῖς εἶναι μέχρι τριῶν ἐτῶν. If the sense of the passage were as Scaliger has expressed it, there would be no proof that *Hyperberetæus* was the first month: for the three years might terminate in that month. The immunity might extend to *Hyperberetæus* inclusive; which would therefore be the last month of the third year. But the passage (Joseph. Ant. XII. 3, 3.) has another meaning, and stands thus: δίδωμι τοῖς τε νῦν κατοικοῦσι καὶ καταλειπομένοις ἕως τοῦ Ἑπερβεταίου μηνὸς, ἀτελεῖς εἶναι μέχρι τρ. ἐτ. The immunity for three years is granted to those who then were inhabitants, or should settle there on or before the month *Hyperberetæus*. No distinct proof indeed is here contained in what part of the year *Hyperberetæus* was placed: but it is strongly implied that this was the last month. Those appear to be described, who should settle there down to the close of the current year; that is, to *Hyperberetæus* inclusive.

<sup>f</sup> The Antiochians had three epochs: 1. ἀτρομίας a Pompeio Ol. 178. 4. B. C. 64. Noris. p. 156. when Pompey drove Tigranes out of Syria. 2. ἀτρομίας a Cesare U. C. Varr. 705 the autumn of B. C. 49. Noris. p. 164. 3. ἀτρομίας ab Augusto U. C. Varr. 723 the autumn of B. C. 31. Noris. p. 251. after the defeat of Antony. The first and third Norisius has traced upon coins. The second epoch is in general use as a date in Evagrius and other writers, and subsisted to a late period. Evagrius Hist. Eccles. III. 33. mentions the 641st year of the era = A. D. 593. which would be 893 years after the foundation of the city in the twelfth year of Seleucus.

<sup>g</sup> Noris. p. 205. Observo populos qui novas epochas induxerunt earundem annos ab eodem initio durisse a quo annos suos civiles antea ordiebantur.

<sup>h</sup> Annal. p. 641.

liger and Petavius date from *Hyperberetæus*<sup>i</sup>: and Corsini<sup>k</sup> also agrees in this month. But it has been already shewn that no evidence has been produced to fix *Hyperberetæus* as the beginning of the year at Antioch, and it may be further demonstrated that none of the testimonies which place the epoch in U. C. Varr. 705 contain any arguments for fixing that era to September or October rather than November; and all of them are consistent with November for the first month of the Antiochian year, which would be equivalent to *Dius* after the solar year was adopted<sup>l</sup>, and would agree with Suidas and Julian already quoted.

The chief testimonies produced by Norisius are these.

1. A coin of *Galba*<sup>m</sup>: on the reverse ἐπὶ Μουκιανῷ Ἀντιοχείων ἑτ. ζιβ. anno 117. *Galba* was slain Jan. A. D. 69. But U. C. 705 + 116 = autumn U. C. 821 A. D. 68. And if the 117th year commenced in autumn A. D. 68 U. C. 821, the first commenced in autumn B. C. 49 U. C. 705.

2. A coin of *Tiberius*<sup>n</sup>: on the reverse ἐπὶ Φλάκκῳ Ἀντιοχείων βπ. anno 82. *Flaccus*, prætor of Syria, died at the close of A. D. 33.<sup>o</sup> But U. C. 705 + 81 = U. C. 786 A. D. 33: in the autumn of which the 82nd year would commence in which *Flaccus* died. The era then did not begin later than the autumn of U. C. 705, or the 82nd year would have fallen after the death of *Flaccus*. But still here is no proof that it began in September or October rather than November.

3. <sup>p</sup> The Nicene Council was held anno 636<sup>o</sup> æræ Alexandri, qui fuit 373<sup>us</sup> æræ Antiochenæ, nono mensis Haziran: = June A. D. 325 U. C. 1078. But U. C. 705 + 372 = U. C. 1077 and the 373rd year began in autumn U. C. 1077.

4. <sup>q</sup> According to *Evagrius*<sup>r</sup>, *Justin* became emperor on the 9th of *Panemus* or July in the year of Antioch 566. The same date is given by the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>s</sup>: ἐβασίλευσεν Ἰουστίνος ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπατείας Μάγνου, μηνὶ Πανέμῳ τῷ καὶ Ἰουλλίῳ θ' χρηματίζοντος κατ' αὐτοὺς Ἀντιοχείς τῆς Συρίας ἔτους 566. *Magnus* was consul in A. D. 518 U. C. 1271.<sup>t</sup> And U. C. 705 + 565 = 1270 and the 566th year commenced in autumn U. C. 1270 A. D. 517.

5. *Justinian* reigned with *Justin* on the 1st of *Xanthicus* or April in the year of Antioch 575.<sup>v</sup> The same date is in the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>w</sup>: συνεβασίλευσεν Ἰουστινιανὸς—μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἀπριλλίῳ α'. τοῦ 508 ἔτους Ἀντιοχείας τῆς Συρίας, ὑπατείας τοῦ προκειμένου Μαβορτίου Ῥωμαίου. = April A. D. 527. But U. C. 705 + 574 = 1279 and the 575th year begins in autumn A. D. 526 U. C. 1279.

6. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>x</sup>: μεταλλάττει τὸν βίον Κωνστάντιος Αὐγουστος μηνὶ Δίῳ γ'. ἔτους Ἀντιοχείας υ'. ὑπάτων Ταύρου καὶ Φλαρεντίου. These were consuls of U. C. 1114 A. D. 361. But 705 + 409 = 1114. The 409th year therefore was completed, and the 410th begun,

<sup>i</sup> Noris. p. 205.

<sup>k</sup> Diss. Agonist. p. 19. *Civiles Antiochenorum anni a Cal. Hyperberetæi sive Octobris Juliani inciperent.*

<sup>l</sup> The era began three years before the reformation of the Roman Calendar, and consequently the lunar year was still in use at Antioch, and the position of *Dius* still varied, after the commencement of the era.

<sup>m</sup> Noris. p. 165. *De Muciano Tacitus Hist. II. [79.] Discessere Mucianus Antiochiam Vespasianus Cæsaream.*

<sup>n</sup> Noris. p. 165. 166.

<sup>o</sup> Tacit. Ann. VI. 27. *Extremo anni [sc. Galba et Sulla coss.] mors Ælii Lamia. — Exin Flacco Pomponio Syriae præatore defuncto recitantur Cæsaris literæ &c.*

<sup>p</sup> Noris. p. 168. *Josephus Ægyptius, cujus scriptum Arabice volumen ex biblioth. Oxoniensi laudat Seldenus in comm. ad Eutych. Origines, scribit Synodum Nicænam celebratam fuisse Anno &c.*

<sup>q</sup> Noris. p. 169.

<sup>r</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 1. See above p. 359.

<sup>s</sup> P. 294.

<sup>t</sup> Noris. p. 169.

<sup>v</sup> Evagr. H. E. IV. 9. See above p. 357.

<sup>w</sup> P. 296.

<sup>x</sup> P. 282.

before the 3rd of *Dius* or November A. D. 361.<sup>y</sup> This supplies no argument for the commencement of the year in *Hyperberetæus*. The 410th year might commence on the 1st of *Dius*.

7. According to Malela<sup>z</sup>, Constantinople was dedicated on the 11th of *Artemisius* or May in the year of Antioch 378. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>a</sup> places this in the consulship of *Gallicanus* and *Symmachus*, who were consuls A. D. 330 U. C. 1083<sup>b</sup>. But  $705 + 377 = 1082$  and the 378th year begins in autumn U. C. 1082 A. D. 329.

8. *Julian* was slain, according to Malela<sup>c</sup>, on the 26th of *Dæsius* or June in the year of Antioch 411. His death occurred A. D. 363 U. C. 1116. But  $705 + 410 = 1115$  and in autumn of U. C. 1115 the 411th year commences.

9. It appears also from Malela<sup>d</sup> that *Leo junior* was consul in the year of Antioch 522, and died in the 11th month of his consulship in November of the year 523. *Leo junior Augustus* was consul in A. D. 474 U. C. 1227. But  $705 + 522 = 1227$ . The 522nd year, then, had ended and the 523rd had commenced in November A. D. 474, and the death of *Leo* may be placed in the first month of the 523rd year.

10. Lastly, Malela<sup>e</sup> fixes the death of the emperor *Zeno* to the 9th of *Xanthicus* or April in the year of Antioch 539. *Zeno* died in A. D. 491.<sup>f</sup> But  $705 + 538 = 1243 =$  A. D. 490. and the 539th year begins in autumn A. D. 490 U. C. 1243.

These testimonies fix the year of the era, and some of them determine it to the autumn. But no proof can be drawn from any of these to shew that the Antiochian year did not begin with *Dius* or November.

It has been already noticed<sup>g</sup> that the era of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in the autumn of B. C. 312. Many testimonies fixing it to this date, equivalent to U. C. Varr. 442, are produced by Norisius.

1. According to Ulug Beg<sup>h</sup>, this era was twelve years after the death of *Alexander*, 340700 days before the *Hegira* of *Mahomet*, and 344324 days before the Persian era of *Yez-*

<sup>y</sup> Noris. p. 170.

<sup>z</sup> Noris. p. 173. The passage of Malela part II. p. 8. which Norisius perhaps had no opportunity of inspecting himself, is as follows: ἐπετίθειεν ἐργὴν μεγάλην μηνὶ Μαΐῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ ια', ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην χρηματίζοντες τοῖς.

<sup>a</sup> P. 280.

<sup>b</sup> Noris. p. 174. Conf. Fast. apud Noris. p. 27.

<sup>c</sup> Noris. p. 174. Malela part II. p. 22. παρέδωκε τὴν ψύχην, ὡς ἀνὴρ νυκτερινὴν πέμπτην, ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην χρηματίζοντες ια'. καὶ εὐθέως ὁ στρατὸς—(τὸν Ἰοβιανὸν) ἀνηγόρευσαν βασιλεία τῇ κζ' τοῦ Δεσίου τοῦ καὶ Ἰουίου μηνός.

<sup>d</sup> Noris. p. 174. Malela part II. p. 84. προῆλθεν ἑκατὸς—τῷ Ἰανουαρίῳ μηνὶ, τῆς δωδεκάτης ἐπεινεμήσεως, τοῦ φεβ' ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν. p. 85. προῆλθεν ἑκατὸς ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φεβ', ἰνδικτιῶνος δωδεκάτης καὶ τῷ ἰνδικάτῳ μηνὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἑκατέας ἡβώστησε, καὶ τελειῶται—μηνὶ Νοεμβρίῳ, ἰνδικτιῶνος ιγ', ἔτους χρηματίζοντες κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φεβ'.

<sup>e</sup> Noris. p. 175. Malela part II. p. 104. Ζήνων ἐτελεύτησεν ὡς ἰανουαρίῳ ξ' καὶ μηνὶ θ', μηνὶ Εὐαθίκῳ θ', ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φεβ', ἰνδικτιῶνος ιδ'. The Alex-

andrian Chronicle p. 293. 294. records different dates. According to the Chronicle *Zeno* died μηνὶ Εὐαθίκῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ, ὡς ἐτῶν ξε' καὶ ἡμερῶν ἐννέα and *Anastasius* succeeded, στεφθεὶς μηνὶ Ε. τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ—ἔτους χρηματίζοντες κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην ζλ καὶ φ. These variations Norisius has omitted to notice. We may correct the years of Antioch by Malela, and read θλ καὶ φ.

<sup>f</sup> Noris. p. 175.

<sup>g</sup> See above, p. 321.

<sup>h</sup> Noris. p. 71. Ulug Beghus in lib. de Epochis celebrioribus scribit: "Sciendum est quod epocha Græca prior sit Arabica diebus 340700, prior autem epocha Persica diebus 344324.—Hæc epocha die lunæ elapsis annis duodecim solaribus a morte Alexandri initium duxit. Ejus anni et menses sunt communes solares. Annus e 365<sup>d</sup>. cum quadrante diei præcise constat." Norisius observes very justly: Quamvis ea anni solaris forma apud Syro-Macedonas adeo vetusta mihi non probetur, ita tamen uniformiter annos ejusdem epochæ collegit uti eosdem a scriptoribus antiquioribus acceptos observabat.

*degird*. The *Hegira* was July 15. A. D. 622 U. C. Varr. 1375. But 340778 days would be equal to 933 Julian years. And U. C. 1375—933=442. which carries us back to July 15. U. C. 442. Deducting the 78 days from July 15, we obtain Oct. 1. B. C. 312 U. C. 442 for the beginning of the era.

The era of *Yezdegird* commenced June 16. A. D. 632 U. C. Varr. 1385.<sup>i</sup> But 943 Julian years contain 344430<sup>d</sup>. 12<sup>h</sup>. and U. C. 1385—943=442 will carry us back to June 16 U. C. 442. If we deduct the 107 days current, we have again Oct. 1. B. C. 312 U. C. 442 for the commencement.

2. A coin of *Hadrian*<sup>j</sup> has this inscription: Τριπολειτῶν η'κϥ. anno 428. *Hadrian* began to reign Aug. 11. A. D. 117 U. C. 870. Therefore in August U. C. 870 the 428th year of the *Seleucidæ*, which is expressed on that coin, was still current. But, as 870—428=442, it appears that the first year began after Aug. 11. U. C. 442. which determines the commencement to the autumn.

3. Three coins of *Elagabalus* are recorded by *Norisius*<sup>k</sup>. The reverse on one has Τριπολειτῶν αλϥ. anno 531. on another Τριπολειτῶν βλϥ. anno 532. on a third Τριπολειτῶν γλϥ. anno 533. This last contributes to fix the beginning of the era. For, as *Elagabalus* was slain in March towards the close of U. C. 974, and as the 533rd year had begun before March U. C. 974, the first must have begun before March U. C. 442<sup>l</sup>. But, as we have seen in the coin of *Hadrian* that the first year commenced after Aug. 11. U. C. 442, and this coin of *Elagabalus* demonstrates that it commenced before March B. C. 311 (the close of U. C. 442), we obtain the autumn of that year of the city for the beginning of the epoch.

4. A coin of *Caracalla*<sup>m</sup> is thus inscribed: Ἐμίσων κολωνίας η'κϥ. anno 528. *Caracalla* was slain April 8. A. D. 217 at the close of U. C. 969<sup>n</sup>. But, if the 528th year was still current April 8. U. C. 969, the first year had not yet ended April 8. U. C. 442. because 442+528=970 would carry the date below the death of *Caracalla*. The first year therefore began in autumn U. C. 442, and the 528th year began in autumn U. C. 969, six months before the death of *Caracalla*.

5. A coin of *Augustus*<sup>o</sup>: on the reverse, Δαμασκηῶν L. ικτ. anno 325. As *Augustus* died in August U. C. 767, the 325th year must have been still current in August of that year. The first year therefore had commenced before August U. C. 443<sup>p</sup>.

6. *Norisius*<sup>q</sup> shews from two testimonies that the Council of Nice in June A. D. 325 U. C. 1078 was in the 636th year of the *Seleucidæ*<sup>r</sup>. And this agrees with the commencement of the era in U. C. 442: for 442+635=1077, and the 636th year began in autumn U. C. 1077, nine months before the Council.

7. *Albategni*<sup>s</sup>, an Arabian astronomer, observed an autumnal equinox anno ab obitu *Alexandri* 1206, *Dylkarnaim* 1194, die 19<sup>o</sup> mensis *Elul*, *Pachon* 8<sup>o</sup>. 4<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. ante ortum dici, sive

<sup>i</sup> *Noris.* p. 72.

<sup>j</sup> *Noris.* p. 72. He gives this coin again p. 99.

<sup>k</sup> *P.* 101.

<sup>l</sup> *Noris.* p. 102. *Uti ex nummo Hadriani anno 428 collegimus epocham non posse retrahi ante autumnum U. C. 442, ita ex hac Elagabali collegimus epocham non posse differri ad U. C. 443. Nam annus abhinc 533<sup>us</sup> cepisset ab autumnno 975 quo tempore Alexander Severus imperabat.*

<sup>m</sup> *Noris.* p. 73. and again p. 96. 102.

<sup>n</sup> That is, thirteen days before the *Palilia*

April 21, when U. C. Varr. 970 commenced.

<sup>o</sup> *Noris.* p. 90. 91.

<sup>p</sup> *Noris.* p. 91. *Ex hoc constat epocham Seleucidarum inchoatam fuisse U. C. 442. Nam si cepisset ab autumnno anni insequentis 443, annus 325<sup>us</sup> inisset Augusto jam defuncto.*

<sup>q</sup> *P.* 168. 169.

<sup>r</sup> Called anno 636<sup>o</sup> ærae *Alexandri*, and anno post *Alexandrum* 636<sup>o</sup>. The passages have been given already p. 358. 366.

<sup>s</sup> *Noris.* p. 226.



1<sup>h</sup>. 15<sup>m</sup>. *a media nocte*. And this observation was taken 743 Egyptian years, 178 days, 17<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>. after the observation made by Ptolemy on the 9th of *Athyr*, an hour after sunrise, in the 463rd year after *Alexander*. That observation of Ptolemy was taken Sept. 26. A. D. 139<sup>1</sup>. But 743 Egyptian years 178<sup>d</sup>. 17<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>. = 742 Julian years 857<sup>d</sup>. 23<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>.<sup>2</sup> which will bring down the observation of the Arabian astronomer to Sept. 19. A. D. 882 U. C. 1635<sup>3</sup>. But, if in September 19. U. C. 1635 the 1194th year of *Dylkarnaim* or of the *Seleucida* had commenced, the first year must have commenced in September U. C. 442. Albategni therefore appears to reckon this era one month earlier than the true beginning; which is determined by Ulug Beg to Oct. 1. with whom Abulpharagius<sup>4</sup> agrees: *Si æræ Seleucidarum, cujus initium est Tisrin prior, mensem unum addiderimus, prodibunt nobis anni integri et menses anni fracti cujus initium est mensis Elul, quæ est epocha qua utuntur Romani nostro tempore*. The Arabian *Tisrin I.* corresponded with October, in which month accordingly the beginning of the era is placed. But those who began their year with *Elul* or September, of whom Albategni was one, deduced the era of the *Seleucida* from thence.

8. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>5</sup> gives at the same time the era of the *Seleucida*, and the era of Antioch: ὑπ. Βινκομάλου καὶ Ὀπιλῶνος. ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν ὑπάτων ἐτελεύτησεν ἡ θεῖσσινα Πουλχερία. ἐπὶ τῶν προειρημένων ὑπάτων Βινκομάλου καὶ Ὀπιλῶνος—μηνὶ Περγίῳ, πρὸ 18<sup>ης</sup> καλανδῶν Μαρτίων, ἔτους Συρομακεδόνων ψξγ', Ἀντιοχείαν φα', ἡμέρη κ. τ. λ. These were consuls U. C. 1206 A. D. 453. The date therefore of Antioch is correct. For the era commenced in autumn U. C. 705: and 705 + 500 = 1205 will give autumn U. C. 1205 A. D. 452 for the beginning of the 501st year; which was therefore current in the February following. But in the year of the *Seleucida* there is an error, which Scaliger and Norisius have noticed. For, as the era began in autumn U. C. 442, 442 + 762 = 1204 will place the beginning of the 763d year at the autumn of U. C. 1204 A. D. 451. consequently the 764th commenced in autumn of U. C. 1205 and was current in the following February, and this passage of the Chronicle dates the era a year too low<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See part II. p. 340. note <sup>b</sup>. where for Sept. 25. A. D. 139 the reader will substitute Sept. 26. As the beginning of the Egyptian year had not yet fallen back to July 19 but was still at July 20 in A. D. 139, the ninth of *Athyr*, the sixty-ninth day, fell upon Sept. 26. For the same reason the 7th *Pachon* (*Ibid.*) would be March 23. but that A. D. 140 being Bissextile will carry back the 7th *Pachon* in that particular year to March 22nd.

<sup>2</sup> Noris. p. 227. *Dant annos juxta methodum Julianam 742 dies 357 horas 23. 36'*. That is to say, 743 Egyptian years = } = 742. 179. 6.  
743 Julian . . . }  
minus 185<sup>d</sup>. 18<sup>h</sup>. }  
add . . . 178. 17. 36.  
742. 357. 23. 36.

<sup>3</sup> There must have been some inaccuracy either in the observation of Ptolemy or in that of the Arabian, or perhaps in both. For according to the numbers given the equinox had fallen back 7<sup>d</sup>. 6<sup>h</sup>. 24<sup>m</sup>. in the space between the two observations. But the annual excess of 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. would only produce in the 743 years a difference of

5<sup>d</sup>. 16<sup>h</sup>. 50<sup>m</sup>. 9<sup>s</sup>. We may also remark a variation in the numbers of Albategni, which Norisius has not explained. Norisius observes p. 227. *Numerati Ægyptiorum anni quot ad suam observationem colligit Albategnius, nempe 743, dies 178, horæ 17. 36'. desinunt anno Christi 882 Septembris die 19<sup>a</sup> hor. 1. 15'. post mediam noctem*. But the observation of Ptolemy was made an hour after sunrise: p. 62. μετὰ μίαν ὥραν ἔγγιστα τῆς τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατολῆς. And 17<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>. computed from seven o'clock A. M. will bring us to 36<sup>m</sup>. after midnight: a difference of thirty-nine minutes. This difference may perhaps arise from the difference of longitude. If the place at which Albategni took his observation was 9°. 45'. east of Alexandria, it would be thirty-nine minutes earlier in time: and 1<sup>h</sup>. 15<sup>m</sup>. after midnight with Albategni would be 36<sup>m</sup>. after midnight at Alexandria.

<sup>4</sup> Apud Norisium p. 228.

<sup>5</sup> P. 290.

<sup>6</sup> Scaliger corrects the date to ψξγ'. Norisius shews the error of the Chronicle: p. 83. *Ille consulatus signat U. C. 1206 A. D. 453. Itaque ille chronologus in designando anno obitus Pulcheriæ*



This era, then, commenced with the month *Dius* B. C. 312. which, while the moveable lunar year continued in use, that is, till after the Julian reformation B. C. 45, corresponded for the most part with October: and to this point, *Dius* or October B. C. 312, many references are to be carried <sup>b</sup>.

It appears from the three testimonies of Ptolemy already quoted <sup>c</sup>, that the Chaldæans began their era one year later than the era of the *Seleucidæ*: the 67th year of the Chaldæans being the 68th of the *Seleucidæ*, the 75th being the 76th, and the 82nd corresponding to the 83rd, in those passages of Ptolemy. This is determined by the years of *Nabonassar* with which they are compared <sup>d</sup>. And a variation in the commencement of the era has also been ascribed to the author of the first book of Maccabees; who is supposed by Usher, Norisius, Dodwell, and others, to have adapted the years of the *Seleucidæ* to the Hebrew years, and to have computed from the spring instead of the autumn: thus anticipating each year by about

*initium epochæ auspicatur ab U. C. 443. Quare erratum est, siquidem æra iniit ab autumno U. C. 442. Idem p. 170. Illud collegium consulum est titulus anni Christi 453 U. C. 1206 Per. Jul. 5166.—Habebis annum U. C. a Palilibus 1206 Christi 453 Per. Jul. 5166, quo Pulcheria 18<sup>o</sup> Februarii mortem obiit. In Græcis tamen Menologiis dies Pulcheriæ IV. Idus Septemb. celebratur. This is not quite accurate. The writer of the Chronicle does not mark the day on which Pulcheria died, but only the year: and therefore he is not at variance with other authorities upon this point. And, as the years of Rome are computed by Norisius himself from April 21, these consuls began their year Jan. 1. A. D. 453, four months before U. C. 1205 was ended; and February of U. C. 1206 did not fall within A. D. 453, but belonged to A. D. 454, the year of the following consuls.*

<sup>b</sup> Thus, 1. a Palmyrene inscription apud Norisium p. 123. Α. Αέρ. 'Ηλιόδωρος 'Αντίχου 'Αδριανὸς Παλμυρηνὸς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπὶ σιτηρίας αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς συμβίου καὶ τῶν τέκνων, ἔτους ζυφ: μηνὸς Περιτίου. The 547th year of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in autumn A. D. 235 U. C. 988. 2. A coin apud Noris. p. 81. 'Αναμίων τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ ἀσπίδος. ζλσ. anno 237. This year began in autumn B. C. 76, during the occupation of Syria by Tigranes. 3. A coin, Noris. p. 92. Δαμασκηῶν. L. ηκτ. anno 328. commencing autumn A. D. 16. 4. Another: Noris. Ibid. Δαμασκηῶν. εμτ. anno 345. which began autumn A. D. 33. 5. Another: Noris. Ibid. Δαμασκηῶν. γπσ. anno 283. commencing autumn B. C. 30, after the defeat of Antony. 6. Two coins of Caracalla apud Noris. p. 97. on the one 'Εμίσων κολωνίας. εκφ. on the other 'Εμίσων κολωνίας ζκφ. ανηis 525. 527. from autumn A. D. 213. 215. 7. A coin of Antoninus Pius apud Noris. p. 100. with Τριτολειτῶν. ενν. anno 455.—autumn A. D. 143. 8. Two coins of Antoninus Pius: Noris. p. 103. with 'Ορθοδοξίαν. βξν. anno 462. commencing autumn A. D. 150. 9. Eusebius H. E. I. 13. ἐπεράχθη ταῦτα [the transactions of Thaddæus at Edessa]

τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τριακοσιοστῷ ἔτει. The reading τριακοσιοστῷ for the corrupt τρίτῳ is fully justified by MSS. apud Stroth. ad locum p. 60. Two references to Edessa in the Chronicon of Eusebius are noticed by Noris. p. 113. OL 117.1. [B. C. 312] Ab hoc loco Edesseni sua tempora computant. Ol. 264. 1. [A. D. 277] secundo anno Probi—juxta Edessenos 588. As these are not in the Armenian copy, we may collect that they were inserted by Hieronymus; and we learn from him, and not from Eusebius, that the years of Edessa (like the years of Tripolis and Damascus in the preceding coins) were no other than the years of the *Seleucidæ*. The 340th year therefore of Edessa, mentioned by Eusebius, commenced in autumn A. D. 28.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 350.

<sup>d</sup> The reader will verify this for himself by consulting the Table of conumerary years in c. 11. of this Appendix. The fact itself is noticed by Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 391. by Vaillant de Imp. Seleucid. p. 6. by Usher and by Prideaux. Usher, however, Annal. p. 319. supposes the Chaldæans to have dated from the spring: *Ptolemy of Alexandria in his Great Syntaxis begins his Chaldæan account from the spring following.* And Prideaux. Connex. vol. II. p. 392. *Whereas all other nations that computed by this era began it from the autumn of B. C. 312, it had not its commencement among the Chaldæans till from the spring of the year following.* But for this there is no authority. And it is reasonable to suppose, till evidence to the contrary shall be produced, that the Chaldæans, when they adopted the Macedonian months and a Macedonian epoch, followed the practice of all the Syrian cities, and began their year from the autumn. All therefore that we can infer from Ptolemy is this: that the Chaldæans began their epoch from *Dius* or October B. C. 311; whereas the era of the *Seleucidæ* began at *Dius* or October B. C. 312.

six months<sup>c</sup>. They found this opinion upon the following arguments. 1. The author reckons by Jewish months. 2. The death of *Antiochus Epiphanes* is in the 149th year in the first book, but in the 148th year in the second. 3. The acts of *Judas*, which are in the 150th year in the first book, are in the 149th in the second. 4. *Demetrius Soter* escaped from Rome in the 151st year in the first book, but in the 150th according to the second.

This opinion, however, is not without its difficulties. The last argument is thus stated by Norisius<sup>d</sup>: *Lib. I. initio cap. 7. hæc narratur: "Anno centesimo quinquagesimo primo exiit Demetrius Seleuci filius ab urbe Roma et ascendit cum paucis viris in civitatem maritimam et regnavit illic."* At in *lib. II. 14, 1. recitatur initium regni ejusdem Demetrii statimque dicitur Alcimus venisse ad regem Demetrium "centesimo quinquagesimo anno"* &c. The same representation is given by Dodwell, Frœlich, and Hales<sup>e</sup>. But, if we turn to the original passage in the second book of the Maccabees, we shall find that the whole of this reasoning is founded on an error. For in 2 Macc. XIV. 3, 4. the date is plainly given the 151st year, in entire conformity with the date in the former book: Ἀλκιμος δὲ τις—ἦκε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Δημήτριον πρῶτον καὶ πεντηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει<sup>h</sup>. Dodwell perhaps derived this imaginary variation from Norisius, and Dr. Hales from Dodwell, without having verified it by consulting the original<sup>i</sup>.

Norisius, founding his arrangement upon this supposed date in the second book of Maccabees (the 150th year), fixes the flight of *Demetrius* from Rome to the spring of B.C. 162: *Itaque Demetrius verno tempore labente Roma fugit anno Seleucidarum 150<sup>k</sup>*. But it has been shewn in the preceding chapter that his flight was in Ol. 154. 3. and on the authority of

<sup>a</sup> Usher Annal. p. 319. The writer of 1 Macc. begins his account of the Grecian year from the spring precedent to this autumn [of B.C. 312]. This opinion is adopted by Norisius p. 75. Vailant de Imp. Seleuc. præf. and p. 5. Dodwell p. 433. Frœlich prolegom. p. 14. Prideaux vol. II. p. 391. vol. III. p. 248. 292. Hales vol. I. p. 290.

<sup>c</sup> P. 76.

<sup>d</sup> Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 433. *Antiochum Eupatorem interficit Demetrius anno epochæ 151 prioris Maccabaici rationibus 1 Macc. VII. 1. Pro posterioris calculo anno duntaxat 150.* Frœlich prolegom. ad Annal. Regum Syriæ p. 29. *De Demetrii initio 1 Macc. VII. 1. "Anno 151 exiit Demetrius ab urbe Roma."* Sed libro secundo XIV. 4. hæc leguntur: "Venit (Alcimus) ad Demetrium regem 150<sup>o</sup> anno offerens ei coronam auream." Dr. Hales vol. I. p. 290. 1 Macc. VII. 1. represents *Demetrius* as departing from Rome and putting *Antiochus Eupator* to death "in the 151st year." But 2 Macc. XIV. 1, 2. refers this transaction to the 150th year. Compare 2 Macc. XIII. 1. and 2 Macc. XIV. 4.

<sup>h</sup> In the margin *Al. ὡς πρῶτον καὶ πεντηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει*. The same number is given in the English version: *One Alcimus—came to king Demetrius in the hundred and one and fiftieth year.*

<sup>i</sup> The texts which Dr. Hales desires us to compare stand thus: 2 Macc. XIII. 1. *In the 149th*

*year it was told Judas that Antiochus Eupator was coming.* XIV. 1—4. *After three years was Judas informed that Demetrius had taken the country. One Alcimus—came to Demetrius in the 151st year, &c.* We find nothing to mark a discrepancy; the numbers are consistent with each other, and with the date "the 151st year" given in 1 Macc. VII. 1.

<sup>k</sup> Noris. p. 76. Frœlich p. 29. for the same reason adopts the same arrangement: *Manifestum fit—Demetrium verno tempore profugisse utque inter breve tempus Tripolim tenuisse: inde—ante autumnum ab Alcimo conveniri potuit, atque adeo anno 150<sup>o</sup> qualem 2 Macc. usurpat; cum 1 Macc. Judæorum ritu jam ab initio Nisan annum 151 numerare cepisset.* The foundation of this error appears to lie in the Latin version. In the Complutensian Polyglot part IV. the version of Hieronymus stands thus: *Venit ad regem Demetrium centesimo quinquagesimo anno.* although here also the Greek text in the parallel column has πρῶτον καὶ π. καὶ ι. The Catholic writers, then, Norisius and Frœlich, have used the Latin version. Others have taken the text upon their representation. Frœlich prolegom. p. 5. observes; *Maccabæorum historia Latinam interpretationem quam Vulgatam dicimus ita usus sum ut, ubi in rem esset, Græci ac Syriaci codicis adjumenta minime negligerem.* On this occasion, however, he has neglected to compare the Greek copy.

this very text itself, namely 2 Macc. XIV. 4., in the 151st year, and that it must be placed in the autumn of B. C. 162.

Dismissing therefore this argument, we may proceed to examine the other three. The third argument is founded on the following texts: 1 Macc. VI. 18—20. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄκρας ἦσαν συγκλείοντες τὸν Ἰσραὴλ κύκλῳ τῶν ἁγίων—καὶ ἐλογίσατο Ἰούδας ἐξῆραι αὐτούς, καὶ ἐξεκλήσιασε πάντα τὸν λαὸν τοῦ περικαθίσαι ἐπ' αὐτούς· καὶ συνήχθησαν ἅμα καὶ περικάθισαν ἐπ' αὐτούς ἑτοὺς πεντηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ.—καὶ ἐξῆλθον ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ συγκλισμοῦ καὶ ἐκολλήθησαν αὐτοῖς τινες τῶν ἀσεβῶν ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ, καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλεῖα. then followed the expedition of *Antiochus* into Judæa: 2 Macc. XIII. 1. τῷ δὲ ἐνάτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει προσέειπε τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰούδαν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐπάτορα παραγενέσθαι—ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Λυσίαν τὸν ἐπίτροπον. Thus explained by Norisius<sup>1</sup>: *In lib. I. Maccab. cap. 6. bellum contra Judæos a novo rege Antiocho Eupatore motum recitatur anno 150°: quod tamen lib. II. initio cap. 13. dicitur contigisse anno 149°. Scriptor libri primi a neomenia Nisan orditur annum Seleucidarum 150°m, scriptor vero libri secundi post sex menses a Tisri eundem annum auspicatur. Hinc bellum per æstatem gestum uni dicitur anno 150° alteri vero 149°.* To the same purpose Dodwell and Hales<sup>m</sup>. But a variation in the mode of computing does not follow from these two narratives. For the intentions of *Antiochus* to invade Judæa might be known to *Judas* in the 149th year, and yet the siege of the town might occur in the 150th, and still be followed by the march of *Antiochus*. And the expressions of those who escaped from the fortress to the king, *How long will it be ere thou execute judgment and avenge our brethren?* imply that an intention of invading Judæa was previously known, and that its execution was delayed<sup>o</sup>.

The second argument stands thus<sup>p</sup>: *Moritur Antiochus Epiphanes anno 149. 1 Macc. VI. 16. Et tamen post mortem illius literas Antiochi Eupatoris et legatorum Romanorum et Lysie legimus anno 148 datas: 2 Macc. XI. 21. 30. 33. 38.* The date twice repeated in these letters is 15th *Xanthicus* in the 148th year = March or April B. C. 164. *Epiphanes*, then, was already dead in April B. C. 164. It is supposed by Dr. Hales<sup>q</sup>, that the 149th year in the first book commenced at *Xanthicus* or *Nisan* B. C. 164; that *Antiochus* died in the first month of the 149th year according to one author, and in the 7th month of the 148th according to the other; and that this solution “satisfactorily reconciles the apparent disso-

<sup>1</sup> P. 76.

<sup>m</sup> Dodwell p. 433. Obsediisse arcem Bethsuræ anno epochæ 150° *Antiochum Eupatorem* testatur auctor libri prioris: 1 Macc. VI. 20. eandem expeditionem anno 149° assignat auctor libri posterioris: 2 Macc. XIII. 1. Dr. Hales vol. I. p. 290. 1 Macc. VI. 20. In the 150th year *Judas* besieged the garrison in the tower, who fled for refuge to *Eupator*, when he invaded Judæa, but afterwards made peace with the Jews. But 2 Macc. XIII. 1. refers these transactions to the 149th year.

<sup>n</sup> 1 Macc. VI. 22. ἕως πότε οὐ πώσῃ κρίσει καὶ ἐκδικήσεις τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἡμῶν;

<sup>o</sup> Frælich prolegom. p. 22—24. sounds an argument upon the sabbatical year: 2 Macc. ab autumnali mense inchoasse ita ostenditur; *Bethsuram* ab *Eupatore* obsessam anno 150 perhibetur 1 Macc. VI. eumque annum Sabbaticum fuisse memoratur. Res eadem, adnexa Sabbatici anni mentione, 2 Macc. XIII. narratur, sed anno 149. Quo-

niam itaque in 1 Macc. annum a *Nisan* incipi demonstratum, sabbatici autem anni exordium a *Tisri* sumptum fuisse in confesso est (Levit. XXV. Exod. XXIII. 10. 16.), sabbaticus hic annus capit in autumno anni 149 et finitus est in autumno anni 150. Quare *Bethsuræ* oppugnatio post initium veris anni 150 et ante autumnii finem ejusdem anni incidit. Cum ergo hunc annum Sabbaticum annum 149 2 Macc. vocaverit, ejusdem anni initium posterius est eo quo 1 Macc. utitur. The sabbatical year is mentioned in the first book VI. 49. 53. In 2 Macc. XIII. the sabbatical year is not noticed at all. We only therefore learn that in the 150th year of the *Seleucidæ*, during the siege of *Bethsuræ* by *Antiochus*, a sabbatical year was current, which would accordingly begin at *Tisri* (about October) B. C. 163, and would be conumerary with that 150th year.

<sup>p</sup> Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 433.

<sup>q</sup> Vol. I. p. 290.



" nance of both." But the difficulty is far from being thus explained. For we know upon other testimony that *Epiphanes* was still living in Ol. 154. 1.<sup>1</sup> the whole of which year was ascribed to him by the chronographer. He therefore lived beyond July B. C. 164, and his death will fall within the 149th year according to its true epoch: and the author of the first book, although he places the death of *Epiphanes* in the 149th year, might nevertheless compute that year, like all other writers, from its actual and true beginning. The difference between the two authors in this case is a difference, not in the mode of reckoning, but in the fact itself.

The scheme of D<sup>r</sup>. Hales supposes that *Epiphanes* died after the 1st of *Xanthicus* or *Nisan* [March B. C. 164], and that these letters mentioning his death were written on the 15th of the same month. But *Antiochus* died on the borders of Media, and the letters were written in Judæa in less than 15 days after. This was doubtless possible. But Norisius<sup>2</sup> has remarked that many transactions occurred between the death of *Antiochus* and these letters, which required a considerable space of time, and which therefore could not happen within 15 days.

The conjecture of Usher<sup>3</sup> that these letters were dated by the era of the Chaldeans is justly rejected by Norisius, as improbable: *Vix animum inducere possum ut credam reges Seleucidas in signandis literis ac rescriptis usos fuisse æra Chaldaica, quæ a Syris certe nunquam in usum redacta fuit. Urbes Syriacæ regum Seleucidarum numismata eorundem epocha ab Ol. 117. 1. obsignabant; cur vero reges non hac communi æra sed Chaldaica usi fuisse credantur?* It may be suspected, however, that the four letters contained in 2 Macc. XI. have been transposed. And Frælich has shewn that the first was dated in the last month of the 148th year, but the two last in the sixth month. He justly therefore infers that these letters have been transposed, and that the first was written six months after the two last. But the correction must be carried a little further than Frælich has proposed. Three of those letters have the year 148 affixed, but that in which the king's death is mentioned has no date. The three former, then, were written while *Epiphanes* was yet alive; the other, immediately after his death was known in Syria<sup>4</sup>. If this arrangement be admitted, we shall have a solution of the difficulty.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 322.

<sup>2</sup> Noris. p. 78. *Repugnat rerum series post mortem Antiochi Epiphanis gestarum priusquam illæ literæ a novo rege ad Judæos scriberentur. Nam cum constet Epiphanem mortuum esse post Nisan [March B. C. 164]—ac deinde 2 Macc. X. post recitatam v. 9. mortem Antiochi narrentur prælia quæ secunda fecit Judas cum Idumæis, ac postea cum Timotheo; ac c. XI. recitetur bellum a Lysia cum Judæis infelicitè gestum, ac denique pax inita dicatur, scriptis memoratis literis, atque hæc signentur datæ die 15<sup>o</sup> Xanthici, profecto non eodem anno quo Epiphanes obiit scriptæ dici possunt. To solve this difficulty he inquires, Num illæ literæ ab Eupatore initio regni scriptæ sunt, sed a scriptore libri secundi alia occasione altero anno recitatæ?*

<sup>3</sup> Usher Annals p. 444. *From autumn began the year of the account of contracts or Dilkarnaim, observed by the collector of the second book of the Maccabees, 149. But of the Chaldee account, used*

*in the king's edicts Ibid. c. XI. and in Ptolemy's great Syntaxis, 148. He is followed by Prideaux Connex. vol. III. p. 292. Whereas the dates of all the instruments concerning this peace, as registered in 2 Macc. XI. 21. 33. 38. are in the 148th year of the Seleucids, this is to be understood of the style of Chaldaea, and not according to the style of Syria. By this expedient they place those letters at the 15th of Xanthicus or March B. C. 163.*

<sup>4</sup> Noris. p. 77. To the same purpose Frælich p. 24. *Cui in mentem veniat regem Antiochum Chaldaica potius quam sua anni notatione epistolam inscripsisse?*

<sup>5</sup> The letters are in this order in the original:

1. *Lysias* to the Jews: XI. 16. the 24th of the intercalary month in the 148th year [Oct. B. C. 164].

2. *Antiochus Eupator* to *Lysias* after the death of *Epiphanes*: XI. 22. without date.

Dodwell<sup>y</sup>, arguing that many of those transactions which Norisius has noticed between the death of *Epiphanes* and the date of the letters might occur in reality while *Epiphanes* was yet living, remarks as follows: *Lysias discedens negotia regni mandaverat et filii Antiochi, dum rediret, curam: 1 Macc. III. 32. 33. regem enim illum designaverat discedens Epiphanes teste ipso Epiphane 2 Macc. IX. 25. 26. Itaque de priore hoc Eupatoris regno loquitur auctor, quod commune habuit cum patre superstite. Hoc tempore Gorgiam elegit Lysias 1 Macc. III. 38. cujus res gestas recenset auctor 2 Macc. X. 14.* If this be admitted, which is surely reasonable, it may also be admitted that *Lysias* and *Eupator* under that delegated authority negotiated the peace during the lifetime of the elder *Antiochus*. But it is also likely that *Epiphanes* himself was consulted<sup>z</sup>, and that the letter<sup>a</sup> of the 15th of *Xanthicus* was dictated by him in the necessity of his affairs after the victories of *Judas*. According to this arrangement we may thus distribute the transactions. A peace was made by *Lysias* and *Eupator* in the lifetime of *Epiphanes* in *Xanthicus* of the 148th year [March B. C. 164]. *Epiphanes* died in the beginning of the 149th [Dec. B. C. 164], and the letter of his son<sup>b</sup> was written immediately afterwards. But at the close of the same year 149 [about Sept. B. C. 163] *Eupator* prepared to renew hostilities<sup>c</sup>. After which *Judas* besieged the fortress in the beginning of the 150th year [about Oct. B. C. 163.], as related in 1 Macc. VI. 18—20. and the expedition of *Eupator* followed in the same year [spring B. C. 162].

3. *Antiochus* to the Jews: XI. 27. 15th *Xanthicus* in the 148th year [March B. C. 164].

4. The Roman ambassadors to the Jews: XI. 34. the same date. Froelich arranges them in this manner: 2. 3. 4. 1. and argues thus: p. 27. 28. *Epistolam Lysiae Dioscori mense scriptam sex mensium intervallo serius esse exaratum quam epistolam Eupatoris ejusdem anni mense Xanthico. Lysias praelio a Judæis victus anno 148 ad finem vergente, nempe 24<sup>o</sup> Dioscuri embolimi et ultimi, data epistola pacem petere cogitur.—Antiochus Epiphanes interiit anno 148 ineunte Xanthico.—Succedit Eupator et ad Judæos de pace literas dat 15<sup>o</sup> Xanthici anni ejusdem 148. Per semestre bellatur:—victus Lysias pacem iterum petere cogitur datis literis 24<sup>o</sup> mensis Dioscuri embolimi et ultimi anni adhuc 148. I should propose however to read them in the following order: 3. 4. 1. 2. The letters run thus:*

1. (3.) βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος [not *Eupator*, but *Epiphanes*] τῇ γερουσίᾳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις Ἰουδαίαις χαίρειν. εἰ ἔβρωσθε, εἴη ἂν ὡς βουλόμεθα· καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἰγιαύομεν. ἐνεφάνισεν ἡμῖν ὁ Μενέλαος βούλεσθαι κατελθόντας ἡμᾶς γίνεσθαι πρὸς ταῖς θύραις. ταῖς οὖν καταπεινόμενοις μέχρι τριακάδης ξανθικοῦ ὑπάρξει δεξιὰ μετὰ τῆς ἀλείας χρῆσθαι τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις τοῖς ἐαυτῶν λαπαρήμασι καὶ ὁμοίως καθὰ καὶ τὸ πρότερον, καὶ εὐδαίμων αὐτῶν κατ' εὐδαινα τρόπον ὁκληθήσεται περὶ τῶν ἡγηγημένων. πέπομφα καὶ τὸν Μενέλαον παρακαλέσονται ἡμᾶς. ἔβρωσθε. ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, ξανθικοῦ πέμπτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ.

2. (4.) Κῆντες Μέμμιος, Τίτος Μάνιος, πρεσβύται Ῥωμαίων τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων χαίρειν. ἱπὲρ οὗν Λυσίας ὁ συγγενὴς τοῦ βασιλέως συνεχέρησεν ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμεῖς συνεδικεύμεν· ὃ δὲ ἔκρινε προσαχθῆναι τῷ βασιλεῖ πέμψατέ τινα παραχρῆμα ἐπισκεψάμενοι περὶ τούτων, ὥστε ἐκθῆμεν

ὡς καθέκει ἡμῖν. ἡμεῖς γὰρ πρὸς Ἀντιόχειαν διὰ σπείσατε καὶ πέμψατέ τινας ὅπως καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπηρώμεν ὅποιας ἐστὲ γνῶμης ἰγυαίητε. (ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, ξανθικοῦ πέμπτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ.)

3. (1.) Λυσίας τῷ πλήθει τῶν Ἰουδαίων χαίρειν· Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἀβεσσαλὸν οἱ πεμφθέντες παρ' ἡμῶν ἐπιδόντες τὸν ἐπογεγραμμένον χρηματισμὸν ἤξιον περὶ τῶν δι' αὐτοὺς σημαυμένων. ἴσα μὲν οὖν ἔδει καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ προσερχθῆναι διεσάφισα, ὃ δὲ ἦν ἐνδεχόμενα συνεχέρησεν· ἴδαν μὲν οὖν συντηρήσετε τὴν εἰς τὰ πράγματα εἰσοίαν, καὶ εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν πειράσομαι παραίτιος ἡμῖν ἀγαθῶν γενέσθαι. ἱπὲρ δὲ τούτων—ἐντέταλμαι τούτοις τε καὶ ταῖς παρ' ἡμῶν διαλεχθῆναι ἡμῖν. ἔβρωσθε. ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, Διοσκόρου [al. Διὸς Κορινθίου] εἰκοστῇ τετάρτῃ.

4. (2.) βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος [sc. *Eupator*] τῷ ἀδελφῷ Λυσίᾳ χαίρειν. τῷ πατρὶς ἡμῶν εἰς θεοὺς μεταστάντος, βουλομένου τοὺς ἐκ τῆς βασιλείας ἀταράχους ὄντας γενέσθαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιμέλειαν, ἀκηκούτες τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις μὴ συνευδοκούντας τῇ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ μεταθέσει, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀγωγὴν αἰρετίζοντας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀξιοῦντας συγχωρηθῆναι αὐτοῖς τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, αἰρούμενοι οὖν καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος ἐκτὸς ταραχῆς εἶναι κρίνομεν τό τε ἱερὸν αὐτοῖς ἀποκατασταθῆναι καὶ πολιτεύεσθαι κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων αὐτῶν ἔθνη. εὖ οὖν ποιήσεις διαπεμφάμενος πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ δοὺς δεξιὰς, ὅπως εἰδότες τὴν ἡμετέραν προαίρεσιν εὐθυμοὶ τε ὦσι καὶ ἡδέως διαγίνονται πρὸς τὴν τῶν θύων ἀντίληψιν. The date of N<sup>o</sup>. 2. is in some copies prefixed to the following chapter: ἔτους μνη', ξανθικοῦ 15<sup>o</sup> γενομένων σινοθηκῶν τούτων κ. τ. λ. I have therefore enclosed it in brackets.

<sup>y</sup> Diss. IX. p. 436.

<sup>z</sup> As mentioned in the letter of *Lysias* N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

(1.)

<sup>a</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 1. (3.)    <sup>b</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 4.    <sup>c</sup> 2 Macc. XIII. 1.



The remaining argument is this. The author of the first book of Maccabees computes by Jewish months, and therefore the years of the *Seleucidæ* began with *Nisan* or *March*. The 15th day of the month *Casleu*<sup>d</sup> is mentioned in the 145th year: <sup>e</sup> the 153rd year in the second month: the <sup>f</sup> 18th of the month *Elul* in the 172nd year: and <sup>g</sup> the 177th year in the eleventh month called *Sabat*<sup>h</sup>. These therefore were also the eleventh month, and the second and the ninth of those years of the kingdom of the Greeks. But this conclusion does not necessarily follow. The prophet *Zechariah*<sup>i</sup> mentions the eighth month in the second year of *Darius*; and the <sup>k</sup> eleventh month, which is the month *Sebat*, in the second year of *Darius*. But we cannot with certainty affirm that these were the eighth and the eleventh months with reference to the years of that king; or that the reign of *Darius* was computed from *Nisan*. The same notice of Hebrew months occurs in the account of the siege of Jerusalem in *Jeremiah* and the book of *Kings*<sup>l</sup>. In the ninth year of his (*Zedekiah's*) reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, *Nebuchadnezzar* came against Jerusalem. <sup>m</sup> In the fifth month, on the tenth day of the month, which was the nineteenth year of *Nebuchadnezzar*. But these are so far from being the tenth or the fifth month with reference to *Nebuchadnezzar's* reign, that they are not even the tenth or the fifth with respect to the years of *Zedekiah*; and merely describe the months of the Hebrew Calendar. That the fifth month here mentioned was the fifth Hebrew month *Ab* is attested by *Josephus*<sup>n</sup>. That it was not the fifth month of *Zedekiah's* eleventh year we know from *Jeremiah*<sup>o</sup>: *Jeremiah*—to whom the word of the Lord came unto the end of the eleventh year of *Zedekiah*, unto the carrying away Jerusalem captive in the fifth month. But, if *Zedekiah* reached the end of his eleventh year, this was not the fifth month of his eleventh year; and the Hebrews in these passages merely designated the month by its number in the Hebrew Calendar, instead of giving its name<sup>p</sup>. Other

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. I. 54.<sup>e</sup> 1 Macc. IX. 54.<sup>f</sup> 1 Macc. XIV. 27.<sup>g</sup> 1 Macc. XVI. 14.<sup>h</sup> *Frœlich* p. 22—24. agrees with those who had preceded him; 1 Macc. IV. 52. Ante matutinum surrexerunt 25<sup>o</sup> mensis noni *Casleu*. 1 Macc. X. 21. Induit se *Jonathas* sacra stola septimo mense anno 160 in die *Scenopegia*. Est igitur extra dubium 1 Macc. consignatos annos a verno mense *Nisan* auspiciari.<sup>i</sup> I. 1. <sup>k</sup> I. 7. <sup>l</sup> 2 Kings XXV. 1. Jer. LII. 4.<sup>m</sup> 2 Kings XXV. 8. Jer. LII. 12.<sup>n</sup> See above p. 353.<sup>o</sup> I. 1. 3.<sup>p</sup> *Usher Chronol. Sacr.* p. 83. Thesis 1. founding his chronology for the last Jewish reigns upon this passage of *Jeremiah* determines the accession of *Zedekiah* to the 10th day of the 4th Hebrew month *Thamuz* [or *Midsummer* B. C. 598], and the completion of his eleventh year to the 9th day of the same month *Thamuz* [*Midsummer* B. C. 587]: Anno undecimo *Sedekia* quarti mensis die nono perrupta civitate—noctu rex aufugiens captus est: Jer. XXXIX. 2. 5. et LII. 4. 9. [item 2 Reg. XXV. 2—5.] Sequentis deinde mensis quinti die decimo templo et urbe destructis in captivitatem *Hierosolymitani* sunt abducti: Jer. LII. 12. 15. [conf. 2 Reg. XXV. 8.] Ex quibus inter se collatis colligimus et undecimum *Sedekia* annum fuissecompletum et inter captivitatem illius et templi conflagrationem mensis spatium intercessisse; atque, quod inde est consecrarium, circa quarti mensis diem decimum regnare eum cepisse.—Cumque inter captum *Sedekiam* absoluto anno regni sui undecimo et deportatum populum integer mensis fuerit interpositus, ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ ἔτει τῆς Σεδεκίου βασιλείας calamitatem illam accidisse *Clem. Al. Strom. I.* [p. 329. A.] retulit rectius quam *Josephus Ant. X.* 11, templum incensum fuisse scribens anno *Sedekia* undecimo [X. 8, 5. ἐν δωδεκάτῃ ἔτει τῆς Σεδεκίου βασιλείας συνέτερον αὐτοῦ], quum ante mensem is captus annum regni sui undecimum compleverit. Upon this foundation he fixes the dates of the preceding reigns: the deportation of *Jehoiakin* to the fifth day of the fourth month *Thamuz*: Thesis 3. p. 84. In illo ipso quinto die quarti mensis captivitatem illam constituendam censemus; quod hac ratione inter eam et regni *Sedekia* initium quinque tantum dierum intercedat spatium; neque vero multo longius sacra historiae admittit series. His reign of 3m. 10d. consequently began on the 25th of the 12th Hebrew month *Adar* [in the spring of B. C. 598]: Thesis 4. p. 84. Dies centum menses constituunt tres et dies decem, quot 2 Chron. XXXVI. 9. *Jeconia* regno adscriptos legimus: qui a mensis quarti die quinto subducti in 12<sup>i</sup> mensis diem 25<sup>um</sup> recidunt. The accession of *Jehoiakin* to the tenth day of the

nations have done the same<sup>9</sup>. A particular sect in England does so to this day; and, if a member of that society were called upon to describe a fact which happened in December A. D. 1760, and to mark at the same time the month in which it happened, and the year of the reigning monarch, he would say that it occurred *in the twelfth month in the first year of George III.* But this twelfth month was in reality the third of that prince's reign. In the same manner we must understand the *eighth month in the second year of Darius* to express, not the eighth month of that second year, but merely the month of the Hebrew Calendar. The author, then, of the first book of Maccabees speaks of Hebrew months; but, when he dates by the years of the kingdom of the Greeks, he may be understood to compute those years according to their known commencement. The proposition, as it stands expressed in the words of Prideaux<sup>1</sup>, carries its own refutation with it: "The first book begins the years of this era from the spring, but the second begins them from the autumn; and so did the Syrians, Arabs, and Jews, and all others that anciently did or now do use this era." But it is not credible that this author should have computed this era by a method different from that of all nations, of all his contemporaries, and even of his own countrymen the Jews; who dated by this era under the name of the era of Contracts, and are known to have dated from the autumn<sup>2</sup>. As if any particular writer of this time were to date the years of Christ from midsummer, when all nations have agreed to reckon them from January<sup>3</sup>.

The interpretation of preceding writers, which supposes the years in 1 Macc. to be antedated six months, will only affect two of the dates which are given in the Table of the *Seleucidæ*<sup>4</sup>. All the other dates there exhibited will stand with either interpretation<sup>5</sup>. The first

sixth month *Elul*: Thesis 5. p. 84. *Annum undecimum Jehoiakimi non fuisse integrum: quum enim ante finem anni ipsius tertii regnare Nebuchadnesar caperit, si superfuissent Jehoiakimo anni adhuc octo integri, nonum ille ingressus fuisset annum quo tempore Jechoniam fratri successorem dedit. Atqui quarto postea mense Jechonia capto, octavus adhuc numeratus fuit annus 2 Reg. XXIV. 12. Inter 25<sup>um</sup> diem mensis duodecimi, quo Jechonias capit, et quintum mensis quarti, quo idem desiit, Jehoiakimi initium collocari non potest: alias enim Nebuchadnesar capto Jechonia nonum regni sui similiter egisset annum; cum in octavo tantum adhuc versatum eum fuisse ex 2 Reg. XXIV. 12. jam audiverimus. Reliquum igitur est ut inter mensis quarti diem quintum et mensis duodecimi diem 25<sup>um</sup> regni Jehoiakimi exordium sit indagandum.* He proceeds p. 85. to determine the accession of Jehoahaz (trimestre regnum) to the 10th of the third month [Siran B. C. 609], of Jehoiakim to the 10th of the sixth month [Elul B. C. 609], and of Nebuchadnezzar to the middle of the fifth [Ab or Midsummer B. C. 606], diebus 25 ante finem tertii anni Jehoiakimi. These dates, although they attempt too much exactness in assigning the particular days, which are built upon conjecture, yet doubtless are very near the truth. The eleven years of Zedekiah were nearly at least, if not precisely completed, at his capture in the fourth month; and upon this date the others depend. But the

reasoning of Usher and the texts upon which it is founded plainly demonstrate that the months numbered in those passages of scripture, and in Ezekiel and 2 Kings XXV. 27. Jer. LII. 31. in the years of Jehoiakim's captivity, are merely used to express the current Hebrew months: and confirm the conclusion that the months numbered in the book of Maccabees are used in the same sense.

<sup>1</sup> Norisius de Epoch. Syro-M. p. 15. *In Asia mensis primus, secundus, tertius, usque ad duodecimum appellabantur. In epitaphio Smyrnensi—legitur: μῆς τρίτος.* Thus Epiphanius quoted above p. 355. mentions the fifth month at Salamis.

<sup>2</sup> Connex. vol. II. p. 391. 392.

<sup>3</sup> Noris. p. 304. *Licet Judæi annum sacrum neomenia Nisan inchoarent, in contractibus tamen aliisque publicis actis æra contractorum cum cæteris Syris communi utebantur, cujus anni ab autumno initium sumebant.*

<sup>4</sup> The remark of Norisius p. 121. on the date of Edessa may be applied on this occasion: *Patet epocham Edessenorum fuisse æram Seleucidarum cujus anni ab autumno inibant. Scio Scaligerum scribere Edessenos a Januario Romanorum annos suos inchoasse; quod cum pro arbitrio suo sine teste affirmet, communi Syrorum ab autumno annum auspantium consuetudine refellitur.*

<sup>5</sup> See above p. 346. The two dates are marked thus \*.

\* Except that November, for instance, B. C. 162

of these places the accession of *Antiochus Epiphanes* in the 137th year, and in August B. C. 175. Their computation makes the 137th year terminate in February preceding, and raises the accession of *Epiphanes* at least six months higher than my date. But this is refuted by the chronographer<sup>r</sup>, who places the accession in Ol. 151.3. consequently after midsummer B. C. 175. The second date fixes the grant of *Demetrius* to the Jews at B. C. 142. The grant was in the 170th year; and *Simon's* reign was dated from about *Elul* of the 170th year<sup>s</sup>. But *Elul* of the 170th year, which is in my reckoning August or September B. C. 142, will according to the other mode of computing be August or September B. C. 143.

Norisius, from his view of the dates in the first book of Maccabees, antedates the accession of *Antiochus*<sup>a</sup>: *Antiochus Epiphanes regnum Syriæ obtinuit anno U. C. 578 Olymp. 151. 1. quique fuit æræ Sel. 137<sup>ua</sup>*. He errs again in the death of *Demetrius Nicator*, which he places in the year 186. Having given<sup>b</sup> a Tyrian coin with the inscription βασιλῆως Δημητρίου. Τυ. is. ἀρ. σπρ. he adds, *Videsne Tyrum cum jure Asyli adhuc usam epocha Seleucidarum, cujus ibi annus sculptus 186 concurrebat cum anno U. C. 628, quo tamen anno eodem Demetrio occiso novam epocham invexit?* But it will be seen above that *Demetrius* was yet living in the year 187<sup>c</sup>, and his death must be placed a year below the date of Norisius: and Scaliger, to whom Norisius imputes error<sup>d</sup>, was accurate in dating the epoch of the Tyrians during the lifetime of *Demetrius*.

Norisius is not always consistent with his own scheme. The death of *Simon* in the eleventh month of the 177th year he supposes to be in Ol. 161. 2. at the close of U. C. Varr. 619.<sup>e</sup> But if, according to Norisius himself, the era began in the computation of that author in *Nisan* or March B. C. 312, the 177th year would begin in *Nisan* or March B. C. 136, and the eleventh month would coincide with January B. C. 135 Ol. 161. 1. at the close of U. C. 618, where I have placed it. And it will be observed that the same date results from both methods of computing; except that the eleventh Hebrew month is called by others the eleventh month of the era, whereas I have called it the fourth.

The death of *Bala* is placed by Norisius in the year 167, which partly coincides with U. C. 609.<sup>f</sup> This is doubtless true according to the method of computing which I have adopted: but, according to the hypothesis which supposes the year to begin from *Nisan*, no part of this 167th year, ending in February B. C. 145, would concur with U. C. 609, which began in the April following.

He computes *Nisan* of the 174th year to be in the close of U. C. 615.<sup>g</sup> But, according to

will be according to their reckoning the *ninth*, and according to mine the *second* month of A. S. 151. February B. C. 142 according to them will be the *twelfth* month, according to my computation the *fifth*, of A. S. 170. and so of the rest.

<sup>r</sup> See above p. 317. <sup>s</sup> See above p. 329.

<sup>a</sup> P. 366.

<sup>b</sup> P. 389. This coin has been given at p. 334.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 333.

<sup>d</sup> Noris. p. 403. Scaliger ait Tyrios annos suos a deducta colonia sub rege Syriæ Demetrio putasse. At Scaliger plures errores errat. Nam Tyrus annos suos putavit non a deducta regnante Demetrio colonia, sed ab autonomia sibi post necem Demetrii ab Alexandro rege Syriæ concessa, uti superius

ostensum est. The error is in Norisius himself. The Tyrians indeed, as he has shewn, acquired or received *αὐτὴν ἐποχήν* and dated their era from B. C. 126. But *Demetrius* after this was excluded from Tyre, and slain in the beginning of B. C. 125.

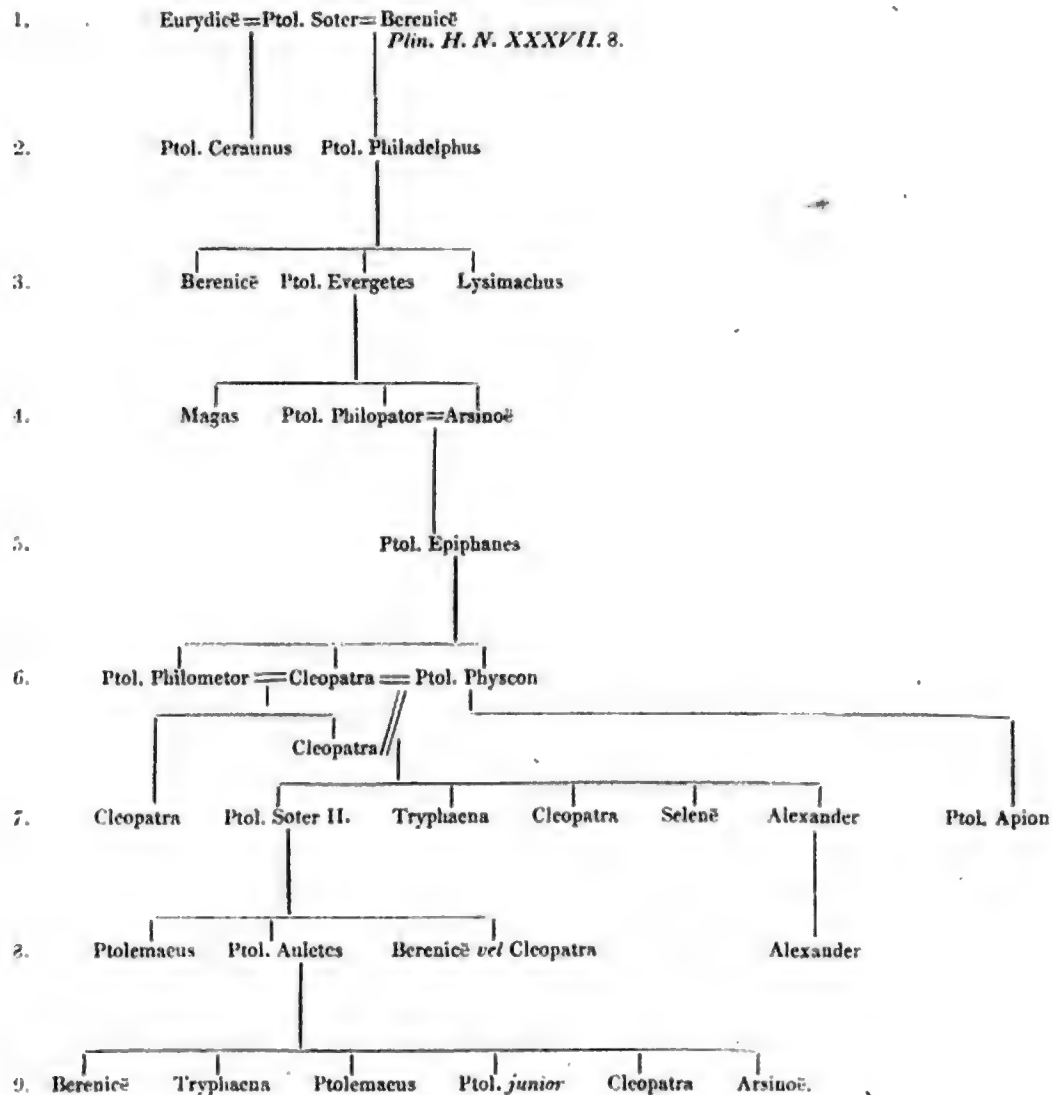
<sup>e</sup> Noris. p. 310. Ptolemæus Simonem occidisset ex cap. ult. 1 Macc. anno Seleucidarum 177<sup>o</sup> mense undecimo: nempe Ol. 161. 2. Urbis Romæ 619 a Parilibus.

<sup>f</sup> P. 441. Occisus fuit anno Seleucidarum 167 ex 1 Macc. XI. qui annus partim concurrit cum a. U. Romæ 609.

<sup>g</sup> P. 455. Anno Seleucidarum 174, qui juxta stylum scriptoris ejus historiæ 1 Macc. XV. cæpit a neomenia *Nisan* a. U. Romæ 615 a Parilibus.

his scheme, *Nisan* the first month of that year coincided with March B. C. 139, two months before the close of U. C. 614.<sup>h</sup>

## LAGIDÆ.



<sup>h</sup> *Lucius, consul of the Romans, mentioned 1 Macc. XV. is supposed by Norisius p. 441. to be Lucius Calpurnius Piso: Scriptæ sunt illæ literæ U. C. 615 [B. C. 139] quo Lucius Calpurnius Piso collega M. Popillio Lænatæ consulatū gessit. Frælich Annal. p. 78. agrees with Norisius: Refertur*

*literas L. Calpurnii Pisonis cos. Romani cujus collega L. Popillius Lænatæ in Hispania bello præerat. But this consul is CNEIUS Calpurnius Piso in both the testimonies. See the Tables 139. 1. Lucius, therefore, called consul in 1 Macc. was perhaps only a prætor.*



## V.

## KINGS OF EGYPT.

IN quoting Eusebius for the kings of Macedon and Syria I have transcribed the Latin version of the Armenian copy. But, as the account which Eusebius has given from Porphyry of the kings of Egypt remains complete in the Greek original, this shall be preferred to the Armenian copy. Where the Armenian differs from the Greek, that difference shall be noted <sup>a</sup>.

1. **PTOLEMÆUS SOTĒR.** The reigns of *Ptolemy Soter* and *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, as delivered by Porphyry, are in part II.<sup>b</sup> where the correction *τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξ* is confirmed by the Armenian version <sup>c</sup>, in which the passage stands thus: *Philadelphus parente superstite regnum biennio administravit: eoque mortuo, annis 36: prorsus ut ipse non secus atque parens octo ac triginta annis regnasse dicendus sit.*

2. **PTOLEMÆUS PHILADELPHUS.** The duration of his reign, 38 years in the whole and 36 years from the death of his father, has been already explained. The Astronomical Canon agrees with Porphyry: placing the accession of *Evergetes* in N. E. 502 B. C. 247, and the accession of *Philip Aridæus* in N. E. 425 Nov. 12. B. C. 324: after whose first year <sup>d</sup> *Ptolemy* became satrap of Egypt: therefore in N. E. 426 = Ol. 114. 2. B. C. 323. which leaves 76 years for the two reigns. Eusebius himself <sup>e</sup> erroneously gives 40 + 38 = 78 years for the amount, which brings down the death of *Philadelphus* two years too low. Vaillant <sup>f</sup> gives a coin of *Philadelphus* with this inscription: βασιλῆως Πτολεμαίου. L. μʹ. Κι. anno 49. *Citiensium*. As he has found no higher number than 49, he infers that the coins after this date were dated not by the years of the era but by the years of the reigning king. The 49th year is equivalent to the 11th year of *Philadelphus* B. C. 275. On another coin he finds the following inscription: βασιλῆως Πτολεμαίου. L. λʹ. Πα. anno 39. *Paphiorum*: upon which Vaillant remarks <sup>g</sup>: *Unde illum ab anno quo pater ipsi imperium cessit suos dinumerasse norimus, et sic contra plurimorum auctorum sententiam annos 40 cum regnasse docemur.* But this by no means follows: for that coin, like the preceding, may give the year of the era; and the 39th year of the era would be the 1st of *Philadelphus*, as the 49th was the 11th. If again the years of *Philadelphus* were marked by that number, it would not follow that he had reached his 40th year. We could only affirm that the 38th year was completed and the 39th commenced <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> The title of Euseb. lib. I. c. 22. is this in the Latin version from the Armenian: *Quinam post Alexandrum Macedonem Ægypti Alexandrinaque urbis regnum tenuerint. Ex Porphyrii libris.*

<sup>b</sup> P. 237. note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Euseb. Chron. lib. I. p. 115.

<sup>d</sup> *Post annum ex quo Philippus imperium obtinuerat ad præfecturam Ægypti mittitur Armen. μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ διὰ τῆς εἰς Φίλιππον ἀναγεγραμμένης ἡγεμονίας σατράπης εἰς Αἴγυπτον πέμπεται* Græc. apud Scalig.

<sup>e</sup> Canon. p. 350—352.

<sup>f</sup> Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 38.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid. p. 40.

<sup>h</sup> Two other coins are given by Vaillant p. 39.

1. βασιλῆως Πτολεμαίου. L. ιςʹ. Πα. anno 16. *Porphiourum*. 2. βασιλῆως Πτολεμαίου. L. λςʹ. Κι. anno 36. *Citiensium*.

For the embassy of *Philadelphus* to Rome in the twelfth year of his reign see the Tables B. C. 273. His marriages with the two *Arinoës* are recorded by Schol. Theocrit. XVII. 128. Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ συνέκει τριτέρῳ Ἀρσινόῃ ἢ Λυσίμαχου, ἀπ' ἧς καὶ τοὶς παῖδας ἐγέννησεν Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Βερνίκην· ἐπιβολεύουσιν δὲ ταύτην εὐρὴν—αὐτὴν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς Κοπτὸν ἢ εἰς τόπον τῆς Θηβαΐδος, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀδελφῆν Ἀρσινόην ἐγγίμει, καὶ εἰσεπιθήσασιν



The μουσεῖον and the library which *Philadelphus* founded are mentioned by *Athenæus*<sup>i</sup>:  
 περὶ δὲ βιβλίων πλήθους καὶ βιβλιοθηκῶν κατασκευῆς καὶ τῆς εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον συναγωγῆς τί δεῖ καὶ λέγειν;  
 πᾶσι τούτων ὄντων κατὰ μνήμην. Both these were probably founded in the beginning of his  
 reign<sup>k</sup>.

αὐτῇ τῷς ἐκ τῆς πριτέρας Ἀρσινόης γεννηθέντας παῖδας.  
 ἡ γὰρ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἄτεκνος ἀπέθανεν. His  
 son *Lysimachus*—Λυσιμάχῳ δὲ ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρσινόης τῆς  
 Λυσιμάχου καὶ Πτολεμαίου—is mentioned by *Poly-*  
*bios* XV. 25. His daughter *Berenice* was married  
 to *Antiochus Theus*: *Athen.* II. p. 45. c. *Appian.*  
*Syr.* c. 65. For her fate, see above p. 311. *Pau-*  
*sanias* I. 7. gives a short sketch of the transactions  
 of this reign. He remarks upon the marriage of  
*Philadelphus* with his sister, ἔγημεν αὐτὴν Μακεδόσιν  
 οὐδαμῶς πιδὼν νομιζόμενα, Αἰγυπτίῳς μὲντοι ὧν ἦρχε. The  
 origin of this custom in Egypt is assigned by *Dio-*  
*dorus* I. 27.

<sup>i</sup> *Athenæus* distinctly ascribes the institution of  
 the μουσεῖον to *Philadelphus* in this passage: V. p.  
 203. e. in which he is describing the acts of *Phil-*  
*adelphus*. *Plutarch* therefore *Moral.* p. 1095. D.  
 is to be understood of *Philadelphus*: εἰ δὲ Πτολε-  
 μαῖος ὁ πρῶτος συναγαγὼν τὸ μουσεῖον ταύτης συνέτιχε  
 τοῖς παραγγέλμασι κ. τ. λ. where *Perizonius* ad *Æli-*  
*an.* V. H. III. 17. vainly labours to interpret *Πτο-*  
*λεμαῖος ὁ πρῶτος* *Ptolemy Soter*, contrary to gram-  
 matical construction, which to express that mean-  
 ing would require Πτ. ὁ πρῶτος ὁ συναγαγὼν. *Strabo*  
 and others describe the μουσεῖον without marking  
 the particular founder: *Strabo* XVII. p. 794. τῶν  
 δὲ βασιλέων μέρος ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ μουσεῖον, ἔχον περίπαιτον  
 καὶ ἐξέδραν καὶ εἰκὸς μέγαν ἐν ᾧ τὸ συσσίτιον τῶν μετε-  
 χρίταν τοῦ μουσείου φιλολόγων ἀνδρῶν. ἐστὶ δὲ τῇ συνόδῳ  
 ταύτῃ καὶ χρήματα κοινὰ καὶ ἱερεῖς ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ μουσεῖῳ  
 τεταγμένος τίτε μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλέων οὖν δ' ἐπὶ Καίσα-  
 ρος. *Schol. Venet. Iliad.* IX. 688. *Περφερίων.* Ἐν  
 τῷ μουσεῖῳ τῷ κατὰ Ἀλεξάνδρειαν νόμος ἦν προβάλλεσθαι  
 ζήτημα, καὶ τὰς γινώσκοντας λύσεις ἀναγράφεσθαι κ. τ. λ.  
*Sopater* apud *Photium* cod. 161. p. 341. trans-  
 cribed extracts ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστενίκου περὶ τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξαν-  
 δρείᾳ μουσείου. Among the works of *Callimachus*  
 apud *Suid.* Καλλίμαχος is one entitled Μουσείον, not  
 in the collection of his fragments ed. *Ernest.*  
 The μουσεῖον was ridiculed by *Timon*: *Athen.* I.  
 p. 22. d. ἐπεὶ τὸ μουσεῖον ὁ Φιλῶσης Τίμων ὁ σιλλογράφος  
 τάλανον πέντε φησὶν ἐπισκώπτειν τοῖς ἐν αὐτῷ τρεφομέ-  
 νους φιλοσόφους κ. τ. λ. On the Museum see *Suetonius*  
*Claud.* c. 42. and *Casaubon* ad locum, who  
 has collected the testimonies of *Philostratus* and  
 others.

<sup>k</sup> *Eusebius Chron.* lib. II. p. 350. names the  
 library at the fourth year of *Philadelphus*: *Ol.*  
 125. I. *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* *Judæos* in *Ægypto*  
*captivos libertate donavit. Regia quoque munera*  
*Hierosolyma ad Eleazarum pontificem submitit de-*  
*ditque operam ut Judæorum libri ex Hebraica ad*

*Græcam linguam transferrentur eisdemque in Alex-*  
*andrina bibliotheca a se congesta posuit.* Placed  
 at the second year of *Philadelphus* by the version  
 of *Hieronymus* in ed. *Scal.* and by the *Alexan-*  
*drian Chronicle* p. 253. On the foundation of  
 the library, *Vitruvius præfat.* ad lib. VII. has the  
 following narrative: *Reges Attalici magnis philo-*  
*logiæ dulcedinibus inducti cum egregiam bibliothec-*  
*am Pergami ad communem delectationem institu-*  
*issent, tunc item Ptolemæus infinito zelo cupidita-*  
*tisque incitatus studio non minoribus industriis ad*  
*eundem modum contenderat Alexandriæ comparare.*  
*Cum autem summa diligentia perfecisset, non putavit*  
*id satis esse nisi propagationibus inseminando cura-*  
*ret augendam. Itaque Musis et Apollini ludos de-*  
*dicavit.—Cum ludi adessent, judices literati qui ea*  
*probarent erant legendi. Rex cum jam ex civitate*  
*sex lectos habuisset nec tam cito septimum idoneum*  
*inveniret, retulit ad eos qui supra bibliothecam fue-*  
*rant, et quæsiit si quem novissent ad id expedi-*  
*tum. Tunc ei dixerunt esse quendam Aristopha-*  
*nam qui summo studio summaque diligentia quotidie*  
*omnes libros ex ordine perlegeret. Itaque in con-*  
*ventu ludorum cum secreta sedes judicibus essent*  
*distributa, cum cæteris Aristophanes citatus quem-*  
*admodum fuerat locus ei designatus sedit.—Rex*  
*Aristophanem amplissimis muneribus ornavit et su-*  
*pra bibliothecam constituit. Insequentibus annis a*  
*Macedonia Zoilus Homeromastix—Alexandriam*  
*venit suaque scripta contra Iliadem et Odysseam*  
*comparata regi recitavit. Ptolemæus vero—indig-*  
*natus nullum dedit responsum.—Ad summam inors*  
*ejus (Zoili) ut parricidii damnati varie memoratur.*  
*Alii enim scripserunt a Philadelpho esse in crucem*  
*fixum; nonnulli Chii in eum lapides esse coniec-*  
*tos; alii Smyrnæ vivum in pyram esse conjectum:*  
*quorum utrum ei acciderit, merenti digna constitit*  
*pæna. Upon this narrative Scaliger sounds these*  
*remarks: Animadv. ad Euseb. p. 135. ad annum*  
*1734. Constat ex auctoribus bibliothecam a Phila-*  
*delpho institutam. De tempore nihil ab illis desig-*  
*natum est. Certum est amulatione Eumenis regis*  
*Pergameni Ptolemæum bibliothecam suam institu-*  
*isse—Eumenes iste inivit regnum Pergami anno 230*  
*Philadelphi [B.C. 263]. Itaque bibliothecam non*  
*prius comparavit Ptolemæus quam Eumenes cepit*  
*regnare: neque Eumenes suam statim initio regni*  
*sui. Sed et illud apud eundem Vitruvium notan-*  
*dum, Aristophanem grammaticum nobilissimum præ-*  
*fectum fuisse bibliothecæ et ab eo instructam fuisse.*  
*—Suidas ait Zenodotum præfectum fuisse βιβλιοθη-*  
*κῶν. Sed Aristophanes istius auditor fuit. Olex-*

rius ad Philostratum p. 648. and Fabricius B. Gr. tom. I. p. 560. reject the account here given of *Zoilus* as erroneous or fabulous: *Olcarius* observing *hanc narrationem fabulam esse putem, Reinesii penitus persuasus argumentis centum et amplius annis ante Philadelphum Zoilum vixisse*. And both the narrative of *Vitruvius* and the interpretation of *Scaliger* are very questionable. 1. It is manifest from the testimonies in the Tables at B. C. 209 that *Aristophanes* the grammarian was not born till after the death of *Philadelphus*. 2. *Zoilus* is said to come to *Philadelphus* in *sequentibus annis*; that is, some years after the formation of the Alexandrian library: and this was not formed till after that of *Pergamus*, and this again was not founded by *Eumenes* *statim initio regni sui*. All these particulars bring down the arrival of *Zoilus* to the very end of the reign of *Philadelphus*. But *Zoilus* had lived in the reign of *Alexander*. See below c. 12. N°. 23. *Perizonius* ad *Ælian*. V. II. XI. 10. who admits this, argues that he might reach the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*: *Vitruvius refert ad tempora Ptolemæi qui bibliothecam condidit; hoc est, Philadelphî; et eum sequitur Vossius. Opponunt se Reines. et Jonsius. At nihil impedit quo minus Zoilus jam senex attigerit primos Philadelphî annos.—Certum est floruisse eum et scripsisse potissima tempore Alexandri, quum scripserit historiam usque ad mortem Philippi, ut et contra Isocratem, teste Suida. Accedit quod Dionys. Halic. memoret varios qui contra Platonem scripserint; et primo quidem Aristotelem, deinde vero alios hoc ordine; Cephisodorum, Theopompum, Zoilum. Priores illi pariter fuerunt discipuli Isocratis, quibus si natu minor fuit Zoilus facile ad ætatem Philadelphî pervenisse potuit*. This does not satisfy the question. We may admit that *Zoilus* might reach the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*—*senex attigerit primos Philadelphî annos*. But the account in *Vitruvius*, who places him at the end of that king's reign, seventy-four years after the death of *Alexander*, is plainly impossible. The narrative of *Vitruvius* refutes itself. If *Zoilus* came to Alexandria after the establishment of the library, the library was established in the beginning of the reign. 3. The absurd and improbable account of the death of *Zoilus* may lead us to suspect the accuracy of the rest. *Dionysius* of Halicarnassus speaks of *Zoilus* without asperity, and even with respect: and if *Philadelphus* disapproved, he would have been satisfied with refusing his patronage. We may suspect, then, that *Vitruvius* has exercised no great judgment in selecting the materials of this narrative. The anachronism with respect to *Aristophanes* we might remove by supposing that some other *Aristophanes* has been confounded with the celebrated grammarian.

That there was an emulation between *Philadelphus* and *Eumenes* appears from *Pliny* II. N. XIII. 11. *Æmulatione circa bibliothecas regum Ptolemæi et Eumenis, supprime chartas Ptolemæo, Varro membranas Pergami tradidit repertas*. But this passage does not mark the time. That the Alexandrian library existed before the reign of *Eumenes* may be inferred from the patronage of literary men at Alexandria, which is referred by general consent to the 124th Olympiad, the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*. Other testimonies in which the library is mentioned speak in general terms: *Plin.* II. N. XXXV. 2. *Alexandriæ et Pergami reges, qui bibliothecas magno certamine instituere*. *Gell.* VI. 17. *Ingens numerus librorum in Ægypto a Ptolemæis regibus vel conquisitus vel confectus est ad millia ferme voluminum septingenta*. *Ammian.* XXII. 16. *Septingenta voluminum millia Ptolemæis regibus vigiliis intentis composita*. *Galen.* tom. V. p. 16, 52. *πρὶν γὰρ τοῖς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ τε καὶ Περγᾷ γενέσθαι βασιλεῖς, ἐπὶ κτήσιν παλαιῶν βιβλίων φιλοτιμηθέντας, εὐδέν τι ψευδὲς ἐπεγέγραπτο σύγγραμμα. λαμβάνειν δ' ἀξιαμίαν μισθὸν [i. μισθὸν] τῶν κομιζόντων αὐταῖς συγγράμματα παλαιῶν τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὥτως ἤδη πολλὰ ψευδὲς ἐπεγράφεοντες ἐκρίμιν. ἀλλ' οἷτοι μὲν οἱ βασιλεῖς μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρον γέγοναν θάνατον*. *Galen* tom. V. p. 411. speaks of *Ptolemy Evergetes*: *εἰρηθῆναι βιβλίον τι τῶν Πτολεμαίων τῷ Εὐεργέτῃ κληθέντος ἔχον τοὺς χαρακτῆρας διεσκευασμένους ἐπὶ τῶν ἱατρῶν [sc. Μνήμονος Σιδήτου] Παμφίλου [f. Παμφυλίου] τὸ γένος ἐκ πόλεως Ἰνδικῆς Κλεφραντίου δὲ τὴν αἵρεσιν.—ἐνταῦθα φασὶ τὸν Μνήμονα λαβόντα τὸν τρίτον τῶν ἐπιδημιῶν ἐκ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ μεγάλης βιβλιοθήκης ὡς ἀναγνωσόμενον ἀποδοῦναι παραγγραφαί ἐν αὐτῇ—τοὺς χαρακτῆρας τούτους. ἐνταῦθα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκ Παμφυλίας κεκομικέναι, καὶ φιλότιμον περὶ βιβλία τὴν τε βασιλείᾳ τῆς Αἰγύπτου Πτολεμαίων ὡς γενέσθαι φασὶν ὡς καὶ τῶν καταπλέοντων πάντων τὰ βιβλία κελεῖσαι πρὸς αὐτὸν κομίζεσθαι, καὶ ταῦτα εἰς καυκίς χάρτας γράφοντα δίδοναι μὲν τὰ γραφέντα τοῖς δισπύταις—εἰς δὲ τὰς βιβλιοθήκας ἀποτίθεσθαι τὰ κομισθέντα.—ἔτι δ' οὕτως ἐστουδαζε περὶ τὴν τῶν παλαιῶν βιβλίων κτήσιν ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἐκεῖνος ὅ μίκρον εἶναι μαρτύριον φασὶν ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔπραξε. οὗτοι γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐνέχυρα πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ λαβόν τὰ Σοφοκλέους καὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Αἰσχύλου βιβλία χάριν τοῦ γράψαι μόνον ἐξ αὐτῶν, εἴς' εὐθέως ἀποδοῦναι σῶα, κατασκευάσας πολυτελεῖς ἐν χάρταις καλλίσταις ἃ μὲν ἔλαβε παρὰ Ἀθηναίων κατέσχεν ἃ δ' αὐτὸς κατεσκεύασεν ἔτεμψεν αὐτοῖς, παρακαλῶν ἔχειν τε τὰ πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντα καὶ λαβεῖν ἀντ' ὧν ἴδωσαν βιβλίαν παλαιῶν τὰ καυκά. *Vaillant Hist. Ptolem.* p. 36. ascribes this to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*: but at p. 108. he repeats the same fact, and ascribes it to *Evergetes II*. This king was the disciple of *Aristarchus*: *Athen.* II. p. 71. b. and was himself a writer of history: *Idem* XIV. p. 654. c. d. a work often quoted by *Athenæus*. We may therefore perhaps under-*

3. **PTOLEMAEUS EVERGETES.** Porphyrius<sup>1</sup>: τοῦτον διαδέχεται τρίτος Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Εὐεργέτης, καὶ βασιλεύει ἑτη πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι. The Astronomical Canon also assigns 25 years, and reckons N. E. 527 as the first year of his successor; which places the death of *Evergetes* between Oct. 17. B. C. 222 and Oct. 17. B. C. 221<sup>m</sup>. Porphyry allows to the three first reigns  $40 + 36 + 25 = 101$  years: and these computed from Ol. 114. 2. from which point the government of *Ptolemy Soter* commenced will terminate in Ol. 139. 3. after July B. C. 222 and before July B. C. 221. Porphyry therefore and the Canon are consistent. Polybius marks the death of *Evergetes* by three characters: it followed the battle of Sellasia, it preceded the death of *Cleomenes*, and it occurred within the 139th Olympiad. Plutarch concurs in all these circumstances, and also attests that it occurred before the death of *Antigonus Doson*<sup>n</sup>. These characters agree in the date obtained from Porphyry and the Astronomical Canon: and we might place the death of *Evergetes* in the beginning of B. C. 221. But, as the 40 years of the first *Ptolemy* commenced in the beginning of Ol. 114. 2. in the autumn of B. C. 323, a few months after *Alexander's* death, the 101 years would terminate in the autumn of B. C. 222: and we may raise the date to the close of B. C. 222, the beginning of Ol. 139. 3. which will fix the succession of *Philopator* in the second month of N. E. 527, a few months after the battle of Sellasia and about fifteen months before the death of *Antigonus Doson*. The inscription, however, at Adulë<sup>o</sup> names the 27th year of his reign: a date at variance with

stand Galen in that passage to speak of *Evergetes II.* or *Physcon*, who began to reign B. C. 146.

<sup>1</sup> Apud Euseb. I. 22. p. 115.

<sup>m</sup> That is, he died after the first *Thoth* N. E. 527, and before the first *Thoth* N. E. 528.

<sup>n</sup> Polyb. V. 34. ὥς γὰρ θάπτει Πτολεμαῖος ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ μεταλλάξαντος τῷ πατρὶ ἐκαστὸν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Μάγην καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ συνεργῶντας παρέλαβε τὴν τῆς Αἰγύπτου δυναστείαν, — ἐλυγέρως ἑκαστα χειρίζον διὰ τοὺς ἀπρεπεῖς ἔρωτας καὶ τὰς ἀλέγους καὶ συνεχεῖς μέθας, εἰκότας ἐν πανὶ βραχεῖ χρόνῳ καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἄμει καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπιβόλους εἶρε καὶ πλείους ὥς ἐγένετο πρῶτος Κλεομένης ὁ Σπαρτιάτης. οὗτος γὰρ ὥς μὲν ὁ προσαγορευόμενος Εὐεργέτης ἔζη — ἦγε τὴν ἡσυχίαν — ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκείνος μὲν μετέλλαξε, πρῆναι δ' ὁ χρόνος, οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καιροὶ — ἐκάλεον τὸν Κλεομένην, μετελλαχότος μὲν Ἀντιγόνου πολυμουμένου δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, — τότε δὲ καὶ μᾶλλον ἠναγκάζετο σπεύδειν περὶ τῆς ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀπαλλαγῆς. *Lysimachus, Magas, and Berenice*, had been already put to death: Polyb. XV. 25. Σωσίβιος ὁ ψευδεπίτροπος Πτολεμαίου ἰδοὺς — πρῶτον μὲν ἀρτίσαι φόνον Λυσιμάχῳ, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρσινῆς τῆς Λυσιμάχου καὶ Πτολεμαίου· δευτέρῳ δὲ Μάγῃ τῇ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Βερενίκῃ τῆς Μάγας· τρίτῃ δὲ Βερενίκῃ τῇ Πτολεμαίου μητρὶ τοῦ Φιλοπάτορος· τετάρτῳ Κλεομένει τῷ Σπαρτιάτῃ· πέμπτῃ, θυγατρὶ Βερενίκῃς Ἀρσινῆς. All these incidents imply the lapse of some space between the accession of *Philopator* and the death of *Cleomenes*. That *Philopator* succeeded in Ol. 139 is also marked by Polybius: see the Tables 220. 3. Plutarch *Cleom.* c. 32—34. has these testimonies: ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης — ἦκεν εἰς Ἀλεξανδρείαν

κ. τ. λ. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος πρὶν ἐκτελεῖσαι τῷ Κλεομένει τὴν ἐκτεμῆσιν ἐτελεύτησε· τῆς δὲ βασιλείας εὐθὺς εἰς πολλὴν ἀσέλγειαν καὶ παροιάν καὶ γυναικωκρασίαν ἐμπεσοῦσης, ἡμελεῖτο καὶ τὰ τοῦ Κλεομένου. — καὺς μὲν οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ στρατιὰν ἀπέπει· πυνθανόμενος δὲ τεθνάναι τὸν Ἀντίγονον Αἰτωλικῷ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ συμπεπλήχθαι τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς — ἤϊόν μὲν μόνος ἀποσταλῆναι μετὰ τῶν φίλων, ἔπειθε δ' οὐδένα κ. τ. λ. *Antigonus Doson* died in Ol. 139. 4. about February B. C. 220: see above p. 307. The death of *Cleomenes* (nearly three years after his flight from Greece: see part II. p. 217.) followed towards the summer of B. C. 220, at the close of the same Olympic year.

<sup>o</sup> The inscription at Adulë was transcribed by Cosmas in the beginning of the reign of *Justin* (who began to reign A. D. 518): παρόντι μὲν ἐν τοῖς τέτοις ἐκείνοις πρὸ τούτων τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν εἰκοσι πέντε πλείον ἢ ἔλαττον, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς βασιλείας Ἰουστίνου τοῦ Ῥωμαίου βασιλέως. It commences thus apud Montfaucon. *Collectionis novæ Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum Eusebii Cæs. Athanasii et Cosmæ Aegyptii tom. II. p. 141.* βασιλεὺς μέγας Πτολεμαῖος υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασίλισσας Ἀρσινῆς θεῶν ἀδελφῶν, τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασίλισσας Βερενίκης θεῶν σωτήρων ἀπόγονος, τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ πατρὸς Ἡρακλῆος τοῦ Διὸς τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μητρὸς Διονύσου τοῦ Διὸς, παραλαβὼν παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ τὴν βασιλείαν Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης καὶ Συρίας καὶ Φινίκης καὶ Κύπρου καὶ Λικίας καὶ Καρίας καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων, ἐξεστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ δυνάμεων πεζικῶν καὶ ἱππικῶν καὶ ναυτικοῦ στόλου, καὶ ἐλεφάντων Τρυγλοδυτικῶν καὶ Αἰθιοπικῶν οἷς δ' τε πατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἐκ τῶν χώρων τούτων ἐβήρυσαν, καὶ καταγαγόντες εἰς Αἴγυπτον κατεσκεύασαν πολεμικὴν



all the preceding authorities. For the 27th year from the death of *Philadelphus* would place the death of *Evergetes* in the 140th Olympiad, after the *Thoth* of N. E. 528, and after the deaths of *Antigonos* and *Cleomenes*. This difficulty may be reconciled by supposing that the reign of *Evergetes* commenced in the lifetime of his father, and that *Ptolemy Philadelphus* associated his son in the government as he himself had been associated by his predecessor.

In the summary of the reigns P Porphyry both in the Greek and the Armenian copy gives this king 24 years. But this number, which would place the death of *Evergetes* before the battle of Sellasia, is refuted by Polybius and Plutarch. Eusebius in his Canon<sup>4</sup> has 26 years. The accession of *Evergetes* is placed by Eusebius two years too low, because two years too much had been given (78 instead of 76) to the two first *Ptolemies*<sup>5</sup>. This additional error of 26 years for 25 brings down the accession of *Philopator* three years below the actual date: the three reigns in the Tables of Eusebius are  $40 + 38 + 26 = 104$ , and the commencement of *Philopator* is erroneously placed in Ol. 140. 2.<sup>6</sup>

*Ptolemy Evergetes* seems to be intended by Memnon<sup>7</sup>. After mentioning the accession of *Mithridates* and an embassy of *Nymphis* of *Heraclea*, he proceeds, Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς εἰς ἄκρον εὐδαιμονίας ἀναβὰς λαμπροτάταις μὲν ἔπραξίς εὐεργετῆν τὰς πόλεις προήγετο, ἐπεμψε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἑρακλείταις ἀρτάβας πύρου πεντακιστίας καὶ τῶν αὐτοῖς Προκονησίας κίτρας ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Ἑρακλείους ἀπεδίματο.

The power and influence of the Egyptian kingdom under the three first *Ptolemies* is attested by Polybius<sup>8</sup>. They were masters of Cœle-Syria and Cyprus, and extended their influence over the neighbouring countries as far as Thrace and Macedonia.

χρίαν· κυριεύσας δὲ τῆς τε ἐντὶς Εἰφράτιν χώρας πάσης, καὶ Κιλικίας καὶ Παμφιλίας καὶ Ἰωνίας καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνιστίου καὶ Θράκης, καὶ τῶν ἐνδύμευ τῶν ἐν ταῖς χώραις ταύταις πασσῶν, καὶ ἐμφάντων Ἰουδαίων, καὶ τοῖς μονάρχαις τοῖς ἐν ταῖς τότε πᾶσις ὑπεκλίνε καταστήσας, διέβη τὴν Εἰφράτην ποταμὸν, καὶ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν καὶ Βαβυλωνίαν καὶ Συσσιάνην καὶ Περσίδα καὶ Μηδείαν καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν πᾶσαν ἕως Βακτριάνης ἐπ' αὐτὴν πωλησάμενος, καὶ ἀναζητήσας ὅσα ἐπὶ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερὰ ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐξήχθη, καὶ ἀνακεμήσας μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης γάζης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν τότε εἰς Αἴγυπτον, ἐνδύμεις ἀπέστειλε διὰ τῶν ἐρχομένων ποταμῶν. The inscription concludes in this manner p. 143. C. κατῆλθον εἰς τὴν Ἀδοῦλην τῷ Δαί καὶ τῷ Ἀρει καὶ τῷ Ποσειδῶνι θυσιάσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν πλοῦσι μόνων· ἀθροίσας δὲ μὲν τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ ἰφ' ἐν ποιήσας ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῷ τόπῳ, καθίσας τότε τὸν δῆφρον παραθήκην τῷ Ἀρει ἐποίησα ἔτι τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας εἰκοστῇ ἔβδμῃ.

<sup>4</sup> Euseb. p. 123.

<sup>5</sup> Lib. II. p. 352.

<sup>6</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Vaillant also reckons 104 years to the three first reigns, and makes the 105th year the first year of *Philopator*. He computes the three reigns thus:  $38 + 39 + 27$ . The first year of *Soter* is in Ol. 114. 2. the first of *Philopator* is Ol. 140. 2. Vaillant therefore, like Eusebius, places *Philopator* three years too low. But he has besides an error of his own in his Chronological Table prefixed to

his history of the *Ptolemies*. The government of Egypt—*Ægypti satrapia*—assigned to *Ptolemy* by *Perdiccas*, is rightly placed by Vaillant in Ol. 114. 2. although this date is inaccurately described p. 3. *Ab Olymp. 114. et U. C. 432 capit Lagidarum imperium, versus autumnum mense Thoth*. But the autumn of U. C. 432 was in Ol. 114. 3. B. C. 322, one year below the true date. He again rightly assigns the last date in his Table: Ol. 187. 3. *Cæsar cepit Alexandriam mense Sextili*. But Ol. 114. 2. by a *metachronism* of two years is made to commence in B. C. 321, and Ol. 187. 3. in B. C. 28. This *metachronism* of two years pervades the whole of his Chronological Table. Its effect upon the present occasion is to place the accession of *Philopator* in B. C. 217; which was actually the second year of his war with *Antiochus*.

<sup>8</sup> Apud Photium Cod. 224. p. 724.

<sup>9</sup> Polyb. V. 34. ἐπέκειντο μὲν τοῖς τῆς Συρίας βασιλεῦσι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, Κιλικίας Συρίας καὶ Κύπρου βασιλεύοντες· παρέκειντο δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν δυνάσταις, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ταῖς νήσοις, δεσποῦντες τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πόλεων καὶ τότε καὶ λιμένων κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν παραλίαν ἀπὸ Παμφιλίας ἕως Ἑλληνιστίου καὶ τῶν κατὰ Λυσιμάχειαν τόπων· ἐφῆδρουν δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ καὶ τοῖς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πράγμασι, τῶν κατ' Ἀσίων καὶ Μαυρονίων καὶ πολλώτερον ἔτι πόλεων κυριεύοντες.



4. **PTOLEMY PHILOPATOR.** Porphyrius<sup>w</sup>: ὃν ὁ τέταρτος διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάταρ, καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτεσιν ὅλοις ἑπτὰ καὶ δέκα. The *Astronomical Canon*, Porphyry, and Eusebius<sup>x</sup>, all agree in 17 years. We may therefore reject 21 years assigned to this reign in the *Summary*<sup>y</sup> as erroneous or corrupt. It has been shewn already<sup>z</sup> that his accession is to be placed at the close of B. C. 222, and that Eusebius fixes the beginning of his reign three years below the true time.

In the spring of B. C. 219, Πτολεμαῖος περὶ παρασκευὴν ἐγίγνετο τοῦ πρὸς Ἀντίοχον πολέμου<sup>a</sup>. This war with *Antiochus* for Cœle-Syria has been already mentioned<sup>b</sup>. The battle of *Raphia* in the summer of B. C. 217<sup>c</sup> was followed by a peace<sup>d</sup>.

The corrupt and profligate character of this king immediately on his accession is noticed by Polybius and Plutarch<sup>e</sup>. His chief minister was *Sosibius*<sup>f</sup>, by whose agency he put to death his uncle *Lysimachus*, his brother *Magas*, his mother *Berenicë*, his wife and sister *Arsinoë*, and *Cleomenes* the Spartan king<sup>g</sup>.

5. **PTOLEMÆUS EPIPHANES.** Porphyrius<sup>h</sup>: ὁ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν πέμπτος Πτολεμαῖος Ἐπιφανὴς μὲν ἐπεκλήθη βασιλεύει δὲ τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι. [*Annis XXIII. Armen.*]. Eusebius himself<sup>i</sup> has 24 years, and the *Astronomical Canon*, and the *Summary* of Porphyry<sup>k</sup>.

*Epiphanes* succeeded according to Justin<sup>l</sup> at five years of age, or four according to Hieronymus<sup>m</sup>. The troubles at the beginning of his reign are related by Polybius<sup>n</sup>. The attempt of *Antiochus* upon the possessions of Egypt has been already noticed<sup>o</sup>. In B. C. 200 an embassy to Rome is mentioned by Livy<sup>p</sup>, which indicates the connexion of Rome

#### Coins of Evergetes :

1. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖον. L. ζ'. anno septimo. Vaillant p. 51.

2. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖον. L. ιθ'. Πα. anno 19. *Paphiorum*. Vaillant p. 52. Vaillant, however, instead of exhibiting this coin, has by mistake repeated a coin of *Philadelphus* dated anno 36<sup>o</sup>, which he had already given at p. 39.

<sup>w</sup> Apud Euseb. I. 22. p. 116.

<sup>x</sup> In his *Canon* lib. II. p. 354.

<sup>y</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 123. <sup>z</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

<sup>a</sup> Polyb. IV. 37. <sup>b</sup> See above p. 315.

<sup>c</sup> Polyb. V. 79—86. <sup>d</sup> Ibid. 87.

<sup>e</sup> Polyb. V. 34. Plutarch. *Cleom.* c. 33. See Wyttenbach ad Plutarch. *Moral.* p. 56. E. who has collected many testimonies to the profligate character of *Philopator*.

<sup>f</sup> Polyb. V. 35. Plutarch. *Cleom.* c. 33.

<sup>g</sup> See Polybius XV. 25. quoted in a former note. Justin. XXX. 1. *Regno parricidio parto, et ad necem utriusque parentis cæde etiam fratris adstructa. Arsinoë* the sister and the wife of *Philopator* was still alive in B. C. 210: Liv. XXVII. 4. *Jam ætas in exitu erat* [coss. M. Valerio M. Claudio]—*et Alexandriam ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges M. Atilius et M. Acilius legati ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi donatulerunt.* *Cleopatra* seems to be no other than *Arsinoë*. In Justin. XXX. 1. she is called *Eurydicë*: *Facta pace* [after the battle of *Raphia* B. C. 217] *avide materiam quietis arripuit, revolutusque in*

*luxuriam occisa Eurydice uxore eademque sorore sua Agathocliæ meretricis illecebris capitur.* Idem XXX. 2. *Relicto quinquenni ex Eurydice sorore filio moritur.* The death therefore of the sister was towards the end of his reign. This murder of the queen *Arsinoë*—τῆς φόνου τῆς βασιλίσσης (τῆς Ἀρσινόης)—is noticed by Polybius XV. 33.

Two coins of *Philopator* are given by Vaillant p. 69. 70.

1. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖον Φιλοπάτορος.

2. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖον. L. η'. Ἡρ. anno 8. Ἡρακλεωπολίταν.

<sup>h</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 116.

<sup>i</sup> In the *Canon* lib. II. p. 354.

<sup>k</sup> In the Greek text. Of the Armenian copy at p. 123. the editor observes, XXIV in margine—at in textu codicis XXII.

<sup>l</sup> XXX. 2.

<sup>m</sup> Hieron. ad Daniel. c. XI. *Ptolemæo Philopatore mortuo adversum filium ejus qui tunc quatuor annorum erat et vocabatur Ptolemæus Ἐπιφανὴς rupto fœdere movit exercitum.* He was probably in his fifth year.

<sup>n</sup> XV. 25—36.

<sup>o</sup> See above p. 316.

<sup>p</sup> Liv. XXXI. 5. 9. P. Sulpicio Galba C. Aurelio coss.—in ipso adparatu belli [the war with Philip] legati ab rege Ptolemæo venerunt qui nunciarent Athenienses adversus Philippum petisse ab rege auxilium, cæterum, etsi communes socii sint, tamen nisi ex auctoritate populi Romani neque classem neque exercitum defendendi aut obpugnandi

and Egypt at that time. In B. C. 187 *Ptolemy* renewed his alliance with the Achæans<sup>9</sup>. Six years afterwards another embassy was appointed to Egypt, but was interrupted by the death of *Ptolemy*<sup>1</sup>.

*Ptolemy Epiphanes* married *Cleopatra*, the daughter of *Antiochus Magnus*<sup>1</sup>: ἱερανούμενος [sc. *Antiochus Epiphanes*] τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἣν ἔρασαν οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν γενέσθαι Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ νεαστὶ μετελλαχότι πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν ἐκείνου πατέρα, ὅτι δεῖ λαβεῖν αὐτὸν ἐν ζέφῳ Κοίλῃ Συρίαν ὅτε ἐλάμβανε Κλεοπάτραν τὴν τοῦ νῦν βασιλεύοντος [sc. *Philometoris*] μητέρα. According to Hieronymus<sup>1</sup> *Antiochus* betrothed his daughter to *Epiphanes* in the 7th year of the reign of *Epiphanes* [B. C. 192], and the marriage was celebrated in the 13th year [B. C. 191], when *Epiphanes* would be 17 years of age. *Ptolemy Epiphanes* left a daughter also named *Cleopatra*, who was married successively to her two brothers *Philometor* and *Physcon*<sup>v</sup>. He is said to have died by poison<sup>w</sup>.

*cujusquam causa regem in Græciam missurum esse.*  
—*Gratiæ regi ab senatu actæ responsumque Tutari socios populo Romano in animo esse: si qua re ad id bellum opus sit, indicaturos regi.*

<sup>9</sup> See the Tables B. C. 187. 2.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. 181. 3. It is there said by Polybius XXV. 7. that *Lycortas* was one of the ambassadors in B. C. 181 δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν καθ' ὃν ἐπαύετο τὴν ἀνανέωσιν τῆς συμμαχίας ὁ Πτολεμαῖος στρατηγῶντα τότε συνεργῆσαι φιλιτίμῳ αὐτῷ. But it appears from Polybius himself quoted in the Tables B. C. 187 that *Philopæmen* was then στρατηγός, and that *Lycortas* was one of the envoys to Egypt. *Philopæmen* was prætor B. C. 189, 188, *Aristæus* in B. C. 185, and *Lycortas* in B. C. 184: see the Tables. We must probably understand Polybius to mean that *Lycortas* during his prætorship in B. C. 184 followed up with zeal the objects of the treaty which had been just concluded.

<sup>2</sup> Polyb. XXVIII. 17. Conf. Joseph. Ant. XII. 4, 1.

<sup>3</sup> Hieron. ad Daniel. c. XI. *Antiochus—filiam suam Cleopatram per Euclem Rhodium septimo anno adolescentis despondit Ptolemæo, et tertio decimo anno tradidit, data ei dotis nomine omni Cæle-Syria et Judæa.* Vaillant Hist. Ptolem. p. 80. understands this to mean the thirteenth year of the age of *Ptolemy*: *decimo tertio regis ætatis anno.* But the marriage had not yet taken place at the close of B. C. 196: Polyb. XVIII. 34. [in the conference at Lysimachia] τὰ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον αὐτὸς, ἔφη, διεξάξωιν εὐδοκούμενως ἐκείνῳ κρίνειν γὰρ εὖ φίλον μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῆς φιλίας ἀναγκαῖότητα συντίθεσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν. Liv. XXXIII. 40. *Sibi cum Ptolemæo et amicitiam esse et id agere se ut brevi etiam adfinitas jungatur.* But if *Epiphanes* was in his fifth year at his accession in the close of B. C. 205, he was already in his fourteenth year at the close of B. C. 196, when his marriage is still future. And it appears from Appian Syr. c. 5. that the

marriage was celebrated on the eve of the Roman war: (ὁ Ἀντίοχος) ἤδη τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον ἐγνωκὺς ἀποκαλύπτει [B. C. 193]—Πτολεμαίῳ εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἔστειλε Κλεοπάτραν τὴν Σύρον ἐπέκληται, προῖκα Συρίαν τὴν Κοίλῃν ἐπιδώσει. In B. C. 190 *legati ab Ptolemæo et Cleopatra regibus Ægypti, gratulantes quod Manius Acilius consul Antiochum regem Græcia expulisset, venerunt.* Liv. XXXVII. 3. These testimonies determine the marriage to the close of B. C. 193, or the beginning of B. C. 192. which precisely agrees with the thirteenth year of the reign of *Epiphanes*. In this sense, then, we may understand the words of Hieronymus. The Alexandrian Chronicle p. 255. has the following notice: Ol. 145. 2. *Ptol. Epiph. 7. ἐπ. Περφορίου καὶ Μαρκελλίου. Ἀντίοχος βασιλεὺς Συρίας φιλοθεὺς Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Ἐπιφανεῖ σπονδὰς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποιήσατο καὶ Κλεοπάτραν τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα ἐκίδωσι τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ εἰς γυναῖκα, παραχωρήσας αὐτῷ φερρῆς ὀνόματι Συρίαν καὶ Φοινίκην καὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ Ἰουδαίαν.* *Purpureo* and *Marcellus* were consuls B. C. 196 Ol. 146. 1. in the ninth year of *Epiphanes*. But as it has been shewn that in B. C. 196 the marriage was not yet celebrated, the Chronicle may be interpreted to mean that *Cleopatra* was betrothed in that year: a difference of only two years between his account and that of Hieronymus.

<sup>4</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 8. *In Ægypto, mortuo rege Ptolemæo [sc. Philometore], ei qui Cyrenis regnabat Ptolemæo [sc. Physconi] per legatos regnum et uxor Cleopatra regina, soror ipsius, deferatur.* His two sons are mentioned by Josephus Ant. XII. 4, 11. τελευτᾷ δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος—ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς καταλιπὼν δύο παῖδας ἔτι βραχεῖς τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὃν ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος Φιλεμήτωρ ἐκαλεῖτο Φίσκων δὲ ὁ νεώτερος.

<sup>5</sup> Hieron. ad Dan. c. XI. *Porphyrus dicit—Ptolemæum Epiphanem qui Seleuco sit molitus insidias et adversus eum exercitum præparavit et veneno sit interfectus, &c.*

6. PTOLEMAEUS PHILOMETOR. Porphyrius<sup>1</sup>: τούτου [*Epirhanis*] παῖδες δύο Πτολεμαῖοι μετ' αὐτὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενοι ὃ τε πρεσβύτερος ὁ κατ' ἐπικλήσιν Φιλομήτωρ καὶ ὁ νεώτερος ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Εὐεργέτης δεύτερος. ἀμφοῖν δὲ ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ ἐξήκοντα λογίζονται [*male Armen. LXI.*]. ὅφ' ἐν γὰρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν ἰτάξαμεν, ὅτι διαστασιαζόντων πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐναλλὰξ βασιλεύοντων σύγχυσις περὶ τοὺς χρόνους γέγονεν. ἄρχει μὲν γὰρ ὁ Φιλομήτωρ πρότερος ἔτισιν ἑνδεκα μόνος· Ἀντιόχου δ' ἐπιστρατεύσαντος Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ περιελόντος αὐτοῦ τὸ διάδημα, οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τῷ νεωτέρῳ ἐπέτρεψαν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ διώξαντες Ἀντιόχον ἐββύσαντο τὸν Φιλομήτορα, καὶ ἐχρημάτισεν αὐτοῖς Φιλομήτορος ἱς' Εὐεργέτου δὲ ἐν [*Philometoris annis duodecimius Euergetis primus Armen.*]. ὁμονοῦσι δὲ ἄχρι τοῦ ἑκτακαιδεκάτου· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ὀκτωκαιδεκάτου μόνου χρηματίζει τοῦ Φιλομήτορος. ἀφαιρεθέντα γὰρ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν πρεσβύτερον ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου κατάγουσι Ῥωμαῖοι. καὶ ἄρχει μὲν αὐτὸς τῆς Αἰγύπτου τῷ δὲ ἀδελφῷ τῆς Λιβύης τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐγχειρίζει, καὶ μόνος ἄρχει δεκαοκτώ. ἀποθανόντος δὲ ἐν Συρίᾳ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνων ἐγκρατὴς ἦν τῶν τόπων) μετακληθεὶς ἐκ Κυρήνης ὁ Εὐεργέτης καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς τὰ ἔτη αὐτοῦ ἀναγράφει ἀφ' οὗ πρῶτον βασιλεὺς ἐνομίσθη· ὡς δοκεῖν μετὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τελευτὴν ἄρξαντα αὐτὸν ἔτισιν εἴκοσι πέντε ἀνατιθέναι ἑαυτῷ τέσσαρα καὶ πενήκοντα. τὸ γὰρ τριακοστὸν ἔκτον Φιλομήτορος ἔξον προσαγορεύεσθαι τῆς τούτου βασιλείας πρῶτον, αὐτὸς εἰκοστὸν πέμπτον προσέταξε γράφεσθαι· καὶ οὕτως ἀμφοτέρων μὲν ἐξήκοντα τέσσαρα [*male Armen. anni LXI.*] τοῦ μὲν Φιλομήτορος λέ' τὰ δὲ ὑπολειπόμενα τοῦ Εὐεργέτου· ἡ δὲ ὑποδιαίρεσις ἐν ταῖς κατὰ μέρος ποιῶν πλάνη.

The collective reigns of the two brothers,  $35 + 29 = 64$  years, are attested by the Astronomical Canon and by Eusebius<sup>2</sup>: although Eusebius, for a reason already assigned<sup>3</sup>, has placed their accessions and their deaths three years below the true time. It has been shewn that the death of *Philometor* is determined to the close of B. C. 146 Ol. 158. 3. by the concurring testimonies of the book of Maccabees and the Astronomical Canon<sup>4</sup>. As the 36th year is reckoned by Porphyry the first of the sole reign of *Physcon*, it appears that *Philometor* reigned 35 complete; and his accession is carried back to the close of B. C. 181: which agrees with the date of the Astronomical Canon, where N. E. 568 commencing Oct. 17 B. C. 181 is reckoned the first year of his reign. And this date is verified by a reference in Ptolemy<sup>5</sup>: τῷ 7' ἔτι Φιλομήτορος, ὃ ἔστι φοδ' ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if N. E. 574 was the seventh year, N. E. 568 was the first. The conumerary years of the two kings, according to the account of Porphyry, are given at the end of this chapter: where it will be seen that the 12th year of *Philometor* was the 1st of *Physcon*, and that the 64th year of the period was the 53rd of *Physcon*. But, as his 25th year had already commenced at the death of his brother, and his 54th year at the time of his own death, it appears that his first year began before the 11th of *Philometor* was ended. And this is consistent with other testimonies, which concur in placing the second expedition of *Antiochus* into Egypt in the 11th year of *Philometor* B. C. 170.

The invasion of Egypt by *Antiochus Epiphanes* during the minority of *Philometor* has been already noticed<sup>6</sup>. The joint reign of the two brothers is mentioned by Polybius, who relates that an embassy was sent in the winter of B. C. 167 to ask assistance of the Achæans<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 116.

<sup>2</sup> Lib. II. p. 355—359. See above N<sup>o</sup>. 2. 3.

<sup>3</sup> See above p. 325. where the circumstances of his death are given.

<sup>4</sup> Meg. συντάξ. p. 142.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 318—320.

<sup>6</sup> Polyb. XXIX. 8. κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔτι κατὰ

χειμῶνα [early in B. C. 168: see the Tables 168. 3.] πρεσβείας παραγενημένης παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀμφοτέρων Πτολεμαίου καὶ Πτολεμαίου περὶ βοηθείας—ἥδη γὰρ συνέβαινε τότε τὴν νεώτερον Πτολεμαίων ἐπὶ τῶν ἔχλων ἀναδεξιῆσθαι βασιλεία διὰ τὴν περίστασιν [the war with *Antiochus*], τὸν δὲ πρεσβύτερον ἐκ τῆς Μέμφως καταπιπρῆσθαι καὶ συμβασιλεύειν τῷ ἀδελφῷ.

The brothers were reconciled, according to Livy during the absence of *Antiochus* in Syria at the close of B. C. 169, and this embassy was sent in the apprehension of his fourth expedition against Egypt, when he set forth *primo vere* in B. C. 168.<sup>c</sup>

The dispute between the brothers in the 7th year of their joint reign was noticed by Livy in his 46th book: *Ptolemæus Ægypti rex pulsus regno a minore fratre missis ad eum legatis restitutus est*<sup>d</sup>. The reign of the younger brother at Cyrenë is also mentioned by Livy and by Diodorus<sup>e</sup>. After the settlement of the younger *Ptolemy* at Cyrenë and a little before *Demetrius Soter* had quitted Rome<sup>h</sup>, consequently in B. C. 162, *Ptolemy Physcon* made a journey to Rome; the result of which is thus described by Polybius<sup>i</sup>: μετὰ τὸ μερίσαι τοὺς Πτολεμαίους τὴν βασιλείαν παρεγένετο Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νεώτερος εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, ἀπετεῖν βουλόμενος τὸν γεγονότα μερισμὸν αὐτῶ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν.—καὶ παρεκάλει τὴν σύγκλητον μερίσαι τὴν Κύπρον αὐτῶ· καὶ γὰρ καὶ τούτου γενομένου καταλειπτέραν ἔξιν μερίδα τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ παρὰ πολὺ.—ἡ σύγκλητος—βουλομένη διαλεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν πρᾶγματικῶς αὐτῶν αἰτίων γενομένων τῆς διαιρέσεως συγκατέθετο τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου παρακαλουμένοις ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ συμφέροντι. διὸ—κατέστησαν πρεσβευτὰς—τοὺς κατάξοντας ἐπὶ τὴν Κύπρον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον.—καὶ παραχρῆμα τοὺς ἐξαπέστειλαν δόντες ἐντολὰς διαλῦσαι τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς καὶ κατασκευάσαι τῷ νεωτέρῳ τὴν Κύπρον χωρὶς πολέμου. When *Philometor* declined to surrender Cyprus to his brother, a fresh appeal was made to the senate, who dismissed the ambassadors of *Philometor* without an answer<sup>k</sup>. In the consulship of *Opimius* B. C. 154 the younger *Ptolemy* was again at Rome, and again obtained the help of the senate against his brother<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 320. Justin XXXIV. 2. represents the embassy to Rome to have been also sent after the junction of the brothers: *Pulsus regno ad fratrem minorem Ptolemæum Alexandriam confugit, participatoque cum eo regno legatos Romam ad senatum mittunt; auxilia petunt; fidem societatibus implorant. Movere senatum preces fratrum.* It will be seen from Livy quoted at p. 320. that the embassy had an audience from the senate in April B. C. 168, and consequently after the peace between the two *Ptolemies*. But it had been sent in the preceding year by the younger *Ptolemy* and his sister *Cleopatra* before the peace had been effected.

<sup>d</sup> On this occasion *Philometor* went in person to Rome: Val. Max. V. 1, 1. *Rex Ptolemæus a minore fratre regno spoliatus petendi auxilii gratia cum paucis admodum servis equalore obsitus Romam venerat; ac se in hospitium Alexandrini pictoris contulerat. Id postquam senatui relatum est, arcescilo juvene quam potuit accurata excusatione usus est quod nec quastorem illi more majorum obviam misisset nec publico eum hospitio exceperisset.* Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 84. has an account of this visit: ὁ Πτολεμαῖος βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου ἐκπεσὼν τῆς βασιλείας παρὰ τοῦ ἑλίου ἀδελφοῦ ἐν Βιότου σχήματι εἰκτῇ [i. εἰκτρῶς] κατήντησεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ σπένδων ἐνὸς καὶ τριῶν καίδων· πεπεισμένους δὲ κατὰ τὴν παρεῖαν τὸ κατάλυμα τὸ τοῦ Δημητρίου τοῦ τετυγράφου πρὸς τοῦτον ζητήσας κατέλυσε κ. τ. λ. To this journey of *Philometor* is also to be referred the narrative of Diodorus tom. X. p. 19. τοῦ Πτολε-

μαίου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκπεσόντος καὶ περὶ ἀπερχομένου εἰς Ῥώμην ἐγγράμisen αὐτὸν ὁ Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου κ. τ. λ. as Valesius and Wess. ad locum have rightly determined.

<sup>e</sup> Liv. Epit. 47. *Inter Ptolemæos fratres qui dissidebant fœdus ictum ut alter in Ægypto alter Cyrenis regnaret.* Diod. tom. X. p. 42. ὁ πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος—ἅμα μὲν διὰ τὴν χρηστότητα καὶ διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως συγγενὲς ἅμα δὲ καὶ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων φόβον σιτεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, καὶ συνθήκας ἐποιήσατο καθ' ἃς εἶδε Κυρήνην ἔχοντα τὸν νεώτερον εὐδοκεῖν.

<sup>h</sup> This appears from Polyb. XXXI. 19.

<sup>i</sup> XXXI. 18.

<sup>k</sup> The preparations of *Physcon* for the conquest of Cyprus and the efforts of the Roman deputies to prevent a war are detailed by Polybius XXXI. 25—27. Polyb. XXXII. 1. ἦσαν παρὰ τοῦ νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου πρέσβεις οἱ περὶ τὸν Κομανὸν καὶ παρὰ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου παραπλησίως οἱ περὶ τὸν Μένυλλον τὸν Ἀλαβανδία. ὅν εἰσελθόντων εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γιγνομένων καὶ φιλαπευχθὲν κατὰ πρόσωπον εἰς ἀλλήλους,—εἶδε τῇ συγκλήτῃ τοὺς περὶ Μένυλλον ἐν περὶ ἡμέραις ἀποτρέχειν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης, καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἀναιρεῖν τὴν πρὸς τὸν πρεσβύτερον· πρὸς δὲ τὸν νεώτερον πέμψαι πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς διασαφήςοντας τὰ δεδογμένα τῇ συγκλήτῃ.—ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος [sc. *Physcon*] ἐπαρθεὶς εὐθέως ἐξεπλόγει καὶ ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς ὅλος καὶ πᾶς ἦν περὶ τὴν Κύπρον. Compare Diod. tom. X. p. 28.

<sup>l</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 5. κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς καθ' οἷς ἐξέσεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Ὀξυβίων πόλεμον [see the Tables B. C. 154] ἦκε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νεώτερος εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον



The mild character of *Philometor* is mentioned with praise by Polybius and Diodorus<sup>m</sup>. His daughter *Cleopatra* was married in B. C. 150 to *Alexander Bala*<sup>n</sup>, and afterwards to *Demetrius Nicator*<sup>o</sup>. Upon the captivity of *Demetrius* she married his brother *Sidetes*<sup>p</sup>. The part which she afterwards acted in the affairs of Syria has been already related<sup>q</sup>. *Philometor* left another daughter, also named *Cleopatra*, who reigned 28 years in Egypt jointly with her sons, and will be described hereafter.

7. **PTOLEMEUS EVERGETES II.** The testimonies to the time and duration of his reign have been already given<sup>r</sup>. He began his reign by the murder of his brother's son<sup>s</sup>. His subsequent acts corresponded with his beginning<sup>t</sup>: *Post quod non mitior in populares qui cum in regnum vocaverant fuit; siquidem peregrinis militibus licentia caedis data omnia sanguine quotidie manabant: ipsam quoque sororem, filia ejus virgine per vim stuprata et in matrimonium adscita, repudiat*. This account of his cruelty is confirmed by Diodorus<sup>v</sup>. After

ἐπειθε κατηγορίαν τὰ δελφοῦ φέρειν τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἐπιβου-  
λῆς ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ. ἅμα δὲ τὰς ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων οἰλάς ἐπὶ  
τὴν ὄψιν δεικνύς—ἐξεκαλεῖτο τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς ἑαυτὸν.  
ἦσαν δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου πρέσβεις—ὧν ἡ σύγ-  
κλητος οὐδ' ἀνέχεσθαι δικαιολογούμενον ἡβελήθη, προκα-  
τελιημμένη ταῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ νεότερου διαβολαῖς, ἀλλὰ τοῖς τῶν  
μὲν ἐκπανάγειν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης προσέταξεν ἐξ αὐτῆς τῇ δὲ  
νεωτέρῳ κέντε πρεσβυτέρως καταστήσασα—ταῖς μὲν  
παρήγγειλε κατὰγειν Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Κύπρον, ταῖς δὲ κατὰ  
τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν συμμάχους ἔγραψαν ἐξείναι  
συμπράττειν τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ τὰ κατὰ τὴν κάθικον.

<sup>m</sup> Polyb. XXIX. 9, 13. ἡ τοῦ τότε βασιλεύοντος  
μεγαλειψυχία ὁμολογούμενη τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. Polybius is  
speaking in B. C. 168. Idem XL. 12. πρῶτος ἦν καὶ  
χρηστός· εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος τῶν προγεγενημένων βασιλέων—ἔ-  
πρωτον μὲν οὐδένα τῶν ἐαυτοῦ φίλων ἐπ' οὐδένῃ τῶν ἐγκλη-  
μάτων ἐπαυρίετο· ἑκάστῳ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἀλεξανδρίαν  
μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐκείνων ἀποθανεῖν. ἔπειτα βίβας ἐκπεσεῖν ἀπὸ  
τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπὶ τὰ δελφοῦ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ  
λαβὼν κατ' αὐτοῦ καιρὸν ἐμβολογούμενον ἀμνηστικὰ κτην  
ἐπαύσατο τὴν ἀμαρτίαν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν ἐπιβου-  
λεύσας τῇ Κύπρῳ, κίριος γενόμενος ἐν Λατίθῳ τοῦ σώ-  
ματος ἅμα καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ τοσοῦτον ἀπέσχε τοῦ  
κολάζειν ὥς ἐχθρὸν ὥστε καὶ βωρὴς προσέθηκε.—κατὰ  
μὲντοιγε τὰς ἐπιτυχίας καὶ κατορθώσεις ἐξελίετο τῇ ψυχῇ,  
καὶ τις οἶον ἀσυντία καὶ βρθυμία περὶ αὐτὸν Αἰγυπτιακὴ  
συνέβασεν. Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 42. Ibid. p.  
82.

<sup>n</sup> 1 Macc. X. 57. καὶ ἐξῆλθε Πτολεμαῖος ἐξ Αἰγύπ-  
του αὐτὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρα ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἦλθον εἰς  
Πτολεμαῖδα ἔτοις δευτέρῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ  
καὶ ἀπῆντηται αὐτῷ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐξέδοτο  
αὐτῷ Κλεοπάτραν τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἐπέσχε τὸν  
γάμον αὐτῆς ἐν Πτολεμαίδι. Conf. Joseph. Ant. XIII.  
4, 1. 5.

<sup>o</sup> 1 Macc. XI. 12. καὶ ἀφελόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγα-  
τέρα ἔδωκεν αὐτῇ τῷ Δημητρίῳ. Joseph. Ant. XIII.  
4, 7. Πτολεμαῖος μεμφόμενος αὐτὸν τοῦ τε συνικτίσαι  
τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῆς τε συμμαχίας τῆς κατὰ  
Δημητρίου διαλύεται τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν συγγένειαν. ἀπιστά-  
σας γὰρ τὴν θυγατέρα πέμπει πρὸς Δημήτριον εὐθὺς περὶ

συμμαχίας καὶ φιλίας, συντιθέμενος τὴν θυγατέρα δόσειν  
αὐτῷ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ καταστήσειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πατρῴαν  
ἀρχήν. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἡσθεὶς τοῖς περικοβόμενοις δέχεται  
τε τὴν συμμαχίαν καὶ τὸν γάμον.

<sup>p</sup> Joseph. XIII. 7, 1. ἀλαμένον Ἀντίχου—καὶ μη-  
δεμιᾶς αὐτὸν πόλεως δεχομένης διὰ Τρύφωνα, πέμπει πρὸς  
αὐτὸν Κλεοπάτραν καλεῖσα πρὸς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τε γάμῳ καὶ  
βασιλείᾳ. ἐκάλεσε δὲ τὸν Ἀντίχον ἐπὶ ταῖς αἰσῶν μὲν  
τῶν φίλων αὐτὸν ἀναπεισάμενος ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκ-  
ιδόντων τῶν ἐκ τῆς Σελευκείας τῷ Τρύφῳν δόσασα.  
Justin. XXXVI. 1. Antiochus—recepta in matri-  
monium Cleopatra uxore fratris civitates quæ vitio  
fraterni imperii defecerant summa industria perse-  
quitur.

<sup>q</sup> She murdered her husband *Demetrius* and  
her son *Seleucus* in B. C. 125, and perished her-  
self soon after through the means of her second  
son *Grypus*: see p. 335.

A coin of *Philometor* apud Vaillant p. 103. has  
the following inscription:

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΗΜΕΤΟΡΟΣ. ὈΠΤ. ΙΔ'. Γ.  
ὈΠΚΟΝΑΙΩΝ. anno 14.

<sup>r</sup> Vaillant, who had given three years too much  
to the three first *Ptolemies*, omits two years in  
the fifth and sixth reigns. His dates are these:

<i>Eiphanes</i>	23 y.	Ol. 144. 3.
<i>Philometor</i>	34.	Ol. 150. 2.
<i>Euergetes II.</i>		Ol. 158. 4.

By this management he brings back the reign of  
*Euergetes II.* within a year of the true time. The  
first year of that king commenced in Ol. 158. 3.

<sup>s</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 8. *Statim ubi Alexandriam  
ingressus est fautores pueri trucidari jussit. Ipsum  
quoque die nuptiarum quibus matrem ejus in matri-  
monium recipiebat inter apparatus epularum et so-  
lemnium religionum in complexu matris interfecit.*

<sup>t</sup> Justin. Ibid.

<sup>v</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 82. κατὰ τὴν Αἰγύπτῳ τὴν  
Πτολεμαίων διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχομένους ἀμώτητα καὶ  
παρανομίαν οὐ μετρίως ἐμίσει τὸ πλῆθος.—διὰ τὰ πλῆθος  
καὶ πρὸς μεταβολὴν οἰκίᾳς ἔχοντα τὸν τῆς ἀποκαταστά-

having endured his tyranny 15 years, the people in the 16th year rebelled and compelled him to fly to Cyprus<sup>w</sup>. These transactions are noticed by Livy<sup>x</sup>: *Ptolemæus Evergetes cognominatus ob nimiam crudelitatem suis invidis incensa a populo regia clam Cyprum profugit; et, quum sorori ejus Cleopatraz, quam (filia ejus per vim compressa atque in matrimonium ducta) repudiaverat, regnum a populo datum esset, infensus filium quem ex illa habebat Cyprum occidit, caputque ejus et manus et pedes matri misit*<sup>r</sup>.

The embassy of Scipio Africanus to Alexandria in the reign of Physcon is described at large by Diodorus<sup>z</sup>. An account of it was given by Polybius and Posidonius<sup>a</sup>.

*Ptolemy Apion*, an illegitimate son of *Physcon*, reigned at Cyrenë, and bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans at his death in B. C. 96.<sup>b</sup>

σεως ἐκαραδίκει καιρὸν. Conf. p. 93. 94. His two incestuous marriages are noticed by Val. Max. IX. 1, 5. extern.

<sup>w</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 79. ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος ἀδελφὸς βασιλεύσας ἐξ ἀνομιμάτων ἤρξατο μεγάλῃ δικεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν—ἐφ' οἷς δυσχεραίνοντες καὶ ἀγανακτοῦντες τὴν παρὰ πάντων ὀργὴν ἐκαναίρουμένους ταχὺ τῷς ἐποταγμένους ἦλθεν εἰς μῦθος. ἡμῶς ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτὶ τετρεκαίδεκα. That is, fifteen years before his expulsion, as Valesius ad locum truly interprets it. Orosius V. 10. places this in the consulship of *Perperna* B. C. 130. although he erroneously makes this the period of the death of *Ptolemy* instead of his exile: *Eodem anno [cos. Perperna] Ptolemæi Alexandrinorum regis misera vita miseriozem vitæ exitum dedit. Is enim sororem suam stupro cognitam ac deinde in matrimonium receptam notissime turpius quam duxit abiecit. Privignam vero suam, hoc est filiam sororis et conjugis, conjugem adscivit, filium suum quem ex sorore susceperat necnon et filium fratris occidit. Quamobrem tantis incestis parricidiisque execrabilis ab Alexandrinis regno pulsus est.* The date of Orosius sufficiently agrees with Diodorus. The sixteenth year of *Physcon* commenced at the close of B. C. 131. He reigned therefore fifteen years from the death of his brother, and was driven to Cyprus in the sixteenth, in the beginning of B. C. 130.

<sup>x</sup> Liv. Epit. 59.

<sup>z</sup> Compare Diod. tom. X. p. 126. Justin. XXXVIII. 8. Val. Max. IX. 2, 5. extern.

<sup>a</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 95. It has been shewn in the Tables that this embassy is to be placed in B. C. 143. Justin XXXVIII. 8. only attests that it preceded his retreat to Cyprus: *Post discessum legatorum (quorum Africanus dum inspicit urbem spectaculo Alexandrinis fuit) jam etiam populo peregrino invidis cum filio quem ex sorore susceperat et cum uxore matris pellice metu insidiarum tacitus in exilium proficiscitur.*

<sup>b</sup> Conf. Athen. VI. p. 273. a. b. XII. p. 549. e. The error of Athenæus XII. p. 549. e. XIV. p. 657. f. who imagined that *Posidonius* accompa-

nied *Scipio*, has been pointed out by Vossius: see Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XI. p. 517. Wesseling ad Diod. tom. X. p. 335. observes, *Inter comites vero Scipionis Posidonius, sicuti ipse scribit apud Athen. XII. p. 549.* Adopting the error of Athenæus, he supposes the fact to be quoted from *Posidonius* himself.

<sup>b</sup> A second *Apion* is mentioned by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 178. 4 [B. C. 65]. *Libya per testamentum Apionis regis Romanorum relicta. Sex. Rufus c. 13. Cyrenas cum ceteris civitatibus Libyæ Pentapolis Ptolemæi antiquioris liberalitate suscepimus; Libyam supremo Apionis regis arbitrio sumus adsecuti: who is followed by Ammianus XXII. 16, 24. Eutropius VI. 11. Quo tempore [sc. B. C. 67] Libya quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis qui rex ejus fuerat accessit: in qua inclitæ civitates erant Berenice, Ptolemæis, Cyrene. And Appian places the bequest of Cyrenë in B. C. 74: see the Tables. Hence Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 154. and Freinshemius Supplem. Liv. lib. 93. cap. 4. imagine a second *Apion*. Scaliger: *Duo sunt Apiones, prior Cyrenarum, alter Libyæ rex. Uterque populum Romanum testamento heredem reliquit. Regem Cyrenarum antiquiorem vocat Sex. Rufus ut ab hoc distingatur. Utriusque regis et testamentorum eorundem meminit Ammianus. Freinshemius: Sub idem tempus [sc. B. C. 75: a date derived from Appian] Libyci quoque regni pars, quæ sub Apione Ptolemæo fuerat, ejusdem testamento Romanis provinciis accessit. Cyrenaicam alterius Apionis judicium dudum ad Romanum populum transtulerat. But Valesius ad Ammian. l. c. justly doubts the existence of this second *Apion*. He argues that all other writers mention only one; that a second is only found in Hieronymus, Justin, and Ammianus, who transcribes Rufus; and that the error might arise from the date. *Apion* in reality died in B. C. 96: but his kingdom was not reduced into a province till thirty years after. Hence the variation between the date of Appian and Eutropius, and that of the other testimonies.**

A coin of *Ptol. Evergetes II.* is given by Vail-

8. **PTOLEMÆUS SOTER II.** Porphyrius<sup>c</sup>: Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου ἐκ Κλεοπάτρας γίνονται υἱοὶ δύο Πτολεμαῖοι καλούμενοι· ὃν ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος, Σωτὴρ ἐπεκαλεῖτο ὁ δὲ νεώτερος Ἀλέξανδρος· ὁ πρεσβύτερος ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς ἀναδειχθεὶς δοκῶν δὲ αὐτῇ εἶναι πειθήνιος ἄχρι μὲν τινος ἡγαπᾶτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ δέκατον ἔτος τῆς ἀρχῆς [male Armen. *decimo sexto regni anno*] τοὺς φίλους τῶν γονέων ἀπέσφαξεν, ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς διὰ τὴν ἀμώτητα τῆς ἀρχῆς καθυρέθη καὶ εἰς Κύπρον ἐφυγαδευθῆ. τὸν δὲ νεώτερον ἢ μήτηρ ἐκ Πηλουσίου μεταπεμφαμένη βασιλεία ἀπέδειξε σὺν αὐτῇ. συνεβασίλευεν οὖν ὁ νεώτερος τῇ μητρὶ, τῶν χρηματισμῶν ἀναφερομένων εἰς ἀμφοτέρους. καὶ ἐνδέκατον μὲν Κλεοπάτρας ἀνηγορεύθη ὄγδοον δὲ Πτολεμαίου Ἀλεξάνδρου. συνανέλαβε γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ τετάρτου ἔτους τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ βασιλείας εἰς αὐτὸν τοὺς χρόνους ἀφ' οὗ τῆς Κύπρου ἐβασίλευσε. καὶ τοῦτο ζώσης Κλεοπάτρας τὸ ἔθος περιῆν, εἰς μόνον δὲ ἤρξατο μετατίθεσθαι τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνης θάνατον τὰ συμβόλαια· ὀκτωκαίδεκα τοὺς πάντας ἀντιλαβομένους τῶν σκῆπτρων ἐνιαυτοὺς ἀφ' οὗ κατήλθεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐξ καὶ εἰκοσι βεβασίλευκῶς ἐχηρμάτισε· τῷ δὲ ἐννεακαίδεκάτῳ τοῖς στρατεύμασιν ὀργισθεὶς ἐξῆλθε συλλέγων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς δύναμιν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οἱ δ' ἐπιδιώξαντες, ἡγουμένου Τύρρου συγγενοῦς τῶν βασιλέων, κατεναυμάχησαν αὐτὸν καὶ φεύγειν ἠνάγκασαν μετὰ γυναικὸς καὶ θυγατρὸς τῆς Λυκίας εἰς πόλιν Μύρας· ὅθεν εἰς Κύπρον μεταπηδήσας καὶ καταπολεμηθεὶς ὑπὸ ναυάρχου Χαιρέου θνήσκει. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου φυγὴν πρὸς τὸν πρεσβύτερον Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Σωτῆρα οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς πρεσβευσάμενοι παραδίδασαι πάλιν τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ ἐκ Κύπρου καταπλεύσαντι. διαγενομένων δὲ ἄλλων ἐτῶν ἐπτά πρὸς μῆσιν ἐξ (τοσαῦτα γὰρ ἐπέζησε μετὰ τὴν κάθοδον) ὁ πᾶς χρόνος ὁ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀμφοτέρων θάνατον εἰς τοῦτον ἀναφέρεται, τὸν μὲν ἀριθμὸν σώζων λε' ἐνιαυτῶν πρὸς μῆσιν ἐξ διωκτικῶς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν εἰς μὲν τὸν Σωτῆρα Πτολεμαῖον κατὰ διαφόρους χρόνους δεκαεπτὰ ἔτη καὶ μῆνας ἐξ, εἰς δὲ τὸν δεύτερον (τὸν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον) τοὺς μέτρους ὧν ἤρξεν ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐνιαυτοὺς δεκαοκτῶ, οὓς καίτοι μὴ δυνηθέντες ἐκ τῆς ἀναγραφῆς ἀφανίσαι τὸ ὅσον ἐφ' αὐτοῖς ἀπαλείψουσι. προσέκρουσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς διὰ τινὰς Ἰουδαϊκὰς ἐπικουρίας. οὗ γὰρ ἀριθμοῦσι τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, τοὺς δὲ πάντας τὰ ἐξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ προσνέμουσι· The years assigned to each will be found in the Table at the end of this chapter.

The six months which were wanting to complete the 36th year were occupied, according to Porphyry<sup>d</sup>, by Cleopatra and a second Alexander: πάλιν τοὺς ἐξ μῆνας τοὺς μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου, οἱ συνεπλήρουν τὰ τριάκοντα ἐξ ἔτη, μὴ ἀποδόντες Κλεοπάτρῃ τῇ θυγατρὶ μὲν τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου γυναικὶ δὲ τοῦ νεωτέρου, ἥτις μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ πατρὸς ἀντελάβετο τῶν πραγμάτων. οὐδὲ γὰρ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ μετ' αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ἄρξαντι ἰθ' τὰς ἰθ' ἡμέρας ἀποδιδόσιν. οὗτος δὲ υἱὸς μὲν ἦν τοῦ νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου πρόγονος δὲ Κλεοπάτρας, καταμένων δὲ ἐν Ῥώμῃ, τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δυναστείας ἀνδρῶν ἐρήμου γενομένης, μετὰ κλητὸς ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν καὶ γήμας τὴν προειρημένην Κλεοπάτραν παραλαβὼν τε παρ' ἐκούσης τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐννεακαίδεκα διαγενομένων ἡμερῶν ἀνείλεν αὐτήν, καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνόπλων ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ διὰ τὴν μαιφονίαν συνεχόμενος ἀπώλετο. τοῦτον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς νεὸς Διώνυσος.

Cleopatra the mother of Soter II. and Alexander I. was the niece of Physcon and the daughter of his sister Cleopatra. His marriage with this niece has been already mentioned. Justin<sup>e</sup> agrees with Porphyry that she reigned jointly with her sons: *Moritur rex Ægypti Ptolemæus (Physcon) regno Ægypti uxori et alteri ex filiis quem illa legisset relicto*. She had reigned 28 years when she was put to death by her son Alexander<sup>f</sup>. Her daughters

lant p. 111. βασιλείας Πτολεμαίων. L. 15'. Πα. anno 16. Paphiorem.

<sup>c</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 117.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. p. 119.

<sup>e</sup> XXXIX. 3.

<sup>f</sup> Justin. XXXIX. 3. Cum promior in minorem filium esset a populo compellitur majorem eligere; cui priusquam regnum daret uxorem ademittit; com-

pulumque repudiare carissimam sibi sororem Cleopatram minorem sororem Selenen ducere jubet. Ibid. c. 4. At in Ægypto Cleopatra cum gravaretur socio regni filio Ptolemæo populum in eum incitat; abductaque ei Selene uxore (eo indignius quod ex Sylene jam duos filios habebat) exulare cogit; arecessito minore filio Alexandro et rege in locum fra-



*Cleopatra* and *Tryphana* perished in Syria in the civil wars of *Grypus* and *Cyzicenus* &. *Scelenē*, who visited Rome about B. C. 75 with her son *Antiochus Asiaticus*, was put to death by *Tigranes* in B. C. 69.<sup>h</sup>

*Alexander* son of *Alexander* and grandson of *Physcon*, is also mentioned by Appian<sup>i</sup>, whose account of his death agrees with that of Porphyry: Σύλλας δὲ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ βασιλεύσαντος υἱὸν ἀνατραφέντα μὲν ἐν Κῷ<sup>k</sup> καὶ ὑπὸ Κῶων ἐκδοθέντα Μιθριδάτῃ, διαφυγέντα δὲ πρὸς Σύλλαν ἐκ Μιθριδάτου καὶ συνήθη γενόμενον, ἐψηφίσατο βασιλεύειν Ἀλεξανδρίαν, ἐρήμου τῆς Ἀλεξανδρίαν ἀρχῆς ἀνδρὸς οὐσης, καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ὅσαι βασιλείου γένους, ἀνδρὸς συγγενοῦς δεομένων.—ἀλλὰ τόνδε μὲν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐννεακαιδεκάτην ἡμέραν ἔχοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἀτεπώτερον σφῶν, εἰς Σύλλα πεποιθότα, ἐξηγούμενον ἐς τὸ γυμνάσιον ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου προαγαγόντες ἔκτεσαν. Cicero<sup>l</sup> in B. C. 56<sup>m</sup> confirms the account of Appian and Porphyry: *Cum ille rex [sc. Alexander II.] sit interfectus hunc puerum [sc. Auletem] in Syria fuisse.*—*Atque illud etiam constare video regem illum, cum reginam sororem suam caram acceptamque populo manibus suis trucidasset, interfectum esse impetu multitudinis.* His successor is *Ptolemy Auletes* in Porphyry: who computes 36 years from the death of *Physcon* to the accession of *Auletes*. The Astronomical Canon agrees in this term of 36 years; the Canon, as in other cases, omitting to notice the fraction of a year occupied by *Cleopatra* and *Alexander II.* and including it in the preceding reign. Eusebius in his Canon<sup>n</sup> correctly states the whole period of these reigns 17<sup>o</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>. + 10 + 8 = 35<sup>o</sup> 6<sup>m</sup>. But his subdivision is entirely at variance with the account of Porphyry, and in the position of the whole period there is as usual a *metachronism* of three years<sup>o</sup>; the accession of *Soter II.* being placed three years, and of *Ptolemy Auletes* two years too low. The reign of *Auletes* he states at 30 years instead of 29: but the total amount from the death of *Physcon* to the death of *Auletes* is the same in Eusebius and in Porphyry<sup>p</sup>.

Strabo<sup>q</sup> is consistent with these accounts, naming *Auletes* after *Lathyrus*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγνου διεδέξατο Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐκείνου δὲ Φιλάδελεος, τοῦτον δὲ ὁ Εὐεργέτης· εἰς ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ τῆς Ἀγαθο-

*tris* constituto; nec filium regno expulisse contenta bello Cypri casulantem persequitur.—*Alexander* territus matris crudelitate et ipse eam reliquit, periculoso regno securam vitam anteponens. *Cleopatra* vero, timens ne major filius *Ptolemæus* ab *Cyziceno* ad recuperandam *Ægyptum* auxiliis juvaretur, ingentia *Grypo* auxilia et *Selenen* uxorem nupturam hosti prioris mariti mittit, *Alexandrumque* filium per legatos in regnum revocat, cui cum occultis insidiis exitium machinaretur, occupata ab eodem interficitur.—*Ubi primum compertum est scelere filii matrem interfectam, concursu populi in exilium agitur, revocatoque Ptolemæo regnum redditur.* The narration of Pausanias I. 9. is to the same effect: ὁ δὲ Φιλομήτωρ καλεόμενος ὄντος μὲν Ἰσθμοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγνου τὴν δὲ ἐπικλήσειν ἔσχεν ἐπὶ χλευασμῷ· εὐ γάρ τινα τῶν βασιλέων μισηθέντα ἴσμεν ἐς τοσούτοις ἐπὶ μητρὶς· ὃν προσβύτατον ἴστα τῶν παίδων ἡ μήτηρ οὐκ εἶα καλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρότερον δὲ ἐς Κύπρον ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς πεμφθῆναι πρᾶξασα. τῆς δὲ ἐς τὸν παῖδα τῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ διστοίας λόγοισιν ἄλλας τε αἰτίας καὶ ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν νεώτερον τῶν παίδων κατήκουσεν εἰσεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ λιπεῖν, κ. τ. λ.—οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ὤρμησαν μὲν ἐς ἀποκτενοῦντες τὸν Πτολεμαῖον, ἐς δὲ σφᾶς ἔφθασεν ἐπιβὰς νεὺς, Ἀλέξανδρον ἦκοντα ἐκ Κύπρου ποιῶνται βασιλεία. Κλεοπάτραν δὲ περιγῆλθεν ἡ δίκη τῆς Πτολεμαίου

φιγῆς ἀπεθανῆσαν ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ—τοῦ δὲ ἔργου φεραθέντος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ φίλῳ τῶν πολιτῶν φεύγοντες, εὗτο Πτολεμαῖος κατήλθε καὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἔσχεν Αἴγυπτον. He was the eighth from *Ptolemy Soter* through his mother *Cleopatra*, but only the seventh through his father *Physcon*. The death of *Cleopatra* is determined by the exile of her son (who was banished according to Porphyry in his nineteenth year) to the twenty-ninth year of her reign B. C. 89.

<sup>s</sup> See Justin XXXIX. 3.

<sup>h</sup> See above p. 341.

<sup>i</sup> Civ. I. 102.

<sup>k</sup> Conf. Appian. Mith. c. 23.

<sup>l</sup> Fragm. or. de rege Alexandrino p. 49. 50.

<sup>m</sup> Maius præf. ad Cic. de rege Alexandrino: Constat ex Dione XXXIX. 12. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 1. hanc causam Alexandrinam actam esse U. C. 698 C. Corn. Lentulo Marcellino et L. Marcio Philippo coss.

<sup>n</sup> Lib. II. p. 360—362.

<sup>o</sup> See above Nos. 2. 3. 6.

<sup>p</sup> The period is 17 (17<sup>o</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>.) + 10 + 8 + 30 = 65 years in Eusebius, and 10 + 18 + 8 + 29 = 65 in Porphyry.

<sup>q</sup> XVII. p. 795.



κλείας· εἰδ' ὁ Ἐπιφανής· εἰδ' ὁ Φιλομήτωρ, καὶς παρὰ πατρὸς αἰεὶ διαδεχόμενος· τοῦτον δ' ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο ὁ δεύτερος Εὐεργέτης, ὃν καὶ Φύσκωνα προσαγορεύουσι· τοῦτον δ' ὁ Λάβουρος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος· τοῦτον δ' ὁ Αὐλήτης ὁ καὶ ἡμᾶς, ὅσπερ ἦν τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατήρ. Clemens Alexandrinus<sup>r</sup> delivers the succession of the *Ptolemies* in the following manner: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα· Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἔτη εἰκοσιεπτὰ· εἶτα ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἔτη πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι· εἶτα ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα· μεθ' ὃν ὁ Ἐπιφανής ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ εἴκοσι· τοῦτον διαδέχεται ὁ Φιλομήτωρ καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτη πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα· μεθ' ὃν ὁ Φύσκων ἔτη ἑννέα καὶ εἴκοσι· εἶτα ὁ Λάβουρος ἔτη ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα· εἶτα ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Διόνυσος ἔτη ἑννέα καὶ εἴκοσι· ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἡ Κλεοπάτρα ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη δύο καὶ εἴκοσι. With the exception of *Philadelphus*, whose years in Clemens appear to be corrupt, all these numbers agree with the amounts assigned by other authorities. The beginning of the reign of *Auletes* is placed in the 37th year from the death of *Physcon* by Clemens, Porphyry, the Astronomical Canon, and Eusebius: and Strabo and Appian confirm this chronology.

Cicero<sup>s</sup>, however, in B. C. 63 describes an *Alexander*, king of Egypt, the predecessor of the *Ptolemy* who was then reigning, in the following terms: *Post eosdem consules* [sc. *Sullam et Pompeium* B. C. 88] *regis Alexandri testamento regnum illud populi Romani esse factum.* — *Quis vestrum hoc ignorat dici illud regnum testamento regis Alexandri populi Romani esse factum?—Auctoritatem senatus exstare hereditatis aditæ sentio tum quando, Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus qui ab illo pecuniam depositam nostris recuperarent.—Eum qui regnum illud teneat hoc tempore neque genere neque animo regio esse inter omnes fere video convenire. Dicitur contra nullum esse testamentum, &c.—Ergo Rullus ex sua lege vendet Alexandriam, vendet Ægyptum.—Judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Romano adjudicabit.—Qui sunt isti decemviri, quos perspicimus regnum Alexandriae Ptolemao gratis adjudicatuos? Quod si Alexandria petebatur, cur non eosdem cursus hoc tempore quos L. Cotta L. Torquato consulibus [B. C. 65] cucurrerunt? Cur non aperte, ut antea?* He again refers in B. C. 56<sup>v</sup> to the money deposited at Tyre: *Ac primo quidem illo tempore quo pecunia repetita esse ab Tyro et advecta Romam videbatur, seposita jam nuper ab Alexu rege.* And Trogus Pompeius<sup>w</sup> appears to mark that the predecessor of *Auletes* was not put to death, but banished. From these testimonies of Cicero and Trogus it has been reasonably inferred that there was a third *Alexander* or *Alexas*, who died about B. C. 65, when the treasure which he had deposited at Tyre was brought to Rome<sup>x</sup>. It is probable that this *Alexander* was supported by a party in Egypt during the minority of *Auletes*, who was a boy in Syria at the death of *Alexander II.* From the silence of Porphyry and Eusebius we may conclude that he was never acknowledged by the whole country, and never reigned over the whole of Egypt<sup>y</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> Strom. I. p. 331. D.

<sup>s</sup> Or. in Rull. I. 1. In Rull. II. 16. 17.

<sup>v</sup> Fragm. de rege Alexandrino p. 46.

<sup>w</sup> Prolog. lib. XXXIX. *Ut post Lathyrum filius Alexandri regnarit, expulsoque eo suffectus sit Ptolemæus Nothus.*

<sup>x</sup> P. Manut. ad Cic. in Rull. I. 1. *Hic Alexander filius ejus videtur fuisse qui a Sulla regnare jussus paucis diebus occisus est, ille enim prior Alexander vivo Sulla, hic posterior eo mortuo decessit.* Grævius ad loc. p. 283. *Lathyro successit Cleopatra filia cui nupsit Ptolemæus Alexander II. primi filius. Ei successit Nothus Ptolemæus Alexander III. cujus meminit Trogus. Nam secundi prologus*

*non meminit propter brevitatem imperii, cum XIX tantum dierum rex fuisset.* Prideaux Connexion vol. IV. p. 75. and p. 421. supposes this *Alexander* in Cicero to be no other than *Alexander II.* "the son of that *Alexander* who slew his mother" &c. and the same opinion is recorded by Maio ad Euseb. p. 124. *Neque Alexandrum II. occisum Alexandria sed exilio tantummodo mulctatum.* But this opinion is refuted by the express testimonies of Appian and Porphyry, and their account is now confirmed by the newly discovered fragment of Cicero.

<sup>y</sup> Prideaux and Blair give to *Alexander* (*Alex. II.* in Prideaux, *Alex. III.* in Blair) a reign of fif-

9. PTOLEMEUS AULETES. Porphyrius<sup>a</sup>: τοῦτον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς νέος Διόνυσος, υἱὸς μὲν ὦν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἀδελφὸς δὲ τῆς εἰρημένης Κλεοπάτρας, οὗ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτη κθ' λογίζονται. τούτου θυγάτηρ Κλεοπάτρα ὑστάτη τῆς Λαγιδῶν γενεᾶς, ἧς ἔτη ἀριθμεῖται τῆς ἀρχῆς δύο καὶ εἴκοσιν. οὐδ' αὐταὶ αἶδε αἱ βασιλεῖαι τὸν εἰρμὸν τῶν χρόνων ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἄχρι τέλους κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς ἀναγραφόμενον ἔσχον, ἀλλ' ἰγνέτο τις αὐτὰν ἐν ἑκατέρῳ [ἰ. ἑκατέρῃ] διὰ μίσου παρένδεις εἰς ἄλλους. ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ νέου Διονύσου εἰς τὰς αὐτοῦ θυγατέρας Κλεοπάτραν τὴν καὶ Τρύφαιναν, καὶ Βερενίκην, τριτῆς ὡς βιβλασιευκυίας ἀναγράφη χρόνος, εἰς μὲν ἀμφοτέρας ἐνιαυτὸς εἷς, ἡ δ' ἐξῆς μετὰ τὸν Κλεοπάτρας τῆς καὶ Τρυφαίνης θάνατον διετία εἰς μόνην Βερενίκην, ἕνεκα τοῦ τὸν μὲν Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Ῥώμην ἀπυρκεῖναι καὶ τοῦτον ἐκεῖ διατετριφέναι τὸν χρόνον τὰς δὲ θυγατέρας ὡς οὐκίτι ἐπανάξοντος τοῦ πατρὸς ἀντειληφθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, συνεπισπωμένης ἑαυτῇ κατὰ [τούτους] χρόνους τῆς Βερενίκης ἀνδρας τινὰς συγγενεῖς τοῖς συνάρεξαντας [tum aliquot consanguinei Berenici opem ferentes cum ea rebus praeessent Armen.], μέχρι οὗτο παραγενόμενος ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπὸ Ῥώμης τῆς μὲν πρὸς τὴν θυγατέρα διαθήσεως ἐπελάθετο στυγῆσας δ' αὐτὴν διὰ τὰ πραχθέντα τοῦ ζῆν ἐστέρησεν. It has already been shewn that the accession of this king is to be placed in B. C. 81; that a concurrence of evidence assigns to him a reign of 29 years, and that he was a minor at his accession<sup>a</sup>.

*Ptolemy Auletes* was an illegitimate son of *Lathyrus*<sup>b</sup>. He was not acknowledged by the Romans till B. C. 59.<sup>c</sup> The king therefore whom *Cæsar* wished to restore during his ædileship in B. C. 65<sup>d</sup>, and who had been already acknowledged the ally of Rome, must have been his competitor *Alexander III.* as Grævius has supposed<sup>e</sup>. *Auletes* went to Rome in B. C.

teen years B. C. 80—66, and date the accession of *Auletes* in B. C. 65. But had this been so, this king *Alexander* could scarcely have been passed unnoticed by so many writers. We have seen already that not only the Astronomical Canon, but Porphyry and Eusebius and Clemens all date the years of *Auletes* from B. C. 81. Grævius ad Cic. in Rull. I. 1. p. 283. imagines that *Alexander III.* may be traced in the list of Porphyry apud Euseb. p. 124. *Philadelphum appellat Porphyrius. Is enim inter Alexandrum II. et Ptol. Dionysum collocat Philadelphum, pluresque annos regnasse tradit.* But this *Philadelphus* in the list of Porphyry has eight years, which precede the thirty years of *Auletes* or *Dionysus*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος κατελθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς ἐξουθέντος τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔτη η'. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Διόνυσος ἔτη λ'. It is therefore justly explained in the note of Maio that this *Philadelphus* is no other than *Lathyrus*; whose renewed reign of eight years after the expulsion of his brother is there expressed.

The following coins are given by Vaillant to *Cleopatra* and her sons.

*Ptol. Soter II.* p. 115.

1. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου. L. α'. Πα. anno primo. *Paphiurum.*

2. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου. L. ε'. Πα. anno 10. *Cleopatra*: p. 121.

1. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου.

2. A head of *Cleopatra*: on the reverse βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου.

*Alexander*: p. 123. 124.

1. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου. L. α'. Πα. anno primo. *Paphiurum.*

2. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου. L. θ'. Πα. anno 9.

3. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου. L. ι'. Πα. anno 10.

<sup>a</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 120.

<sup>b</sup> Plutarch Lucull. c. 2. 3. mentions *Ptolemy* by the description of *μειράκιον* in B. C. 86 during the campaign of Sulla in Greece: ὁ Λεύκιλλος—κατήγετο λαμπρῶς εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. ἀπήντησε γὰρ αὐτῷ σύμπαρ ὁ στόλος—καὶ τὸ *μειράκιον* ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἄλλην τε θαυμαστὴν ἐπεδείκνυτε φιλοφροσίνην πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐκλείων τε καὶ δίαυτον ἐν ταῖς βασιλείαις ἔδωκεν κ. τ. λ. But this occurred in the reign of *Soter II.* about five years before his death. The expression therefore τὸ *μειράκιον* in this place appears to be an oversight in Plutarch.

<sup>c</sup> Pausan. I. 9, 3. *Berenikēn*—ἡ μόνη γησιὰ εἰς τῶν παίδων ἦν. This daughter, called *Cleopatra* by Porphyry, reigned after her father six months, and was murdered by her cousin *Alexander II.* as already related. The illegitimacy of *Auletes* is attested by the expression of Cicero, *nec genere regio.*

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables B. C. 60, 3.

<sup>e</sup> For the ædileship of *Cæsar* see the Tables B. C. 65, 2.

<sup>f</sup> Sueton. Cæs. c. 11. *Tentavit per partem tribunorum ut sibi Ægyptus provincia plebiscito daretur; nactus extraordinarii imperii occasionem quod Alexandrini regem suum socium atque amicum a senatu appellatum expulerant.* Grævius ad Cic. in Rull. p. 283. *Alexander III. expulsus ab Alexandrinis Romanorum auxilium imploravit. Eum restituere volebat Cæsar ædilis.* It must be remarked, however, that this very year in which *Cæsar* was ædile was the year of *Alexander's* death: the con-

58, when *Cato* was at Rhodes in his way to Cyprus<sup>f</sup>. He obtained in B. C. 57 an order from the senate for his restoration<sup>g</sup>, but in B. C. 56 the question by whom and in what manner he should be restored excited much dispute<sup>h</sup>. During that year therefore nothing was done, and *Ptolemy* retired in despair to Ephesus<sup>i</sup>.

The reign of his daughter during his absence is attested by *Strabo* and by *Dio*, who confirm the account of *Porphyrus*<sup>k</sup>. The three years of *Berenice* (the first in conjunction with

sulship of *Cotta* and *Torquatus*, in which ambassadors went to Tyre to bring away his treasure.

<sup>f</sup> *Plutarch*. *Cat. Min.* c. 35. Καθίδεν τινα τῶν φίλων προέμφας εἰς Κύπρον ἔπειθε τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀνευ μάχης εἶκεν.—ἱερωσύνην γὰρ αὐτῷ τῆς ἐν Πάφῳ θεῶν δώσειν τὸν δῆμον. αὐτὸς δὲ διέτριβεν ἐν Ῥόδῳ.—ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς ἐπ' ὀργῆς τινος καὶ διαφορᾶς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους ἀπολειπόμενος μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν εἰς δὲ Ῥώμην πλέων, ὡς Πομπηίου καὶ Καίσαρος αἰθῆς αὐτὸν μετὰ δυνάμεις καταζόντων, ἐντυχεῖν τῷ Κάτωνι βουλῆθεις προσέειπε. *Ptolemy* of Cyprus at this juncture poisoned himself: *Plutarch*. *Ibid.* c. 36. ὁ δ' ἐν Κύπρῳ Πτολεμαῖος εὐτυχίᾳ τῷ τῷ Κάτωνος ἑαυτὸν φαρμάκῳς ἀπέκτεινε. For the Cyprian *Ptolemy* conf. *Val. Max.* IX. 4. extern. *Dion.* XXXIX. 22. He was the brother of *Ptolemy Auletes*, and the son of *Lathyrus*: *Trogus* prolog. lib. XL. *Ut Alexandria post interitum Ptolemæi Lathyræ substituti sint ejus filii: alteri data Cypros, cui post Claudii rogationem Romani abstulerunt eam, alter seditione flagitatus Alexandria Romam profugit, belloque per Gabinium gesto recepit imperium.* *Cicero* pro *Sextio* c. 26. *Rex Ptolemæus [sc. Cypri], qui, si nondum erat ipse a senatu socius appellatus, erat tamen frater ejus regis [sc. Auletis], qui cum esset in eadem causa jam erat a senatu honorem istum consecutus [in B. C. 59], erat eodem genere iisdemque majoribus.* For the time of *Cato's* mission to Cyprus see the Tables 58. 2. *Livy* Ep. 104. agrees with *Plutarch*. After mentioning the appointment of *Cato*, the epitomator adds, *Ptolemæus Ægypti rex, ob injurias quas patiebatur a suis, regno pulsus, Romam venit.*

<sup>g</sup> *Dio* XXXIX. 12. ἐτυχεν ὥστε ἐκείνου Σπινθήρος [B. C. 57], ὃ ἡ Κιλικία ἐπετρέπετο [i. ἐπετέτραπτο], καταχθῆναι.

<sup>h</sup> *Cicero* Ep. Fam. I. 1. 2. 4. 5. 7. 8. addressing *Lentulus Spinther*, then proconsul in Cilicia, details the state of parties at Rome upon this point: Ep. 1. *Res ante Idus [Id. Jan. B. C. 56] acta sic est: nam hæc Idibus mane scripsi, Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia cedit religioni de exercitu (teneri enim res aliter non potest), sed ex illo senatus consulto quod te referente factum est tibi decernit ut regem reducas.—Crassus tres legatos decernit nec excludit Pompeium:—M. Bibulus tres legatos decernit ex iis qui privati sint. Huic ad-sentiantur reliqui consulares præter Servilium qui omnino reduci negat oportere, et Volcatium qui Lupo referente Pompeio decernit, et Afranium qui*

*adsentitur Volcatio: quæ res auget suspicionem Pompeii voluntatis.* *Idem* Ep. 2. *Idibus Januariis [B. C. 56] in senatu nihil est confectum.—Postridie placuit ut breviter sententias diceremus.—Itaque cum sententia prima Bibuli pronuntiata esset ut tres legati regem reducerent, secunda Hortensii ut tu sine exercitu reduceres, tertia Volcatii ut Pompeius reduceret, postulatum est ut Bibuli sententia divideretur.—Hæc controversia usque ad noctem ducta, senatus dimissus.* *Idem* Ep. 5. *De Alexandrina re causaque regia tantum habeo polliceri me tibi absenti tuisque præsentibus cumulate satisfacturum: sed vereor ne aut eripiat nobis aut deseratur.—Alexandrina causa, quæ nobis adhuc integra est,—videtur a Pompeio plane esse deposita. Nunc id speramus idque molimur ut, cum rex intelligat sese id quod cogitabat (ut a Pompeio reducat) assequi non posse, et nisi per te sit restitutus desertum se atque abjectum fore, proficiscatur ad te.* He again treats the subject in Ep. 7. Compare with *Cicero* the narrative of *Dio* XXXIX. 12—16. and the short account of *Plutarch* *Pomp.* c. 49.

<sup>i</sup> *Dio* XXXIX. 16. αὐτὰ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος μαθὼν τὴν τε κάθολον ἀπέγνω καὶ εἰς Ἐφεσον ἐλθὼν παρὰ τῇ θεᾷ διητᾶτο.

<sup>k</sup> *Strabo* XVII. p. 796. τοῦτον μὲν οἶν εἰ Ἀλεξάνδρῃς ἐξέβαλον τριῶν δ' αὐτῷ θυγατέραν εὐσῶν, ἣν μία γηραιὰ ἢ πρεσβυτάτη, ταύτην ἀνέδειξαν βασίλισσαν· οὐκ οὐδ' αὐτοῦ διὰ νήκειν τῆς τότε χρείας ἐξέκλιπον τελείως. *Dio* XXXIX. 13. οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τίως μὲν ἀγνοήσαντες ὅτι εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπειρηκὼς ἦν ἡ τιθηκείνη αὐτὸν νομίσαντες Βερενίκην τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν ἀντικατέστησαν· ἔπειτα δὲ τάλῃθις μαθόντες ἄνδρας ἑκατὸν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμψαν πρὸς τε τὰ ἐγκλήματα αὐτοῦ ἀπολογησομένης καὶ ἀντικατηγορήσωντας ὅσα ἠδίκητο· προμαθὼν δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκείνης (ἔτι δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἦν) ἐνήδρευσε τοῖς πρέσβεις πρὶν ἐλθεῖν, ἄλλους ἄλλῃ διαπέμψας καὶ τοῖς μὲν κλείους αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ἐλὼν ἐφθεψε, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν τοῖς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ ᾧσται αὐτῷ ἀπέκτεινε, κ. τ. λ. Conf. *Strab.* I. c. *Strabo* probably means by the three daughters to designate *Berenice*, the celebrated *Cleopatra*, and *Arsinoë*. *Tryphæna*, whom *Porphyrus* mentions, might be omitted by *Strabo* because she died early, a year after the departure of *Auletes*. *Cleopatra*, who died at the age of thirty-nine in B. C. 30 (see the Tables), and was therefore born in B. C. 69, was eleven years of age at the time of her father's journey to Rome, and fourteen at his return in B. C. 55. Her birthday occurred in the autumn or winter



her sister *Tryphæna*) would be nearly conumerary with Ol. 180. 3—181. 1. inclusive, commencing in the middle of B. C. 58 and concluding in the middle of B. C. 55. In her fourth year, at the close of B. C. 55, *Gabinus* with the concurrence of *Pompey* marched an army into Egypt and restored *Auletes*<sup>1</sup>.

He survived his restoration about three years and a half, and died in the beginning of May B. C. 51. This date, obtained from Cicero<sup>m</sup>, confirms the chronology of the Astronomical Canon which places the death of *Auletes* in N. E. 697 and reckons the reign of his successor, as usual, from the preceding *Thoth*, or Sept. 5. B. C. 52.

The character of *Ptolemy Auletes* is marked by Strabo<sup>n</sup>: πάντες μὲν οὖν οἱ μετὰ τὸν τρίτον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τρυφῆς διεφθαρμένοι χειρὸν ἐπολιτεύσαντο, χειρίστα δ' ὁ τέταρτος [*Philopator*] καὶ ὁ ἑβδόμος [*Physcon*] καὶ ὁ ὕστατος ὁ Αὐλήτης· ὃς χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἀσιλγείας χορὰν ἤσκησε, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τε ἐπιμύνητο ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστ' οὐκ ἄννοι συντελεῖν ἀγῶνας ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, εἰς οὓς παρῆι διαμιλλησόμενος τοῖς ἀνταγωνισταῖς<sup>ο</sup>.

10. CLEOPATRA. Porphyrius<sup>p</sup>: Τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τὰ πρῶτα τῆς δυναστείας ἔτη εἰς ἐκείνην τε καὶ τὸν πρεσβύτερον αὐτῆς ἀδελφὸν ἀνενέχθη Πτολεμαῖον τὰ δ' ἐξῆς εἰς ἑτέρας διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν· τελευτῶν ὁ υἱὸς Διώνυσος ἐπὶ παισὶ τέτρασι, Πτολεμαῖοις δυοῖ καὶ Κλεοπάτρᾳ καὶ Ἀρσινόῃ, ζήτησε τοῖς προγενεστέροις αὐτοῦ παισὶ Πτολεμαίῳ καὶ Κλεοπάτρᾳ τὴν ἀρχήν. ὣν συμβασιλευόντων τετραετὴς διεγένετο χρόνος·

after the battle of Actium: Plutarch. Anton. c. 73. We may therefore place it at the close of the Julian year. She appears to have been born at the close of B. C. 69, to have been eleven at the close of B. C. 58, fourteen at the close of B. C. 55, and had perhaps nearly completed her thirty-ninth year at her death in Sept. B. C. 30. *Berenice* first married *Seleucus* the pretended son of *Antiochus Eusebes*: see above p. 344. and after his death *Archelaus*: Strabo XVII. p. 796. ἦκε δ' αὐτ' ἐκείνου (sc. τοῦ Σελεύκου) πρὸς κληρονομίαν καὶ αὐτὸς εἶναι Μιθριδάτι υἱὸς τοῦ Εὐπάτορος Ἀρχέλαου, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς μὲν Ἀρχέλαου τοῦ πρὸς Σύλλαν διαπολεμήσαντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τιμηθέντος ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίων πάππος δὲ τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος Κατταδοκῶν Ἰστιάτου καθ' ἡμᾶς ἱερὸς δὲ τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ Κομάνων. Dio XXXIX. 57. ἤρχε δὲ τότε [B. C. 55] τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη—Ἀρχέλαον δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀρχέλαου τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Σύλλαν αὐτομαλήσαντος δραστήριον τε ἔστα καὶ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τὴν διαίταν ἔχοντα—ἐπηγάγετο.

<sup>1</sup> Dio XXXIX. 55. κατὰ δὲ δὴ τὴν αὐτὴν τοῦτον χρόνον [the time of *Cæsar's* expedition into Britain] καὶ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος, καίτοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν τε ἐπικουρίαν ἀπεψηφισμένων καὶ πρὸς τὰς βασιλείας τὰς αὐτοῦ γενόμενας δεινῶς ἔτι καὶ τότε διακειμένων, κατήχθη καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐκομίσσατο. ἔκραξαν δὲ τοῦτο ὅτι Πομπήϊος καὶ ὁ Γαβίνιος κ. τ. λ. Idem Ibid. c. 58. νικήσας ἐν αὐτοῖς ὁ Γαβίνιος καὶ ἄλλους τε πολλὰς καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέλαον φονεύσας ἐγκρατὴς τε τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάσης παραχρῆμα ἐγένετο καὶ τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ αὐτὴν παρέδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν τε θυγατέρα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοῖς πρῶτους καὶ πλεονεχτάτους, ἄτε καὶ χρημάτων πολλῶν ζήμιος, ἀπέκτεινε. Strabo XVII. p. 796. καταχθίς ἐν ὑπὸ Γαβινίου Πτολεμαῖος τὸν τε Ἀρχέλαον ἀναιρεῖ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα. Conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 3. Γαβίνιον ἐπὶ μυρίαις ταλάντοις Πτολεμαίῳ πειθόμενος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἄμα

συμβάλλειν αἰτῇ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἀναλαβεῖν κ. τ. λ. Liv. Ep. 105. *A. Gabinius proconsul Ptolemaeum reduxit in regnum Aegypti ejecto Archelao quem sibi regem adsciverant.* The expedition of *Cæsar* into Britain at the time of the autumnal equinox B. C. 55 (see the Tables) fixes the expedition of *Gabinus* to the close of that year. Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 10. [written before IV. Kal. Mai. B. C. 55] mentions a rumour that *Ptolemy* was returned: *Puteolis magnus est rumor Ptolemaeum esse in regno.* But it is not said by Cicero that this was actually the fact, and it appears from Dio that the rumour was premature.

<sup>m</sup> *Cælius* apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 4. *Tam multa quotidie quæ mirere istuc perferuntur.—C. Marcellum consulem factum.—Expecto Paullum consulem designatum primum sententiam dicentem.—Præterea nuntiatum nobis et pro certo jam habetur regem Alexandrinum mortuum.* The date of the letter follows: *Kal. Sextilibus*. When allowance is made for the irregularity of the Calendar, which was more than two months behind the true time (see the Tables B. C. 46. 2.), this date will give the middle of May B. C. 51, when *L. Aemilius Paullus* and *C. Claudius Marcellus* were consuls elect; and the death of *Ptolemy* may be placed in the beginning of May B. C. 51.

<sup>n</sup> XVII. p. 796. What precedes in this passage of Strabo has been given at p. 391.

<sup>ο</sup> Two coins of *Auletes* are given by Vaillant p. 145.

1. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖον.

2. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖον. Δι. sc. Διοσπολιτῶν.

<sup>p</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 121.



καὶ τοῦτο διέμεινεν ἂν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς τὸ ἔθνος εἰ μὴ Πτολεμαῖον παραβάντα τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐντολάς καὶ μόνον τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀντιποιῆσθαι βουλόμενον ἢ μοῖρα τοῦ ζῆν μετίστησεν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καταναυμαχηθέντα ὑπὸ Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος Κλεοπάτραν συλλαμβανομένου. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπώλειαν Πτολεμαίου ὁ νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς Κλεοπάτρας συνεθρονίσθη τῇ ἀδελφῇ Πτολεμαῖος καλούμενος, γνῶμη Καίσαρος. καὶ ἐχρημάτισε τὸ πέμπτον ἔτος Κλεοπάτρας τὸ καὶ πρῶτον Πτολεμαίου, καὶ τὰ τούτοις ἐπόμενα, μέχρι τῆς ἀναιρέσεως αὐτοῦ, ἄλλα δύο. τελευτήσαντος δὲ καὶ τούτου ταῖς Κλεοπάτρας ἀπάταις τῷ τετάρτῳ μὲν αὐτοῦ τῆς δὲ Κλεοπάτρας ὀγδόῳ, ὁ μεταγενέστερος εἰς μόνην Κλεοπάτραν ἀνεγράφη χρόνος ἕως ἐτῶν πεντεκαίδεκα. τὸ δ' ἐκκαίδεκατον ἀνομάσθη τὸ καὶ πρῶτον· ἐπειδὴ τελευτήσαντος Λυσιμάχου τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ Χαλκίδος βασιλείας Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ τὴν τε Χαλκίδα καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὴν τόπους κατέλαβε τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ καὶ τὰ τούτων ἕτερα ἔτη μέχρι τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ δευτέρου, ὁ καὶ τελευταῖον ἐγένετο Κλεοπάτρας, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον προστιθεμένου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἐγράφετο, ὡς γενέσθαι τὸ δεύτερον καὶ εἰκοστὸν αὐτῆς τὰ καὶ ἑβδομον. Strabo 9: Πτολεμαῖος (ὁ Αὐλήτης)—χρόνον οὐ πολὺν τῇ βασιλείᾳ προσθείς [after his restoration] τελευτᾷ νόσῳ, καταλιπὼν δύο μὲν υἱεὶς δύο δὲ θυγατέρας, πρεσβυτάτην τε Κλεοπάτραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἀπέδειξαν βασιλείας τὸν τε πρεσβύτερον παῖδαν καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτραν· οἱ δὲ συνόντες τῷ πατρὶ καταστασιάσαντες ἐξέβαλον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, καὶ ἀπῆρε μετὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν. ἐν τούτῳ Πομπήϊος Μάγνος ἦκε φεύγων ἐκ Παλαιοφασσάλου πρὸς τὸ Πηλοῦσιον καὶ τὸ Κάσιον ὄρος· τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἐλοφονοῦσιν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως [in July B. C. 48]· ἐπελθὼν δὲ Καῖσαρ τὸν τε μειρακίσκον διαφθείρει [about Dec. B. C. 48]· καὶ καθίστησι βασίλισσαν τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, μεταπεμφάμενος ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς· συμβασιλεύειν δ' ἀπέδειξε τὸν λοιπὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῇ νέον παντελῶς ὄντα<sup>9</sup>.

*Cleopatra murdered her brother Ptolemy and her sister Arsinoë*<sup>1</sup>: (ἡ Κλεοπάτρα) φύσει κλονεξία χαίρουσα παρανομίας οὐδὲν ἔλιπε, τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν ὃ τὴν βασιλείαν ᾗδει γεινησομένην προανελούσα φαρμάκοις πεντεκαίδεκατον ἔτος ἔχοντα, τὴν δ' ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην ἰκετεύουσιν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ πρὸς τὸ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἀποκτείνασα δι' Ἀντωνίου<sup>2</sup>. Her connexion with *Antony* commenced in B. C. 41, after the battle of Philippi, when *Antony* was a little more than forty years of age.<sup>3</sup> *Cleopatra* herself was twenty-eight<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> XVII. p. 797.

<sup>1</sup> See the Tables B. C. 48. 2. The death of *Ptolemy* is noticed Liv. Ep. 112. *Cæsar* dictator *creatus Cleopatram in regnum Ægypti reduxit et inferentem bellum iisdem auctoribus Ptolemaum quibus Pompeium interfecerat cum magno suo discrimine vicit. Ptolemaus dum fugit in Nilo navicula subsevit.* Conf. Hirt. Bell. Alex. c. 31. Dion. XLII. 43. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 49.

<sup>2</sup> Hirt. Bell. Alex. c. 33. *Cæsar Ægypto atque Alexandria potitus reges constituit quos Ptolemaus testamento scripserat:—nam majore ex duobus pueris rege amisso minori transdidit regnum majorique ex duabus filiis Cleopatram, quæ manserat in fide præsidii ejus. Minorem Arsinoen—deducere ex regno statuit.* Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. *Regnum Ægypti victor Cleopatra fratrique ejus minori permisit.*

<sup>3</sup> Joseph. Ant. XV. 4, 1.

<sup>4</sup> As *Ptolemy* was murdered in the fourth year of their joint reign, according to Porphyry, we may place his death in B. C. 44. *Arsinoë* was led in triumph by *Cæsar* in B. C. 46, and afterwards dismissed: Dio XLIII. 19. ἡ δ' Ἀρσινόη ἡ Αἰγυπτία (καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνη ἐν τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις παρήγαγε)—δεῦρος αὐτοῖς ἐλέγχεται.—γυνὴ τε οἷσα καὶ βασίλισς τότε νομι-

σθεῖσα, ἐν τε δεσμοῖς (ὃ μὴ ποτε ἐν γε τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐγεγόνει) ὀφθῆσα, πάμπαν οἶκτον ἐπέβαλεν.—οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐκείνη μὲν διὰ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἀφείθη. But that compassion which she obtained from the Roman populace she did not receive from her sister *Cleopatra*, who caused her to be assassinated in B. C. 41: Dio XLVIII. 24. κατὰ τὰς αὐτοῖς ταύτους χρόνους [cir. B. C. 41] μετὰ τὴν μάχην τὴν πρὸς Φιλίππους συμβᾶσαν ὁ Ἀντώνιος ὁ Μάρκος ἔς τε τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν ἡπειρὸν ἦλθε, κἀνταῦθα—τὰς τε πόλεις ἡργυρολόγει καὶ τὰς δυναστείας ἐπέκραυκε. κἀν τούτῳ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὀφθείσης οἱ ἑρασθεῖς οὐκέτ' οὐδεμίαν τοῦ καλοῦ φροντίδ' ἐπυήσατο, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε Αἰγυπτίᾳ ἐθαύλετο καὶ τῇ ἐκείνης ἔρωτι ἐσχόλαζε. καὶ ἄλλα τε διὰ τοῦτο πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα ἔπραξε καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ Ἀρτεμισίου ἀποσκάσας ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Civ. V. 9. εἰθὺς οἱ Ἀντωνίῳ μὲν ἡ περὶ ἅπαντα τέως ἐπιμέλεια ἀθρόα ἡμβλάνετο, Κλεοπάτρα δ' ὃ τι προστάξειεν ἐγίνετο, εὐ διακριδὸν ἔτι περὶ τῶν ἐσίων ἢ δικαίων· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτῆς Ἀρσινόην ἐκείτω οἶσαν ἐν Μιλήτῳ τῆς Λευκοφρύτης Ἀρτέμιδος πέμψας ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἀνέειλε.

<sup>5</sup> See the Tables B. C. 30.

<sup>6</sup> See above p. 394. Appian. Civ. V. 1. μετὰ τὴν Κασσίου καὶ Βρούτου θάνατον ὁ μὲν Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας ᾗρει ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν· ὅθῃ αὐτῷ συμ-

The death of *Cleopatra* occurred in September B. C. 30,<sup>2</sup> the first month of N. E. 719. This year therefore is computed by the Astronomical Canon as the first year of *Augustus*<sup>3</sup>, and the reign of *Cleopatra* is expressed in the Canon by the years N. E. 697—718 both inclusive=22 years. The actual duration of her reign, computed from the death of her father in May B. C. 51 to her own death in September B. C. 30, was 21 years and five months<sup>4</sup>.

Porphyrus<sup>5</sup> reckons 73 Olympiads and one year, or 293 years, from the accession of *Ari-*

βάλλει Κλεοπάτρα βασίλισ Αἰγύπτου καὶ εὐθὺς ἐφθεῖσα ἐκράτει. The battle of Philippi was towards the close of B. C. 41. Their meeting in Cilicia is described by Plutarch Anton. c. 25—27. and by Appian Civ. V. 8. *Antony* is said by Appian to have been first struck with the beauty of *Cleopatra* when he accompanied *Gabinus* into Egypt: λεγόμενος ἐς ταύτην καὶ πάλαι παῖδα ἴτι εἶσαν ἐρίθισμά τι τῆς ὀφεινῆς λαβεῖν ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν Γαβινὸν στρατεύοντι ἥκας ἰσπαρχῶν εἴπετο. At that time, the autumn of B. C. 55, *Cleopatra* was in her fifteenth year. See above p. 394. *Antony* afterwards saw her at Rome; for *Cleopatra* was at Rome in B. C. 44 at the time of the death of *Cæsar*, and fled from thence after that event: Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 8. *Reginæ fuga mihi non molesta*. Cicero mentions her again Ep. Att. XIV. 20. XV. 1, 1. XV. 4. 15. 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Augustus* gained the fleet of *Antony* on the first of August: see the Tables B. C. 30. and entered Alexandria on the twenty-ninth of the same month: see part II. p. 328. The death of *Cleopatra* followed the occupation of Alexandria: conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 80. 83—85.

<sup>3</sup> See the Tables A. D. 14. Ptolemy reckons all his epochs from mid-day—μυσημβρίας. μεγ. συνταξ. III. p. 79. ἀπὸ τῆς Ναβονασάρου βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς ἔτη συνάγεται κατ' Αἰγυπτίους καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς μέχρι τῆς Αἰγυπτίου βασιλείας ἔτη σξδ'. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ α' ἔτους Αἰγυπτίου κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τῆς ἐν τῇ θάτ α' μυσημβρίας (ἐπειδὴ τὰς ἐποχὰς ἀπὸ μυσημβρίας συνιστάμεθα) μέχρι τοῦ ιζ' ἔτους Ἀδριανῷ ἀθὶρ ζ' μετὰ δύο ἡμερινὰς ὥρας τῆς μυσημβρίας ἔτη γίνονται ρεα' καὶ ἡμεραι ξγ' καὶ ὥραι ἡμεριναὶ β'. Idem Ibid. XI. p. 271. δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ α' ἔτους Ναβονασάρου θάτ α' τῆς μυσημβρίας μέχρι τῆς ἐκκειμένης τηρήσεως χρόνος κ. τ. λ. Ptolemy computes 424 + 294 = 718 years before the reign of *Augustus*, whose first year is reckoned to commence from mid-day of the first *Thoth* N. E. 719, verifying the date of the Astronomical Canon.

<sup>4</sup> Coins of *Cleopatra* and her brothers apud Vaillant Hist. Ptol.

The elder *Ptolemy*: βασιλείας Πτολεμαίου. p. 162.

The younger *Ptolemy*: βασιλείας Πτολεμαίου. Με. Memphitarum. p. 165.

*Cleopatra*:

1. βασιλείας Κλεοπάτρας. L. γ'. anno 6. p. 188.

2. βασιλείας Κλεοπάτρας. K. Coptitarum. Ibid.

3. A head of *Antony* with the inscription αὐτοκράτωρ, θεὰ κατίρα. On the reverse a head of *Cleopatra*. p. 189.

4. βασίλισσα Κλεοπάτρα θεὰ κατίρα. Ἀντώνιος αὐτοκράτωρ τρίτην τριῶν ἀνδρῶν. p. 190.

5. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Antonius Imp. cos. desig. iter. et tert.* On the reverse III. vir r. p. c. Ibid.

6. 7. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. cos. desig. iter. et tert.* III. vir r. p. c. On the reverse a ship with *C. Fonteius propr.* Heads of *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *C. Fonteius Capito propr.* The reverse a ship with the inscription *M. Ant. &c.* p. 191.

8. 9. 10. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. cos. des. it. et tert.* III. vir r. p. c. the reverse a ship with *M. Oppius Capito propr.* The same: the reverse a ship with *M. Oppius Capito propr. praf. cl. A. sc. anno primo praefecturae.* The same: the reverse *M. Oppius Capito praf. cl. B. sc. anno secundo.* p. 192. 193.

11. Heads of *Antony*, *Cleopatra*, and the son of *Antony*, with the same inscription: the reverse a ship, with *M. Oppius Capito propr. praf. Class. Γ. sc. anno tertio.* p. 193.

12. *Cleopatrae reginae regum filiorum regum. Antoni Armenia devicta.* p. 194.

13. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos.* On the reverse *L. Atratinus praf. clas. f. c. sc. fieri curavit.* p. 195.

14. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter.* On the reverse *L. Atratinus augur cos. des. ter. B. sc. anno secundo praefecturae.* p. 196.

15. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos. design. ter.* III. vir r. p. c. On the reverse *M. Bibulus M. f. pro Sic.* p. 197.

16. 17. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos. design. ter.* III. vir r. p. c. The reverse *L. Bibulus praf. clas.* The same reverse, with *Antony* and *Cleopatra* and *M. Ant. Aug. Imp. cos. des. ter.* III. vir r. p. c. p. 197.

<sup>5</sup> Porphyrus apud Euseb. p. 122. ἀπὸ δὲ Κλεοπάτρας Ὀκταεῖος Καῖσαρ δ' καὶ Αἰγυπτίους τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδέχεται κρατήσας Αἰγύπτου τῇ ἐκ' Ἀκτίφ μάχῃ κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα ἐν ἑταυ δευτέρῃ [OL. 184. 2. Armen.]. ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκατοστῆς ἐνδεκάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτους πρώτου, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀριδαῖος δ' καὶ Φίλιππος διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, ἐπὶ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ταύτης ἔτος δεύτερον [in-

*dæus* to the death of *Cleopatra*. And this is the just interval, with which the Astronomical Canon agrees: for from N. E. 425 Nov. 12. B. C. 324 to N. E. 718, ending Aug. 29. B. C. 30, are just 293 years. But both the Greek original and the Armenian version of Porphyry concur in the remarkable error of placing *Aridæus* at Ol. 111. 1. [B. C. 336 N. E. 412] and the death of *Cleopatra* at Ol. 184. 2. [B. C. 43 N. E. 706] instead of Ol. 114. 1.—187. 2. A *prochronism* of twelve years. Eusebius in his Canon<sup>b</sup> places the accession of *Cleopatra* at Ol. 182. 3. [B. C. 50] and her death at Ol. 188. 1. [B. C. 28] each two years too low. He therefore gives in his Canon<sup>c</sup> to the *Lagidæ*, from Ol. 114. 2. to Ol. 188. 1. inclusive, 296 years. *Alexander* died N. E. 424 Ol. 114. 1. [May B. C. 323] *Augustus* died Ol. 198. 2. Aug. 19. A. D. 14, the last day of N. E. 761. An interval of 337 years. Both these limits are accurately laid down by Eusebius: but by an error in the detail he has given too many years to the *Lagidæ* and too few to *Augustus*.

The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>d</sup> contains the years of the *Lagidæ*. The account of this author has been reserved for this place that it may be exhibited in one view. He commences with a considerable error. The end of the Persian monarchy in the 6th year of *Codomanus*, the death of *Alexander*, and the beginning of the reign of *Ptolemy Soter*, are all referred to one year: Ol. 113. 2. A. M. 5181. From this point he computes the years of the *Lagidæ* as follows:

Olymp.	y.	Ended A. M.
113. 3. <i>Ptolemy Soter</i> <sup>c</sup> .....	40.	5221.
123. 3. <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> .....	38.	5259.
133. 1. <i>Ptol. Evergetes</i> : Εὐεργέτης ὁ καὶ Τρύφων ...	26.	5285.
139. 3. <i>Ptol. Philopator</i> <sup>f</sup> .....	17.	5302.
143. 4. <i>Ptol. Epiphanes</i> .....	24.	5326.
149. 4. <i>Ptol. Philometor</i> .....	35.	5361.
158. 3. <i>Ptol. Euergr. II.</i> ὁ νεώτερος, δεύτερος Εὐεργέτης	29.	5390.
165. 4. <i>Ptol. Soter II.</i> <sup>g</sup> .....	17.	5407.
170. 1. <i>Alexander</i> <sup>h</sup> .....	10.	5417.
172. 3. <i>Ptol. Soter. II.</i> again <sup>i</sup> .....	8.	5425.
174. 6. <i>Ptol. Auletes</i> <sup>j</sup> .....	30.	5455.
182. 1. <i>Cleopatra</i> .....	22.	5477.
187. 2. Death of <i>Cleopatra</i> <sup>k</sup> .....	—	—

[256]—296.

ter Ol. 111. 1. quo *Aridæus* idemque *Philippus* successit in imperium et Ol. 184. 2. Armen.] Ὀλυμπιάδες γίνονται ἐβδμήκοντα τρεῖς καὶ ἐνιαυτός. ταύτων ἔτη σίγ' [nempe anni 193 Armen.]. τοσαῦτα δὲ καὶ ἀριθμεῖται τὰ ἔτη τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βασιλευσάντων ἐπὶ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τελευτῆς [usque ad Cl. excessum Armen.].

<sup>b</sup> Lib. II. p. 362.

<sup>c</sup> And in the list lib. II. p. 259.

<sup>d</sup> P. 252—262.

<sup>e</sup> Αἰγύπτου πρῶτος Πτολεμαῖος Λάγων καὶ Ἀραβίας υἱὸς ἔτη μ'. ὁμοῦ εσκά. That is, the last year of his reign was A. M. 5221. and so of the rest.

<sup>f</sup> P. 254. Αἰγύπτου Πτολεμαῖος Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ καὶ Γάλλος, Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ καὶ Τρύφωνος υἱός, ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ ΕΤΒ. I. ΕΤΒ. [ετβ' Chron. Pasch. p. 176. A.].

<sup>g</sup> P. 258. Αἰγύπτου ἡ' ἐβασίλευσεν Πτολεμαῖος Φύσκων καὶ Σωτήρ, Κλεοπάτρας υἱός, ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ εϋζ'.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. Αἰγύπτου θ' Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος, υἱὸς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου καὶ Φιλεμήτορος [i. ex sequentibus Κοκκῆς μητρὶς], ἔτη ι'. ὁμοῦ ΕΤΝΖ. I. ΕΤΙΖ. [εϋζ' Chron. P. p. 183. A.]

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. Αἰγύπτου ι' ἐβασίλευσεν Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ποσειδῶν, ὁ ἐξωσθείς, ὁ αὐτὸς ὢν καὶ Φύσκων καὶ Σωτήρ, υἱὸς Κλεοπάτρας, ἔτη η'. ὁμοῦ εϋκε'.

<sup>j</sup> P. 259. Αἰγύπτου ια' βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νῖος Διόνυσος Αἰληγῆς, Πτολεμαίου Φύσκωνος τοῦ καὶ Σωτῆρος υἱὸς ἀδελφὸς δὲ Κλεοπάτρας, ἔτη λ'. ὁμοῦ εϋο'.

<sup>k</sup> P. 262. δωδεκάτῃ ἔτει τῆς τρινημβρατορίας Αἰγύπτου Καίσαρος—Αἰγυπιοὶς ὄντων εἰς Αἰγύπτου κρατεῖ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὴν τῶν Πτολεμαίων καθελὼν βασιλείαν διαρκέσασαν ἔτεσι σγ'. The numbers require σ'γ'.

In the years of the reigns this author follows Eusebius. From the error in the commencement of the period there is a *prochronism* of three years in the beginning of *Ptolemy Soter*. But, as the years of the first reigns are expressed too largely, this *prochronism* is gradually corrected, and the accession of the fourth *Ptolemy* is placed in the right year. From that point to the conclusion of the dynasty the dates are nearly accurate.

The first series of dates in the following Table represents the numbers of the Astronomical Canon; the second, those of the Canon of Eusebius; and the third will give the true accessions, with the conumerary years, according to the account of Porphyry.

Commenced.	1.		2.		3.		
	y.	N. E.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	B. C.
Nov. 10. B. C. 317. Alexander Ægus .....	12.	432.					
Nov. 7. B. C. 305. Ptol. I. Lagi f. (last 20).....	20.	444.	40.	114.2.	38 (40) .....	114.2.	323.
Nov. 2. B. C. 285. Ptol. II. Philadelphus .....	38.	464.	38.	124.2.	38 (36) .....	123.4.	285.
Oct. 24. B. C. 247. Ptol. III. Evergetes .....	25.	502.	26.	133.4.	25.....	133.2.	247.
Oct. 17. B. C. 222. Ptol. IV. Philopator .....	17.	527.	17.	140.2.	17.....	139.3.	222. Nov.
Oct. 13. B. C. 205. Ptol. V. Epiphanes.....	24.	544.	24.	144.3.	.....	143.4.	205. Nov.
his marriage with Cleopatra .....					13.....		192.
Oct. 7. B. C. 181. Ptol. VI. Philometor.....	35.	568.	35.	150.3.	.....	149.4.	181. Oct.
.....					11.	152.2.	174.
Ptol. Everg. joint reign.....					12.	1. 152.3.	174.
.....					17.	6. 153.4.	164.
Ptol. Everg. king of Cyrenè .....					18.	(7) 154.1.	164.
.....					35.	(24) 158.2.	147.
Sept. 28. B. C. 146. Ptol. VII. Everg. II.....	29.	603.	29.	159.2.	.....	158.3.	146. Nov.
36th year from accession of Philomet.....					36. 1.	(25) 158.3.	144.
Physcon flies to Cyprus.....					51. 16.	(40) 162.2.	130.
Death of Physcon, 54th current .....					64. 29.	(53) 165.3.	117.
Sept. 21. B. C. 117. Ptol. VIII. Soter II. (35y. 6m.) ....	36.	632.	17y. 6m.	166.3.	Sot. Cleop. Al.		
Ptol. Soter and Cleopatra.....					1. 1.		
Alexander in Cyprus .....					4. 4. 1.		
Alexander and Cleopatra .....			10.	170.4.	11. 11. 1. (8)	168.2.	107.
.....					28. 28. 18. (25)	172.3.	89.
Death of Cleopatra.....							89.
Ptol. Soter restored .....			8.	173.2.	29. (1) 19. (26)	172.4.	87.
Death of Soter .....					36. (8)	174.3.	81.

The sum of the reigns is 296, and A. M. 5477—  
5181=296. [σζζ' Chron. Pasch. p. 192. B.].

The dates of Epiphanius de Ponder. et Mensur. p. 168. 169. although erroneous in part, may be added in this place.

Ptolemæus Lagi f.	y.
Ptol. Philadelph.	40.
Ptol. Everg.	38.
Ptol. Philopat.	24.
Ptol. Epiph.	21.
Ptol. Philopat. ἄλλας	22.
	34.

	y.
Ptol. Everg. II.	29.
Ptol. Soter	15.
Ptol. ἰ καὶ Ἀλεξᾶς	12.
Ptol. Alex. frater.	8.
Ptol. Dionysus	31.
Cleopatra	32.
	306.

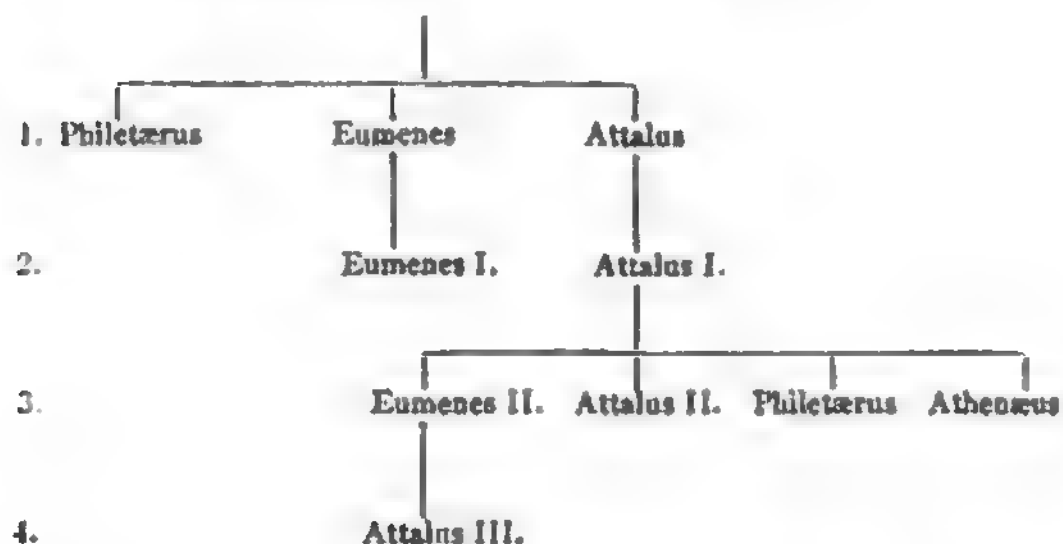
ἰμοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ νιῶ  
ἀρχῇ μέχρι Κλεοπάτρας ἔτη τριακόντα ἕξ.



Commenced.	1.		2.		3.		
	y.	N. E.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	B. C.
Cleopatra 6m. } Alexander II. 194. }					6m.	174.3.	81.
Sept. 12. B. C. 81. Ptol. IX. Dionysus (Alexander III.)	29.	668.	30.	175.2.		174.4.	80.
Death of Alexander III.					17.		65.
Ptol. Auletes goes to Rome					24.		58.
Tryphæna and Berenice					(24)	1.	
Berenice alone					(25)	2.	
					(26)	3.	
Auletes restored by Gabinus					27.	(4)	181.2. 55. Autumn.
Death of Auletes.					29.		182.1. 51. May.
Sept. 5. B. C. 52. Cleopatra (21y. 5m.)	22.	697.	22.	182.4.		182.1.	51. May.
Cleopatra and Ptolemy					1.	1.	51.
					•	•	
Death of Ptolemy					4.	4.	183.1. 48. Dec.
Cleopatra and Ptol. II.					5.	1.	47.
					•	•	
Death of Ptolemy					8.	4.	44.
Cleopatra meets Antony					11.		41.
Murder of Arsinoë.					11.		41.
Cleopatra in Syria.					16.	1.	36.
					•	•	
Death of Cleopatra					21y. 5m.	187.3.	30. Sept.
Aug. 30. B. C. 30. Augustus	43.	719.					

## VI.

## KINGS OF PERGAMUS.



1. PHILETÆRUS. A native of the little town of Tieum in Pontus. Strabo<sup>a</sup>: τὸ Τίειον ἦδη πολίχνην οὐδὲν ἔχον μνήμης ἄξιον, πλὴν ὅτι Φιλέταιρος ἐντεῦθεν ἦν ὁ ἀρχηγίτης τοῦ τῶν Ἀτταλικῶν βασιλέων γένους<sup>b</sup>. He was entrusted by *Lysimachus* with the fortress of Pergamus, which he held for twenty years: <sup>c</sup> ἦν μὲν ἐν τῷ Πέργαμον Λυσιμάχου γαζοφυλάκιον τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους, ἐνὸς τῶν Ἀλεξ-

<sup>a</sup> XII. p. 543.

<sup>b</sup> His mother was a Paphlagonian, according to Carystius apud Athen. XIII. p. 577. b. Φιλέταιρον τὸν Περγάμον καὶ τῆς Κασσῆς ταύτης λεγομένης βασιλεύσαντα χώρας Βόας ἀλητριῶς ἐταίρας τὸ γένος ἀπὸ Παφ-

λαγονίας νῦν φησι γενέσθαι Καρίστιος ἐν Ἱστορικῇ; ἱπομνήμασι. Athenæus inaccurately applies the term βασιλεύσαντα, since the title of king was first assumed by *Attalus I.* See below.

<sup>c</sup> Strabo XIII. p. 623.

ἀνδρου διαδόχων.—ἐπεπίστευτο δὲ τὴν φυλακὴν τοῦ ἐρύματος τούτου καὶ τῶν χρημάτων (ἦν δὲ τάλαντα ἐνακισχίλια) Φιλέταιρος ἀνὴρ Τιανεύς θλιβίας ἐκ παιδός.—ἦν μὲν δὲ εὐνοῦχος, τραπεῖς δὲ καλῶς ἐφάνη τῆς πίστεως ταύτης ἄξιος. τέως μὲν οὖν εὐνοὺς διέμεινεν τῷ Λυσιμάχῳ· διενεχθεὶς δὲ πρὸς Ἀρσινόην τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ διαβάλλουσιν αὐτὸν ἀπέστησε τὸ χωρίον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς καιροὺς ἐπολιτεύετο, ὄρῳ ἐπιτηδεύοντι πρὸς νεωτερισμόν· ὃ τε γὰρ Λυσίμαχος κακοῖς οἰκείοις περιπεσὼν ἠναγκάσθη τὸν υἱὸν ἀνελεῖν Ἀγαθοκλῆα, Σέλευκος τε ἐπελθὼν ὁ Νικάτωρ ἐκεῖνόν τε κατέλυσε [June B. C. 281], καὶ αὐτὸς κατελύθη δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κεραυνοῦ [Jan. B. C. 280].<sup>d</sup> τοιούτων δὲ θορύβων ὄντων διεγένετο μένων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐρύματος ὁ εὐνοῦχος, καὶ πολιτευόμενος δι' ὑποσχίσεσιν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης θεραπείας αἰεὶ πρὸς τὸν ἰσχύοντα καὶ ἐγγὺς παρόντα· διετέλεσε γοῦν ἔτη εἴκοσι κύριος ὦν τοῦ φρουρίου καὶ τῶν χρημάτων. The death of *Attalus I.* in B. C. 197<sup>e</sup> fixes the commencement of these twenty years to B. C. 283, towards the close of the reign of *Lysimachus*.

According to *Lucian*<sup>f</sup>, *Philetatus* lived to the age of 80 years: Φιλέταιρος πρῶτος μὲν ἐκτέτατο τὴν περὶ Πέργαμον ἀρχὴν καὶ κατέσχεν εὐνοῦχος ὦν· κατέστρεψε δὲ τὸν βίον ὀγδοήκοντα ἐτῶν γενόμενος.

2. **EUMENES I.** The nephew of *Philetatus*. *Strabo*<sup>g</sup>: ἦσαν δὲ (τῷ Φιλεταίρῳ) δύο ἀδελφοὶ πρεσβύτερος μὲν Εὐμένης νεώτερος δὲ Ἀτταλός· ἐκ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Εὐμένους ἐγένετο τῷ πατρὶ ὁμώνυμος Εὐμένης, ὅσπερ καὶ διεδίξατο τὸ Πέργαμον καὶ ἦν ἡδὴ δυναστής τῶν κύκλῳ χωρίων· ὥστε καὶ περὶ Σάρδεϊς ἐνίκησε μάχῃ συμβαλὼν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Σελεύκου· δύο δὲ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἄρξας ἔτη τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον. This victory must have occurred at the commencement of his reign or government; for *Antiochus* son of *Seleucus* died in the beginning of B. C. 261.

The death of this *Eumenes* is noticed by *Athenæus*<sup>h</sup>: ὑπὸ μέθης ἀπέθανεν Εὐμένης ὁ Περγαμηνός ὁ Φιλεταίρου τοῦ Περγάμου βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφιδοῦς, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κτησικλῆς ἐν τρίτῳ χρόνῳ.

3. **ATTALUS I.** *Strabo*<sup>i</sup>: ἔκ δὲ Ἀττάλου καὶ Ἀντιοχίδος τῆς Ἀχαιοῦ<sup>k</sup> γεγονώς Ἀτταλός διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ ἀνηγορεύθη βασιλεὺς οὗτος πρῶτος<sup>l</sup> νικήσας Γαλάτας μάχῃ μεγάλη. οὗτος δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις κατέστη φίλος καὶ συνεπολέμησε πρὸς Φίλιππον μετὰ τοῦ Ῥοδίων ναυτικοῦ. γηραιὸς δὲ ἐτελεύτα βασιλεύσας ἔτη τρία καὶ τετταράκοντα· κατέλιπε δὲ τέτταρας υἱοὺς ἐξ Ἀπαλλωνίδος Κυζικηνῆς γυναικὸς Εὐμένη, Ἀτταλον, Φιλέταιρον, Ἀθήναιον.

*Livy*<sup>m</sup> fixes his death to the consulship of *Cornelius* and *Minucius* B. C. 197: *Eodem tempore* [soon after the battle of *Cynoscephalæ*] *et Attalus rex, æger Thebis Pergamum advectus, moritur altero et septuagesimo anno, quum quatuor et quadraginta annos regnasset.*—*Victis prælio uno Gallis*—*regium adscivit nomen, cuius magnitudini semper animum æquavit. Summa justitia suos rexit; unicam fidem sociis præstitit; uxorem ac liberos quatuor superstites habuit; mitis ac munificus amicis fuit; regnum adeo stabile ac firmum reliquit ut ad tertiam stirpem possessio ejus descenderit.* *Livy* had derived this from *Polybius*<sup>n</sup>, who has the same account: Ἀτταλός ἐτελεύτησε τὸν βίον κ. τ. λ.—νικήσας γὰρ μάχῃ Γαλάτας—ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο, καὶ τότε πρῶτον αὐτὸν ἔδειξε βασιλεία. τυχὼν δὲ τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης καὶ βιάσας ἔτη δύο πρὸς τοῖς ὃ' τούτων δὲ βασιλεύσας μ' καὶ δ' σφαιρονέστατα μὲν ἐβίωσε καὶ σεμνότερα πρὸς γυναῖκα καὶ

<sup>d</sup> The body of *Seleucus* received funeral honours from *Philetatus*: *Appian*. *Syr.* c. 63. Σέλευκος μὲν ἔκαμε Φιλέταιρος ὁ Περγάμου δυναστεύσας, πολλῶν χρημάτων τὸ σῶμα τὸν Κεραυνὸν αἰτήσας, καὶ τὰ λείψανα ἔπεμπεν Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ.

<sup>e</sup> See below.

<sup>f</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>g</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>h</sup> *Macrob.* c. 12.

<sup>i</sup> X. p. 445. d.

<sup>k</sup> This *Achæus* seems to have had two daughters, *Antiochis* married to *Attalus* brother of *Philetatus*, and *Laodice* married to *Antiochus Theus*. See above p. 310.

<sup>l</sup> Ἀτταλός ὁ πρῶτος βασιλεύσας is quoted by *Strabo* XIII. p. 603.

<sup>m</sup> XXXIII. 21.

<sup>n</sup> XVIII. 24.

τίκνα—τὸ δὲ μέγιστον δ' υἱὸς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καταλιπὼν οὕτως ἡμέτερο τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὥστε πασι παῖδων ἀστασίαστον παραδοθῆναι τὴν βασιλείαν.

Computing this reign at 44 years with Polybius and Livy, we ascend from his death in B. C. 197 to his accession towards the close of B. C. 241; which places the commencement of *Philetærus*, forty-two years before, in B. C. 283, and that of *Eumenes I.* towards the close of B. C. 263, and about fifteen months before the death of *Antiochus Soter*, with whom he was engaged in war°. The possession of the kingdom to the third generation is noticed by DiodorusP.

In the time of *Seleucus Ceraunus*, about B. C. 225, *Attalus* had extended his authority over the whole of Asia Minor, west of Mount Taurus. But in B. C. 221, soon after the death of *Silencus*, he received a check from *Achæus* who confined him within the limits of Pergamus itself<sup>q</sup>. In the course of this war with *Achæus* he recovered *Æolis* in B. C. 218 by the help of his Gallic auxiliaries<sup>r</sup>, and in B. C. 216 formed an alliance with *Antiochus*<sup>s</sup>.

Some years afterwards, *Attalus* is the ally of the Romans and *Ætolians* against *Philip* and the *Achæans*<sup>t</sup>. His territories were ravaged by *Philip*<sup>u</sup> in an expedition which is placed by Mr. Schweighæuser after U. C. 552 [B. C. 202] because it is mentioned in the 16th book of Polybius, and before U. C. 554 [B. C. 200] because it is noticed at that date by Livy. It belongs in effect to B. C. 201<sup>w</sup>.

° *Antiochus* probably died about January B. C. 261: see p. 310. And if we compute  $44 + 22 = 66$  years from the autumn of B. C. 197, where the death of *Attalus* is fixed by Livy, we obtain autumn B. C. 263 for the accession of *Eumenes I.* The circumstances of his war with *Antiochus Soter* will not allow a much later date than this for his accession.

ν Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 105. τοῦ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πρώτου βασιλέως χρηστηριαζομένου περὶ τίνος ἐπαντοματίσαι τὴν Πιθίαν φασί·

θάρσει Ταυρίκωρος ἔξεις βασιληῖδα τιμὴν,  
καὶ παῖδες παῖδων· τούτων γὰρ μὲν οὐκίτι παῖδες.

ι Polybius IV. 48. mentioning the war between Rhodes and Byzantium in the spring of B. C. 219 (see the Tables), proceeds thus: Βυζάντιον—πρὸς Ἀττάλον καὶ πρὸς Ἀχαιοὺς ἔπεικεν πρέσβεις δέοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν· ὁ μὲν εἰς Ἀττάλον ἦν πρόθυμος· εἶχε δὲ βραχεῖαν τότε ῥοπὴν ὥς ἂν ἐπ' Ἀχαιοῦ συνεληλαμένοις εἰς τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχήν. After the death of *Seleucus Ceraunus* (see p. 314.), *Achæus* ἀνεκτάτο τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ Ταύρῳ πᾶσαν. τῶν δὲ πραγμάτων αὐτῷ παραδόξως εἰρωνύτων, ἐπεὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀττάλον εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ Πέργαμον συνέκλεισε τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν πάντων ἦν ἐγκρατής, ἐπαρθεὶς τοῖς εὐτυχήμασι παρὰ πόδας ἐξέκειλε· καὶ διάδημα περιθέμενος καὶ βασιλεὺς προσηγορεύσας αὐτὸν βαρβάρους ἦν τότε καὶ φοβερώτατος τῶν ἐπὶ τῷ Ταύρῳ βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν. The fate of *Achæus* has been already noticed p. 315.

ρ Polyb. V. 77. 78. Ἀττάλος ἔχων τοὺς Τεκτοσάγας Γαλάτας ἐπεπορεύετο τὰς κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα πέλεις καὶ τὰς στεχεῖς ταύταις.—Ἀττάλος μὲν εἰς ἀποκαταστήσας τοὺς Τεκτοσάγας εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ χρηματίζας φιλανθρώπως Λαμψακηναίους, Ἀλαβανδρεῖσιν, Ἰλιεύ-

σιν—ἀνεχώρησε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Πέργαμον. This occurred κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν θέρμαν c. 72. that is, during the campaign of B. C. 218, mentioned V. 68. between *Antiochus* and *Ptolemy*.

<sup>q</sup> See above p. 315.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 208. 207.

<sup>s</sup> Polyb. XVI. 1. Φίλιππος ὁ βασιλεὺς παραγενόμενος εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον—πᾶσαν αἰκίαν ἐναπεδύνοντο κ. τ. λ. Noticed also by Appian Maced. c. 3. p. 508. Φίλιππος μὲν—Σάμον καὶ Χίον εἶδε, καὶ μέρος τῆς Ἀττάλου γῆς ἐπόρθησεν, καὶ αὐτῆς ἀπετείρασε Πέργαμον μὴ φειδόμενος ἱερῶν ἢ τάφων.

<sup>w</sup> Schweigh. ad Polyb. XVI. 1. Post annum U. C. 552 in quem desinebat libri superioris historia, sed ante U. C. 554 ex Livio XXXI. 46. ubi in rebus U. C. 554 gestis narratur *Ætolis Attalum mille milites negasse quod illi quoque gravati prius essent ad populandam Macedoniam exire, quo tempore Philippo circa Pergamum urente sacra profanaque abstrahere cum inde respectu rerum suarum potuissent*. That conference was not as Schweigh. supposes in U. C. 554, but in the autumn of U. C. 555 B. C. 199; after the naval operations noticed in the Tables at B. C. 199. The expedition, however, to Pergamus may be fixed to B. C. 201, because *Philip* was otherwise occupied in B. C. 200. His operations in that campaign are detailed by Livy XXXI. 16—18. The ravage of Pergamus may be placed in the beginning of the campaign of B. C. 201. It was followed by the naval action near Chios in the summer of the same year. After that action *Philip* wintered in Caria B. C. 201. See the Tables B. C. 201. 200.

In the year B. C. 200 *Attalus* was in Greece, and the honours which he received at Athens are noticed in the Tables \*. After the campaign of B. C. 199, in which he assisted the consul *Sulpicius*, he withdrew to Asia†. In the following year, B. C. 198, he was again in Greece, and at the close of the campaign wintered at Ægina‡. His illness in the council of the Boeotians in the spring of B. C. 197 is related by Livy, Polybius, and Plutarch‡.

4. *EUMENES II.* Strabo: <sup>b</sup> οἱ μὲν οὖν νεώτεροι [the younger sons of *Attalus*] διετέλεσαν ἰδιῶται· τῶν δ' ἄλλων ὁ πρεσβύτερος Εὐμένης ἐβασίλευσε· συνεπολίμησε δὲ οὗτος Ῥωμαίοις πρὸς τε Ἀντίοχον τὸν μέγαν καὶ πρὸς Περσίαν, καὶ ἔλαβε παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἅπασαν τὴν ὑπ' Ἀντίοχον τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου· πρότερον δ' ἦν τὰ περὶ Πέργαμον οὐ πολλὰ χωρία μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης τῆς κατὰ τὸν Ἐλαίτην κόλπον καὶ τὸν Ἀδριατικὸν κόλπον· κατεσκεύασε δ' οὗτος τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον ἄλσος κατεξύτευσε καὶ ἀναθήματα καὶ βιβλιοθήκας, καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τούτῳ κατοικίαν τοῦ Περγάμου τὴν νῦν οὖσαν ἐκείνος προσηλοκάλησε. βασιλεύσας δὲ ἔτη τετταράκοντα καὶ ἐννέα ἀπέλιπεν υἱῶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀττάλῳ γεγονότι ἐκ Στρατονίκης τῆς Ἀριαράθου θυγατρὸς τοῦ Καππαδόκων βασιλέως. ἐπίτροπον δὲ κατέστησε καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς νέου τελείως ὄντος καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀττάλον.

The accession of *Eumenes* is determined by the death of his predecessor to the autumn of B. C. 197. For τετταράκοντα καὶ ἐννέα in Strabo we must substitute τριάκοντα καὶ ἐννέα with Simson and Schweighæuser<sup>c</sup>. That the numbers in Strabo are corrupted is manifest for the following reasons. 1. *Attalus II.* was already king in B. C. 156 when he carried on war against *Prusias*<sup>d</sup>, 41 years after the accession of *Eumenes*. 2. This dynasty ended in the tribunate of *Tiberius Gracchus* B. C. 133<sup>e</sup>. Consequently the two last reigns 21 + 5 = 26 years carry back the accession of *Attalus II.* to B. C. 159: which limits the reign of *Eumenes* to 38 years. Strabo, then, ascribed 39 years (not 49) to this king. We obtain 38 years for the reign of *Eumenes II.* *Attalus I.* had 44 years on the testimony of Polybius and Livy. Strabo therefore assigned one year too much to *Eumenes*, and one year too little to *Attalus I.* But the sum of the two reigns will be the same in both cases: for 44 + 38 = 72 by our computation will be 43 + 39 = 72 in Strabo.

The new king, son of *Attalus*, is mentioned by Livy in B. C. 196 before the Isthmian games<sup>f</sup>, consequently before July<sup>g</sup>: which agrees with his accession in the autumn preceding.

\* B. C. 200.

† Liv. XXXI. 47. *Regem spatium Initiorum Cereris* [at Athens in Boëdromion] *ut sacris interesset tenuit. Secundum Initia et ipse in Asiam se recepit.*

‡ See the Tables B. C. 198.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. XXXIII. 2. *In concilio Attalus prius verba fecit. Orsus a majorum suorum suisque et communibus in omnem Græciam et propriis in Boeotiorum gentem meritis, segnior jam et infirmior,—obmutuit et concidit.* Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 6. Ἀττάλος μὲν, ὡς εἶκε, τοῦ γήρως πρεσβύτερον ἑαυτὸν τῷ Τίτῳ ῥήτορα παρασχεῖν φιλοτιμούμενος, ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ λόγῳ προσπεισόντες ἰλιγγίου τινὸς ἢ βέβητος, ἄφρον τὴν αἰσθησὶν ἐπιληψθεὶς ἔπεσε, καὶ μετ' οὗ πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς Ἀσίαν ἀποκομισθεὶς ἐτελεύτησεν. Incidentally by Polybius in the extant fragments XXII. 3, 5.

<sup>b</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>c</sup> Schweigh. ad Polyb. XXXII. 23. *Eumenis mortem in U.C. 596 posuit Simsonus atque in eundem annum rectius fortasse a nobis posita hæc ec-*

*loga fuisset. Certe si 36 annos* [a typographical error for 39] *regnavit Eumenes, quemadmodum cum Simsono legendum apud Strabonem videtur, obitus ejus (quoniam regnare cepit U.C. 557) incidit in U.C. 596. Quodsi primum annum numeraveris 558 incidet obitus in 597.* But, if we place his accession in U. C. 558 = B. C. 196, we place the accession of his predecessor in U. C. 514 = B. C. 240; which is less consistent with the war of *Antiochus*: see above p. 401. And if we reckon his last year to be U. C. 597 = B. C. 157, we leave only twenty-four years to the two last reigns, to which Strabo assigns twenty-six. The death therefore of *Eumenes II.* is rather to be placed in U. C. 595. He seems to have reigned thirty-eight years rather than thirty-nine.

<sup>d</sup> See below.

<sup>e</sup> See below, *Attalus III.*

<sup>f</sup> Liv. XXXIII. 30. *Decem legati ab Roma venerunt, quorum ex consilio pax data Philippo in hæc leges est &c.—Valerius Antias—nominatim adjectum scribit, ne cum Eumene Attali filio (notus*



He is in Peloponnesus with *Quinctius* in B. C. 195.<sup>h</sup> In B. C. 191 towards the autumn *Eumenes* and the Romans engage the fleet of *Antiochus*<sup>l</sup>. He received from the Romans large accessions of territory at the completion of the treaty with *Antiochus* in B. C. 188.<sup>k</sup> About the same time he agrees to a marriage with the daughter of *Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia: <sup>l</sup> *Ariarathes rex parte dimidia pecunie imperatae* [at the treaty with *Antiochus*] *Eumenis beneficio, cui desponderat per eos dies filiam, remissa in amicitiam est acceptus*.

*Eumenes* was engaged in a war with *Prusias* which occurred after B. C. 188 and before B. C. 183.<sup>m</sup> We may perhaps refer it to B. C. 184. In B. C. 183 *Eumenes*, with *Ariarathes* for his ally; carried on war against *Pharnaces*<sup>n</sup>: εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην παραγεγονόταν τῶν πρεσβευτῶν—παρ' Εὐμένους καὶ παρ' Ἀριαράθου καὶ τῶν παρὰ Φαρνάκου [in B. C. 181<sup>o</sup>], τούτοις πρῶτον ἐχρημάτισεν ἡ σύγκλητος. βραχεῖ δὲ χρόνῳ πρότερον ἀνηγγεγκότων τῶν περὶ τὸν Μάρκον πρεσβευτῶν οὓς ἀπεστάλκεισαν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐμένει καὶ Φαρνάκει συνεστηκότα πόλεμον, καὶ διαστραφεκότων περὶ τι τῆς Εὐμένους μετριότητος ἐν πᾶσιν καὶ περὶ τῆς Φαρνάκου πλεονεξίας καὶ καθόλου τῆς ὑπερηφανίας, οὐκ ἔτι πολλῶν προσειδήθη λόγων ἡ σύγκλητος—ἀπεκρίθη δὲ διότι πάλιν πέμψει πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς φιλοτιμότερον ἐπισκεψομένους. After this reference to Rome the war still continued. Peace was at last concluded in B. C. 179.<sup>p</sup>

*is tum rex erat*) bellum gereret. The Isthmian games followed: *Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat* c. 32. at which Greece was declared independent: see the Tables B. C. 196.

<sup>h</sup> These Isthmian games, which occurred Ol. 146. 1. were celebrated in *Hecatombæon*, at the same time as the Olympic: see Corsin. Diss. de Isthmiis §. III. IV. and §. V. *Isthmiacis ludis illis, qui in primos Olympiadum annos incidere consueverunt atque certissime æstate peragebantur, ut ex Thucyd. VIII. 10. Livio XXXII. [XXXIII. 32.] aliisque facile ostendi potest.*

<sup>k</sup> Liv. XXXIV. 30. In the conference with *Nabis*, *Quinctius cum fratre et Eumene rege et Sosilao Rhodio et Aristano Achæorum prætoribus descendit.*

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables B. C. 191.

<sup>m</sup> Polyb. XXII. 27. τῆς μὲν Εὐρέτης αὐτῶν προσέθηκαν Χερρόνησον καὶ Λισιμαχίαν καὶ τὰ πρὸς αὐτὰς τοῖς ἐνέμασι καὶ χώραν ἥς Ἀντίοχος ἐπῆρχε τῆς δ' Ἀσίας Φρυγίαν τὴν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντον, Φρυγίαν τὴν μεγάλην, Μύσους οἷς πρότερον αὐτὸς παρεσκευάσατο, Λικασίαν, Μιλυάδα, Λυδίαν, Τράλλειν, Ἐφεσον, Τελμισσόν. Conf. Liv. XXXVIII. 39.

<sup>n</sup> Liv. XXXVIII. 39.

<sup>o</sup> Polybius III. 3. after the war of the Romans with the Gallo-Græci mentions τοὺς Εὐμένει συστάντας πρὸς τε Πρυσίαν καὶ Γαλάτας πολέμους, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὸν μετ' Ἀριαράθου πρὸς Φαρνάκην. The wars therefore with *Prusias* and the Gauls were after B. C. 188, when *Manlius* quitted Asia. Livy XXXIX. 46. also notices the war with *Prusias*: *Præusquam consules [M. Claudius Q. Fabius B. C. 183] in provincias proficiscerentur legationes transmarinas in senatum introduxerunt.—Ab Eumene rege legatio cum fratre ejus Athenæo venit ad que-*

*rendum—quod in Bithyniam Prusiæ bellum adversus Eumenem gerenti auxilia (a Philippo) missa forent.* That embassy then is fixed to the beginning of B. C. 183, and the war is carried back to the preceding year. The conclusion of this war is noticed by Polybius XXIII. 18. τὴν διάλυσιν τὴν πρὸς Πρυσίαν τὸν βασιλέα. The embassy related by Livy is also described by Polybius XXIV. 1. κατὰ τὴν θ' καὶ μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα πρὸς ταῖς ρ' εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἤθροισαν πρεσβειῶν πλῆθος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—σὺν δὲ τοῖς εἰ παρ' Εὐμένους ἦσαν αἱ Ἀθηναῖαι τῇ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφῇ κατηγορήσαντες (Φιλίππου) περὶ τε τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης πολέων καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀποσταλείσης Πρυσίᾳ βοηθείας, agreeing with the date of Livy. The spring of B. C. 183 fell within Ol. 149. 1. In this war *Prusias* was assisted by *Hannibal*, then an exile in Bithynia. See below, *Kings of Bithynia*.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. XXV. 2.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>r</sup> Polyb. XXV. 4. (legat. 55.) Φαρνάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐλθὼν πρὸς τῆς γεγενημένης ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίων ἀναφραῆς Λεύκριτον μὲν ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα—ἐξαπέστειλε πορθήσαστα τὴν Γαλατίαν—αὐτὸς δὲ τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὕρας ἰσχυροῦς [the spring of B. C. 181] ἤθροισεν τὰς δυνάμεις ἐς ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν—ἀποθανόντες Εὐμένης δυσχερῶς μὲν ἔφερε τὸ συμβαῖνον—ἠναγκάζετο δὲ τὸ παραπλήσιον ποιεῖν. ἦδη δ' αὐτοῦ συνθηκώδους τὰς δυνάμεις κατέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης εἰ περὶ τὸν Ἀττάλιν. The Roman commissioners at this time interfered without effect: Polyb. Ibid. An armistice was then concluded: Polyb. legat. 56. γενομένων συνθηκῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Φαρνάκου καὶ Ἀττάλου καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν, ἅπαντες μετὰ τῶν οἰκείων δυνάμεων ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. Followed by an embassy of the brothers of *Eumenes* to Rome, when τῷ Φαρνάκῳ κατηγορήσαντες παρεκάλουν ἐπιστροφὴν τινα ποιήσασθαι ὡς ἡ

An attempt was made by *Perseus* in B. C. 172 to assassinate *Eumenes* at Delphi, which is recorded by *Livy*<sup>9</sup>. When the consul *Licinius* was in Thessaly in the autumn of the following year<sup>1</sup>, he was joined by *Eumenes* and *Attalus*<sup>2</sup>: *Eumenes ad Chalcidem navibus accessit cum Attalo atque Athenæo fratribus, Philetaro fratre relicto Pergami ad tutelam regni: inde cum Attalo et quatuor millibus peditum mille equitum ad consulem venit: Chalcide relicta duo millia peditum quibus Athenæus præpositus. Attalus* in B. C. 172<sup>3</sup> wintered at Elatea<sup>4</sup>: Ἀτταλὸς χειμάζων ἐν Ἐλατείᾳ καὶ σαφῶς εἰδὼς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Εὐμένην λυπούμενον μὲν ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα καὶ βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῷ τὰς ἐπιφανιστάτας αὐτοῦ τιμὰς ἡθετῆσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ διὰ κοινοῦ δόγματος—ἐπεβάλετο διαπίμπασθαι πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ, σπουδάζων ἀποκατασταθῆναι—τὰς τιμὰς. In the next year, soon after *Archon* had entered on his prætorship, and therefore in B. C. 169<sup>5</sup>, he procured the restitution of these honours<sup>6</sup>.

In the third year of the Macedonian war B. C. 169 *Eumenes* secretly corresponded with *Perseus*<sup>7</sup>, which lost him the favour of the Romans; and at the close of B. C. 167 he was

τείχεται τῆς ἀρχαίας δίκης· ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος—ἀπεκρίθη δίκῃ πέμψει πρεσβυτάς τοὺς κατὰ πάντα τρόπον λύσαντας τὸν πόλεμον. In the mean time war had been renewed, and the peace is recorded in *legat. 59*. ὁ Φαρνάκης ἐξαπινάου καὶ βαρείας αὐτῷ τῆς ἐφίδου γενόμενης ἔτοιμος ἦν πρὸς πᾶν τὸ προτεινόμενον. πρέσβεις γὰρ ἐξαπέστειλε πρὸς Εὐμένην καὶ Ἀριαράθην. The treaty itself follows, and the termination of the war is noticed: τοῦ μὲν Εὐμένην καὶ Ἀριαράθην πρὸς Φαρνάκην συστάτος πολέμου τοιοῦτον ἀπέβη τὸ τέλος. This conclusion may be placed in B. C. 179. In the next extract, *legat. 60*, the consuls *Tiberius* and *Claudius* B. C. 177 are mentioned.

<sup>9</sup> *Liv. XLII. 15. 16. Diodorus fragm. tom. IX. p. 411.* alludes to the fact. *Eumenes* had been at Rome in the beginning of this year (see the Tables): *Liv. XLII. 11. Attalum regis Eumenis fratrem legatum venisse Romam Valerius Antias his consulibus scribit [C. Popillio P. Ælio coss.].—Plurimum annales, et quibus credidisse malis, ipsum Eumenem venisse tradunt. Diodorus tom. IX. p. 410.* followed this latter account: ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Εὐμένην ἐλεφαντίνῃ τιμῆσασα δίφρῳ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀποδοχῆς ἀξιώσασα φιλαφρόνως ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. On his way through Greece, he was about to sacrifice at Delphi, when the assassins attacked him.

<sup>1</sup> See the Tables B. C. 171.

<sup>2</sup> *Liv. XLII. 55. Apollonias* or *Apollonius* and her four sons are mentioned by *Polybius XXIII. 18*. Ἀπολλωνίας ἡ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πατρὸς Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως γαμετὴ Κυζικηνὴ ἦν· γυνὴ διὰ πλείους αἰτίας ἀξία μνήμης—ὅτι τέτταρας υἱὸς γενήσασα πρὸς πάντας τοῦτως ἀνυπερβλήτων διεφύλαξε τὴν εὐνοίαν καὶ φιλοστοργίαν μέχρι τῆς τοῦ βίου καταστρεφῆς, κατεῖχε χρόνον οὐκ ὀλίγον ἐπερβιάσασα τὰνδρός. At the truce with *Pharnaces* in B. C. 180, *Eumenes* sent all his brothers to Rome: *Polyb. XXV. 6.* προέθετο πέμπειν τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἅπαντας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, where they were received with much distinction: πάντες ἀπεδέχοντο

τοὺς νεανίσκους φιλανθρώπως κ. τ. λ. *Polyb. Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Polyb. XXVII. 15.*

<sup>4</sup> See the Tables 169. 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Polyb. XXVIII. 6. 7.* ἐγράφη δόγμα πρὸς τὰς τοὺς ἄρχουσιν πάσας ἀποκαταστήσαι τὰς Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως τιμὰς πλὴν εἴ τινας ἀπρεπεί τι περιέχουσι τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἢ παράνομον. *Polybius* himself, then *ἐπαρχος*, advocated the cause of *Eumenes* and *Attalus*: *Ibid. c. 7.*

<sup>6</sup> *Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 427—429.* gives some particulars of this correspondence: ὅτι μὲν οὖν Κίβας ὁ Κρής στρατευόμενος παρ' Εὐμένην καὶ τιμώμενος ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς Ἀμφίπολιν παραγενόμενος Χειμάρρῳ ἐν τῶν οὖν Περσεὶ στρατευομένων, καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Δημητριάδᾳ συνεγγίσας τῇ τείχῃ ἐκωσολόγηε τότε μὲν πρῶτον Μενεκράτει τὸ δὲ δεύτερον ἂν [1. αὐ] Τιμάρρῳ εἴρηται· καὶ μὴν ὅτι δις Ἡρακλῶν ἐπρέσβευσεν πρὸς Εὐμένην παρὰ Περσέως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Ῥωμαίων οἱ πλείους ἐπαφίαν ἔσχον ἀπίθανον περὶ βασιλέως Εὐμένους βῆλιν ἐκ τῶν περὶ Ἀττάλου συμβάντων. τῷ μὲν γὰρ συνεχόρησαν καὶ παραγενέσθαι πρὸς σφᾶς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκ τοῦ Βρεντεσίου καὶ χρηματίσαι περὶ ὧν προαιρεῖτο [f. ὧν ἂν προαιρεῖτο] καὶ τέλος ἀπεκρίσεις δόντες αὐτῷ φιλανθρώπως ἀπέστειλαν, πρότερον οὕτε κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πόλεμον ἀξιόλογον αὐτοῖς συνηρηκότι· Εὐμένην δὲ τὰς μεγίστας χρείας σφίσι παρισχεμένον καὶ πλείστον συνηρηκότα—οὐ μόνον τῆς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀναβάσεως ἐκώλυσαν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσέταξαν μέσῳ χειμῶνος ἔντος ἐν ἡμέραις τακταῖς ἐκχερεῖν ἐξ Ἰταλίας.—ὅτι μὲν οὖν Εὐμένης οὐκ ἂν ἐβουλήθη Περσέα κρατῆσαι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ γενέσθαι κύριον τῶν ὅλων εὐχερὲς καταμαθεῖν.—θεωρῶν Εὐμένης δυσπαθόντα καὶ συγκλειόμενον τὸν Περσέα πανταχόθεν—τοὺς δὲ Ῥωμαίους ἔντος δυσχρηστευμένους τοῖς ἔλοις διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐν προέχει ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ μέχρι τῆς Παύλου στρατηγίας—ἐπέλαβεν οὐκ ἀδύνατον εἶναι τὸ συγκαταβῆναι Ῥωμαίους εἰς ἐξαγωγήν τοῦ πολέμου καὶ διάλυσιν· πρὸς δὲ τὸ μεσιτεῦσαι ταῦτα καὶ συναγαγεῖν ἐνόμισεν αὐτὸν ἐπιτηδεύτατον εἶναι. ταῦτα δὲ συλλογισάμενος ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ κατεπεύραζε τοῦ Περσέως διὰ Κίβαν τοῦ Κρητὸς τῷ πρότερον εἶτι [B. C. 169] πόσου βούλειτο ἀνήσασθαι τὴν

prevented from entering Rome<sup>7</sup>. Already in the same year his brother *Attalus* had been sent to Rome, and had been secretly encouraged with hopes of the kingdom for himself. He had the prudence or the virtue to resist the temptation<sup>2</sup>. *Eumenes* at this time was pressed by a war with the Gauls<sup>3</sup>, in which, according to Diodorus, he was ultimately successful<sup>4</sup>.

*Eumenes* a few years after sends his brothers *Attalus* and *Athenaus* to Rome<sup>5</sup>. In the beginning of B. C. 160 *Attalus* is sent again; and is received with favour: <sup>d</sup> ἔζη τῶν ὑπάτων τὰς ἀρχὰς εἰληφύτων [March B. C. 160] καὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν αὐτοῦ κατηγορησάντων, οὓς ἀπέσταλκε Προυσίας, — ἡ σύγκλητος οὐ μόνον ἀπέλυσε τῶν διαβολῶν τὸν Ἀτταλον ἀλλὰ καὶ προσευξήσασα τοῖς φιλανθρώποις ἐξαπέστειλε. καθ' ὅσον γὰρ ἀπηλλοτριώτο τοῦ βασιλείως — κατὰ τοσοῦτον ἐφιλοποιεῖτο καὶ συνηύξε τὸν Ἀτταλον<sup>c</sup>. The death of *Eumenes* may be placed in the following year.

ἐλπίδα ταύτην. — ὁ μὲν Εὐμένης ἦν τοῦ μὲν ἰσχυρίαν ἔχειν κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος [B. C. 168] καὶ μὴ συνστρατεῦσαι Ῥωμαίοις — πεντακόσια τάλαντα, τοῦ δὲ διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον χιλία καὶ πεντακόσια. This account is followed by Livy XLIV. 25.

<sup>7</sup> Liv. Epit. 46. *Eumenes rex Romam venit: qui quia Macedonico bello medium egerat, ne aut hostis judicatus videretur si exclusus esset, aut liberatus crimine si admitteretur, in commune lex lata est ne cui regi Romam venire liceret.* Polyb. XXX. 16. 17. ἦλθε καὶ Προυσίας ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην [coss. Q. Ælio M. Junio B. C. 167 Liv. XLV. 16. 44.] — ἔζη δὲ τούτου τὰς ἀποκρίσεις εἰληφύτος προσέειπε παραγίγνεσθαι τὸν Εὐμένη. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ πρῶμα πολλὴν ἀπορίαν παρέσχε τοῖς ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ διαβεβημένοι γὰρ πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ διαλήψεις ἀμεταβίτους ἔχοντες οὐκ ἐβούλοντο κατ' εὐθένα τρόπον ἱμφανίζειν αὐτούς — διότι περ εὐροντο λίσσιν τοῦ προβλήματος τῆς αὐτῆς. ὡς γὰρ καθέλου δυσσαστοίμενοι ταῖς τῶν βασιλέων ἐπιδημίαις ὄγμα τι τοιοῦτον ἐξέβαλον — μηδένα βασιλέα παραγίγνεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τυθόμενοι τὸν Εὐμένη καταπεπλευκέναι τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἐπαπέστειλαν τὸν ταμίαν φέρωντα τὸ ὄγμα. — τούτων γιγνομένων ἔτι κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ χειμῶνος κ. τ. λ. He was ordered to quit Italy μέσσω χειμῶνος ὅντος. See Polyb. fragm. Vatic. quoted in the preceding note. *Eumenes* at Rome is noticed by Plutarch Cat. Maj. c. 8. ἐπεὶ δ' Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιδημήσαντος εἰς Ῥώμην ἢ τε σύγκλητος ὑπερφύως ἐπεδείξατο — ὅπως ἦν ὁ Κάτων ὑφορόμενος καὶ φυλαττόμενος αὐτόν. He was at Rome towards the summer of B. C. 189: Polyb. XXII. 1. ἦδη τῆς θερείας ἐνισταμένης μετὰ τὴν νίκην τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον, παρῇ δ' τε βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης εἴ τε παρ' Ἀντίοχον πρεσβεῖς αἱ τε παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων, when his speech (Ibid. c. 2—4.) was received with favour. In the following spring [B. C. 188] the proconsul *Manlius* in Asia *Eumenem regem et decem legatos ab Roma Ephesum venisse audierat* Liv. XXXVIII. 37. Plutarch either referred to this, or to the visit in B. C. 172 above mentioned p. 405. note<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> See Liv. XLV. 19. 20. *Inter multas regum gentiumque et populorum legationes* [in the beginning of B. C. 167] *Attalus frater regis Eumenis maxime convertit in se omnium oculos animosque:*

*exceptusque est ab his qui simul eo bello militaverunt haud paullo benignius quam si ipse rex Eumenes venisset &c.* Derived from Polybius XXX. 1—3. See also Polybius quoted in a former note.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. XLV. 20. *Attalus—Gallorum defectionem quae nuper ingenti motu facta erat exposuit.* Polyb. XXX. 1. Ἀτταλος ἔχων κρήσιν, εἰ καὶ μὴ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐγγένει σύμπτωμα περὶ τὴν βασιλείαν, ὅπως ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔνεκεν τοῦ συγχαρῆσαι τῇ συγκλήτῳ. — τότε δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν Γαλατικὴν περίστασιν ἠναγκασμένος ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. This danger is noticed again by Polybius XXX. 17. and is referred to in a fragment of Diodorus fragm. Vatic. p. 83. μετὰ τὴν Περσέως ἥτταν Εὐμένης ὁ βασιλεὺς μεγάλους καὶ παραδόξους ἐχρήσατο μεταβολαῖς — ὑπολαβὼν γὰρ ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ κατακεῖσθαι τὴν ἰδίαν ἀρχήν, ὡς ἂν τῆς πολεμικωτάτης αὐτῇ βασιλείας καταλελυμένης, τότε μεγίστους περιέπεισε κινδύνους.

<sup>b</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 15. ὁ Εὐμένης ξενολογήσας τὰ τε ὀφώνια ὅπως ἀπέδωκε καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐτίμησε — τῆς δὲ νίκης πάντα δεύτερα τιθέμενος οὐ μόνον ἐκ μεγάλων κινδύνων ἐβρίσατο τὴν βασιλείαν ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶν τὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἔθνος ὑποχείριον ἐποιήσατο.

<sup>c</sup> Polyb. XXXI. 9. ἐχρημάτισεν ἡ σύγκλητος τοῖς περὶ Ἀτταλον καὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον. συνίβαινε γὰρ τὸν Προυσίαν οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν ἐνεργῶς κεκρῆσθαι ταῖς διαβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὸν Εὐμένη καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας παροξυνέειν καὶ τοὺς Σελγίους καὶ πλείους ἑτέρους κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν. — ὃν χάριν ὁ βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης ἐξαπέστειλε τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἀπολογησομένους. C. *Sulpicius Gallus* is sent into Asia to watch the conduct of *Eumenes*: Polyb. Ibid. Valesius ad Polyb. XXXI. 10. apud Schweigh. tom. VIII. p. 14. conjectures that the mission of *Gallus* may be referred to B. C. 163: *Contigisse videtur Tib. Graccho et Juventio Thalna* cos. U. C. 591. But as it occurred before the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes* — πλεονεργησάντων τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ κατὰ τὸν Εὐμένη Polyb. XXXI. 9. — and as *Epiphanes* died before the close of B. C. 164 (see p. 322.), this mission must be referred to B. C. 164.

<sup>d</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 5.

<sup>e</sup> The date of this embassy may be fixed by incidents in Polybius. After the escape of *Deme-*



*Eumenes*, according to Polybius<sup>1</sup>, displayed many eminent qualities, and left his kingdom much more powerful and flourishing than he found it.

5. ATTALUS II. PHILADELPHUS. Strabo<sup>2</sup>: ἦν δὲ καὶ εἰκοσὶν ἔτη βασιλεύσας γέρων οὗτος τελευτᾷ κατορθώσας πολλά· καὶ γὰρ Δημήτριον τὸν Σελεύκου συγκατεπολέμησεν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Ἀντιόχου [*Alexander Bala*], καὶ συνιμάχησε Ῥωμαίοις ἐπὶ τὸν Ψευδοφίλιππον, ἐχειρώσατο δὲ καὶ Διήγουλιν τὸν Καινῶν βασιλῆα στρατεύσας εἰς τὴν Θράκην, ἀνέειλε δὲ καὶ Προυσίαν ἐπισυστήσας αὐτῷ Νικομήδην τὸν υἱόν, κατέλιπε δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῷ ἐπιτροπευόντι Ἀττάλῳ. According to Lucian<sup>3</sup> he lived to the age of eighty-two years: Ἀτταλος δὲ ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φιλάδελφος, τῶν Περγαμηνῶν καὶ οὗτος βασιλεύων, πρὸς ὃν καὶ Σκηπίων ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἀφίκετο<sup>4</sup>, ἑξο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἐτῶν ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον.

One of the first acts of his reign was to restore *Ariarathes* to his kingdom<sup>5</sup>. In B. C. 156 he was engaged in war with *Prusias*<sup>6</sup>. A short sketch of this war is given by Appian<sup>7</sup>. We are enabled by Polybius to assign the date. He mentions a victory of *Prusias* and an attack upon Pergamus<sup>8</sup>, and the mission of *Athenarus* to Rome by *Attalus* with the Roman ambassador *Lentulus*<sup>9</sup>, who were heard by the senate early in the year in which *A. Postumius* was

*trius Soter* from Rome, *Tiberius Gracchus* is sent into Asia: XXXI. 23, 9. πρεσβυτάς κατέστησαν μετὰ τῶας ἡμέρας τοὺς περὶ Τιβέριον Γράκχον καὶ Λεύκιον Λέντλον καὶ Σερούλλον Γλαυκίαν· οὗτοις ἔμελλον πρῶτον μὲν ἐπισπεύσειν τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὄθεν ἐπιβάλλοντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν Δημήτριον παραδοκῆσειν καὶ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων πραιρέσεις ἐξετάσειν. While *Tiberius* was in Asia, embassies were sent from *Prusias*, *Eumenes*, and *Ariarathes*: Polyb. legat. 119. [XXXII. 3.] Προυσίας μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην πρεσβυτάς μετὰ Γαλατῶν τοὺς κατηγορήσοντας Εὐμένους· αὗτος δὲ πάλιν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀτταλον ἀπολογησόμενον πρὸς τὰς διαβολάς. Ἀριαράθης δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ στέφανον ἐξαποστείλας ἀπὸ χρυσῶν μυρίων ἐπέμψεν καὶ πρεσβυτάς τοὺς διασαφίσοντας τῇ συγκλήτῃ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Τιβέριον ἀπάντησιν αὐτοῦ. The communications of *Tiberius* in Asia with *Demetrius Soter* are then related in legat. 120. and in legat. 121 [XXXII. 5.] the arrival of the ambassadors at Rome: ἦκον παρὰ Ἀριαράθου πρέσβεις στέφανον κομίζοντες—ταύτους μὲν ἐξαυτῆς ἔτι πρὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἀπέλυσεν ἡ σύγκλητος. μετὰ δὲ ταύτους Ἀττάλου παραγνηθέντες, ἤδη τῶν ἐπάτων τὰς ἀρχὰς εἰληφέντων κ. τ. λ. *Tiberius* was in Asia in the spring or summer of B. C. 161. The winter therefore here mentioned is the winter following (B. C. 164), and the consuls who entered upon office after that winter will be *L. Anicius* and *M. Cornelius* B. C. 160.

<sup>1</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 23. Εὐμένης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῇ μὲν σωματικῇ δυνάμει παραλελυμένος ἦν τῇ δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς λαμπρότητι προσηρτεῖχεν· ἀνὴρ ἰν μὲν τοῖς πλείστοις οὐδένως δεύτερος τῶν καθ' αὐτὸν βασιλέων γενόμενος.—ὅς γε πρῶτον μὲν παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν συνεσταλμένην τελείως εἰς ὀλίγα καὶ λιτὰ πολισμάτια ταῖς μεγίσταις τῶν καθ' αὐτὸν δυναστειῶν ἐφάρμικτον ἐποίησε τὴν ἀρχὴν κ. τ. λ.

<sup>2</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>3</sup> Macrobi. c. 12. He was accordingly in his twenty-third year at the death of his father in B. C. 197.

<sup>4</sup> Probably in B. C. 143. See the Tables 143. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 23. Ἀτταλος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Εὐμένους παραλαβὼν τὴν ἐξουσίαν πρῶτον ἐξήνεγκε δῆγμα τῆς αὐτοῦ πραιρέσεως καὶ πράξεως τὴν Ἀριαράθην καταγωγὴν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν.

<sup>6</sup> Noticed by Polybius III. 5. περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀτταλος μὲν καὶ Προυσίας ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

<sup>7</sup> Mithrid. c. 3. (Προυσίας) τὴν γῆν ἐξήντη τὴν Ἀσιάδα. μαθοῦσα δ' ἡ Ῥωμαίων βουλὴ προσέειπε τῷ Προυσίᾳ μὴ πολεμεῖν Ἀττάλῳ.—καὶ δυσπειθεὶς ἔτι ἔχοντι οἱ πρέσβεις μετ' ἀνατάσεως προσέτασσαν πείθεσθαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς συγκλήτου λογομένοις καὶ ἤκειν μετὰ χιλίων ἑκπέν ὅς τι μισθόν ἐπὶ σινοθήκαις· εἶθα καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον ἔφασαν περιμένειν μετὰ τούτων ἐτέρων. ὁ δ' ὡς ἐλήγην τῶν σὺν Ἀττάλῳ καταφρονήσας—προέπεμπε τοὺς πρέσβεις, ὡς μετὰ χιλίων ἐπόμενος πάντα δ' ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἦγεν ὡς εἰς μάχην. Ἀττάλου δὲ καὶ τῶν πρέσβεων αἰσθημένων τε καὶ διαφυγόντων ἢ δυνατὸς αὐτῶν ἐγένετο ἕκαστος, ὁ δὲ καὶ τῶν σκευφύρων τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἐπολιφθέντων ἤπειτο, καὶ χωρίον τι Νικηφόριον ἐξελὼν κατέσκαπτε καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ νεὼς ἐπετίμην Ἀττάλου τε εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον συμφυγόντα ἐπολιόρκει. μέχρι καὶ τῶνδε οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πιθέμενοι πρέσβεις ἐτέρους ἐπέμψαν οἱ τὴν Προυσίαν ἐκέλευον Ἀττάλῳ τὰς βλάβας ἀποτίσαι. τότε οὖν κατατλαγείς ὁ Προυσίας ἐπήκουσε καὶ ἀνεχώρει.

<sup>8</sup> XXXII. 25. Προυσίας μετὰ τὸ νικῆσαι τὸν Ἀτταλον καὶ τὸ παρελθεῖν πρὸς τὸ Πέργαμον παρασκευασάμενος θυσίαν πολυτελεῖ προσήγαγε πρὸς τὸ τέμενος τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ, καὶ βουθυήσας καὶ καλλιεργήσας τότε μὲν ἐπανῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολήν· κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν καταστήσας τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον τοὺς τε νεὼς ἅπας διέφθειρε κ. τ. λ. After attempting Pergamus in vain, he retired—ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν εἰκείαν.—ἐταλαιπώρησε δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζικὸν στράτευμα τῷ Προυσίᾳ κατὰ τὴν ἐπάνοδον ἐπὶ τε τοῦ λιμοῦ καὶ τῆς δυσεντερίας.

<sup>9</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 26. Ἀτταλος ἡττηθεὶς παρὰ Προυσίῳ προχειρισάμενος Ἀθήναων τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ τῶν περὶ τὸν Πόπλιον Λέντλον διασαφίσοντα τὸ γεγονός.



prætor<sup>p</sup>. Consequently about March B. C. 155<sup>q</sup>; which fixes the first campaign of this war to B. C. 156.

Freinshemius<sup>r</sup> supposes this war to have been extended to B. C. 153 *cons. Q. Fulvio T. Annio*. But it seems to have been concluded in the preceding year. The ambassadors who were sent in B. C. 155 return in the winter which preceded the consulship of *Optimius* B. C. 154<sup>s</sup>, to relate that *Prusias* was still hostile; and ten other ambassadors are immediately despatched to compel him to a peace.

The second campaign may be placed in B. C. 155, when *Prusias* gained an advantage by perfidy<sup>t</sup>: τῶν περὶ τὸν Ὀρτήσιον καὶ Αὔρουγκουλήιον παραγεγονότων ἐκ τοῦ Πέργαμου καὶ διασφούντων τὴν τε τοῦ Προυσίου καταφρόνησιν τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου παραγγελμάτων, καὶ διότι παρασπονδήσας καὶ συγκλείσας εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον αὐτοὺς τε καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον πᾶσαν βίαν ἐνεδείξατο καὶ παρανομίαν, ἢ σύγκλητος ὀργισθεῖσα—ἐξαυτῆς δέκα πρεσβευτὰς κατίστησε—καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐξαπέστειλεν, ἐντολὰς αὐτοῖς δοῦσα διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὸν Προυσίαν ἀναγκάσαι δίκας ὑποσχεῖν Ἀττάλῳ<sup>v</sup>. These ambassadors arrive while *Attalus* is engaged in new preparations<sup>w</sup>: Ἀτταλος ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα συνήθροζε μεγάλας δυνάμεις, ἅτε καὶ τῶν περὶ Ἀριαράθην καὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐξαπισταλκόντων αὐτῷ στρατιάν—ὣν ἡγεῖτο Δημήτριος ὁ Ἀριαράθου. ὅντος δὲ περὶ ταύτας αὐτοῦ τὰς κατασκευὰς ἦγον ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης οἱ πρέσβεις. These preparations, then, for a third campaign, may be fixed to the winter of B. C. 154<sup>x</sup>.

*Prusias* still refused to comply. The ten ambassadors μερίσαντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἱ μὲν ἔπλειον κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπαγγέλλοντες τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὴν ἀπεΐθειαν τοῦ Προυσίου τινὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας ἐχωρίσθησαν<sup>y</sup>. At the same time—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς—*Athenæus* with the fleet of *Attalus* sailing to the Hellespont made a descent upon the towns which acknowledged *Prusias*<sup>z</sup>: ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος διακούσασα τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Προυσίου πρεσβευτῶν ἀναπεχωρηκότων ἐξαυτῆς τρεῖς ἄλλους ἀπέστειλεν—οἱ καὶ παραγενόμενοι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέλυσαν τὸν πόλεμον. These transactions will belong to the summer of B. C. 154, in which year the war would be concluded.

Five years afterwards, in B. C. 149, *Attalus* assisted *Nicomedes* against his father *Prusias*. This occurrence, to which Strabo refers<sup>2</sup>, is related by Appian, whose testimony will be found below<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Idem XXXIII. 1. ἡ σύγκλητος ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα διακούσασα τῶν περὶ Πέπλιον Λέντλον ἐπὶ τὸν κατὰ Προυσίαν, διὰ τὸ κινεῖν παραγεγονῆναι τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, εἰσεκαλίστατο καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναῖον τὸν Ἀττάλου τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφόν. εὐ μὲντοι πολλῶν πεισιδείκθη λόγων, ἀλλ' εὐθέως καταστήσασα πρεσβευτὰς συνεξαπέστειλε Γάϊον Κλαύδιον Κέντηνα καὶ Λεύκιον Ὀρτήσιον καὶ Γάϊον Αἰρουγκουλήιον, ἐντολὰς δοῦσα κώλυειν τὸν Προυσίαν Ἀττάλῳ πολεμεῖν. παρεγένοντο δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις κ.τ.λ. When *Aulus Postumius* στρατηγὸς ὦν ἐξαπέλεκτε presided in the senate.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables 155. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Supplem. ad Liv. XLVII. c. 41.

<sup>s</sup> The mission of these ambassadors is mentioned by Polybius legat. 129. [XXXIII. 1.]. Then in legat. 132. [XXXIII. 5.] among the affairs of Italy καὶ καθ' οἷς ἐξέπεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον, sc. March or April B. C. 154: see the Tables. Then follows in legat. 133. [XXXIII. 6.] the return of the ambassadors, and the immediate mission of the ten. He reverts from the affairs of Italy to the affairs of Greece, and proceeds to

relate the transactions in Asia of the winter which preceded the consulship of *Optimius*: the winter of Ol. 156. 2.

<sup>t</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 6.

<sup>v</sup> These incidents are noticed by Appian already quoted: although Appian refers to this second campaign the attack upon Nicephorium, which Polybius XXXII. 25. refers to the first.

<sup>w</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 10.

<sup>x</sup> Idem Ibid.

<sup>y</sup> Idem XXXIII. 11.

<sup>z</sup> See above p. 407.

<sup>2</sup> See *Kings of Bithynia*. Some notices of *Attalus* are preserved by Steph. Byz. Εὐμένεια. πόλις Φρυγίας, Ἀττάλου καλέσαντος ἀπὸ Εὐμένους τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. Idem Φιλαδέλφεια. πόλις Λυδίας, Ἀττάλου κτίσμα τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. Strabo XIV. p. 667. (Παμφυλίας) πόλις Ἀττάλεια [conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76.], ἐπὶ ὄνυχος τοῦ κτίσαντος Φιλαδέλφου. Plutarch Mor. p. 792. A. describes him as infirm in his old age: Ἀτταλον γυνὴν τὴν Εὐμένηος ἀδελφὴν ἐπὶ ἀργίας μακρᾶς καὶ εἰρήνης ἐκλυθέντα κομῶν Φιλαπομένην εἰς τῶν ἐταίρων ἐποιμαίνειν ἀτεχνῶς πικνούμενον, ὥστε καὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις παίζοντας ἐκάστοτε διακινθάνεσθαι παρὰ τῶν ἐξ Ἀσίας

6. ATTALUS III. Strabo<sup>b</sup>: βασιλεύσας δὲ οὗτος ἔτη πέντε καὶ κληθεὶς Φιλομήτωρ ἑταλεύτα νόσῳ τὸν βίον· κατέλιπε δὲ κληρονόμους Ῥωμαίους· οἱ δ' ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέδειξαν τὴν χώραν Ἀσίαν προσαγορεύσαντες ὁμώνυμον τῇ ἡπείρῳ. He died while Tib. Gracchus was tribune: Plutarch<sup>c</sup>: ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ Φιλομήτορος Ἀττάλου τελευτήσαντος Εὐδήμος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἀνήνεγκε διαθήκην ἐν ᾗ κληρονόμος ἐγγράπτο τοῦ βασιλείως ὁ Ῥωμαίων δῆμος, οὗτος ὁ Τιβέριος δημαγωγῶν εἰσήνεγκε νόμον ὅπως τὰ βασιλικά χρήματα κομισθέντα τοῖς τὴν χώραν διαλαγχάνουσι τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπάρχῃσι πρὸς κατασκευὴν καὶ γεωργίας ἀφορμήν. Livy in his fifty-eighth book had given the same account<sup>d</sup>. Orosius and Pliny give the same date<sup>e</sup>. The death of *Attalus* in B. C. 133 places his accession in B. C. 138, and the accession of his predecessor in B. C. 159.

When *Attalus II.* was at Rome in B. C. 167<sup>f</sup>, this son of *Eumenes* had not yet been acknowledged<sup>g</sup>: οὐδέπω ἀναδειγμένος ἐτύγγανε κατὰ φύσιν υἱὸς ὦν αὐτῷ ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. He was brought to Rome during the reign of his uncle<sup>h</sup>, and was presented to the senate at the same time as *Alexander Bala*<sup>i</sup>; consequently in the beginning of B. C. 152<sup>k</sup>, about seven years after the death of his father. The extravagant conduct of *Attalus III.* is described by Justin and Diodorus<sup>l</sup>.

After the death of *Attalus*, *Aristonicus* claimed the kingdom. The war which he maintained against the Romans has been mentioned in the Tables<sup>m</sup>. Syncellus<sup>n</sup> describes the kings of Pergamus in the following terms: ἡ τῶν ἐν Περγάμῳ βασιλευσάντων ἐπαύσατο ἐπὶ βασιλείῳ ἀρχῇ διαρκέσασα ἰτη ρνδ' ἀπὸ εἰγ' κοσμικοῦ ἔτους ἕως τοῦ εὐξζ'. This account includes *Aristonicus*, and accurately describes the interval. *Aristonicus* would be the seventh king: and

πλείοντων εἰ ἔκταται παρὰ τῷ Φιλοποίμηνι βασιλεῦς. We may conjecture from hence that *Attalus*, after the death of his ancient enemy *Prusias* in B. C. 149, passed the remaining years of his reign in peace.

<sup>b</sup> XIII. p. 624. <sup>c</sup> Tib. Gracch. c. 14.

<sup>d</sup> Liv. Epit. 58. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus tribunus plebis quum legem agrariam ferret adversus voluntatem senatus et equestriis ordinis, ne quis ex publico agro plus quam quingenta jugera possideret, in eum furorem exarsit ut M. Octavio collega—potestatem lege lata abrogaret, seque et Gracchum fratrem et Ap. Claudium socerum triumphiros ad dividendum agrum crearet. Promulgavit et aliam legem agrariam—ut iidem triumphiri judicarent qua publicus ager qua privatus esset. Deinde, quum minus agri esset quam quod dividi posset sine offensa etiam plebis,—legem se promulgaturum ostendit ut iis qui Semproniam lege agrum accipere deberent pecunia qua regis Attali fuisset divideretur. Hæredem autem populum Romanum reliquerat Attalus rex Pergami Eumenis filius.—Quum iterum tribunus plebis creari vellet Gracchus, auctore P. Cornelio Nasica in Capitolio ab optinatis occisus est. From the order of these transactions we may place the death of *Attalus* within the tribunate of Gracchus, and after the beginning of B. C. 133.

<sup>e</sup> Oros. V. 8. Tunc forte Attalus Eumenis filius moriens testamento populum Romanum imperio Asia succedere heredem jussit. Gracchus—legem tulit uti pecunia qua fuisset Attali populo distribueretur. Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 11. has the follow-

ing dates: Asia primum devicta luxuriam misit in Italiam. Siquidem L. Scipio transtulit in triumpho &c.—anno conditæ urbis quingentesimo sexagesimo quinto [B. C. 188]. Eadem Asia donata multo etiam gravior afflixit mores, inutiliorque victoria illa hæreditas Attalo rege mortuo fuit,—urbis anno sexcentesimo vigesimo sexto, mediis quinquaginta sex annis. We must read—vigesimo primo. L. Scipio triumphed in the last month of U. C. Varr. 565. See the Tables B. C. 188. From hence to the death of *Attalus* B. C. 133 U. C. 621 is the exact space of fifty-six years. Obsequens c. 87. places this event in B. C. 130: App. Claudio M. Perperna coss.—Asia Attali testamento legata Romanis. He has confounded the death of *Attalus* with the defeat of *Aristonicus*, who was overthrown by *Perperna*: see the Tables B. C. 129.

<sup>f</sup> See above p. 406.

<sup>g</sup> Polyb. XXX. 2, 6. Rendered by Livy XLV. 19. Necdum agnovit eum qui postea regnavit.

<sup>h</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 16. παραγοῖν ἔτι παῖς ὢν κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον εἰς Ῥώμην χάριν τοῦ τῇ τε συγκλήτῃ σισταθῆναι καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀναγιώσασθαι φιλανθρωπίας καὶ ξενίας. οὗτος μὲν εἶν φιλανθρώπῃς ἐπὶ τε τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τῶν πατρικῶν φίλων ἀποδεχθεὶς—μετὰ τινος ἡμέρας ἐπαῖλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, πασὺν αὐτὸν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων—μεγαλοψύχως ἀποδεξάμενον κατὰ τὴν ἐξέδον.

<sup>i</sup> Polyb. Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> See above p. 326.

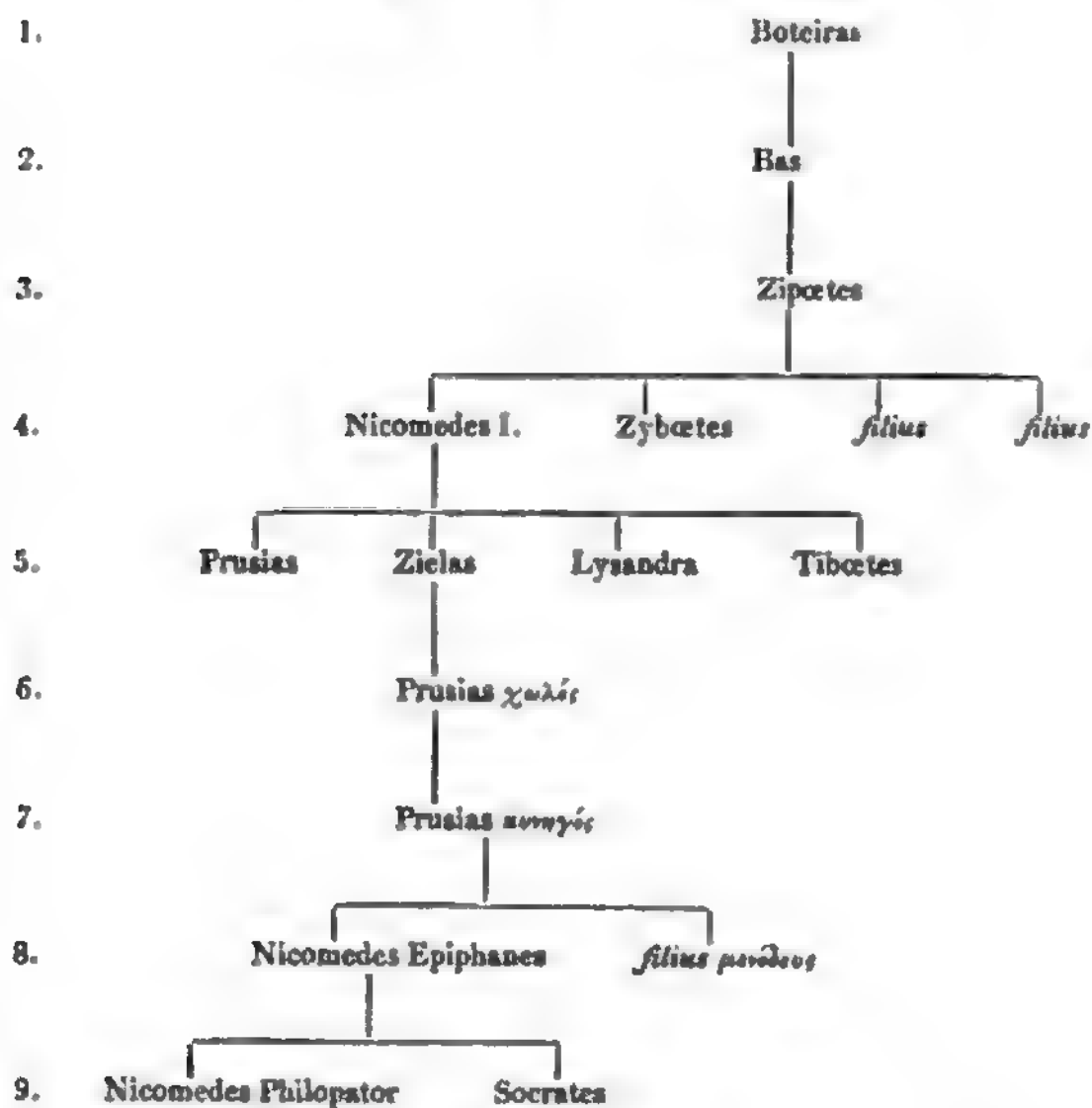
<sup>l</sup> Justin. XXXVI. 4. Diod. tom. X. p. 122.

<sup>m</sup> B. C. 131—129.

<sup>n</sup> P. 305. C.

from the first year of *Philctarus* B. C. 283 to the capture of *Aristonicus* B. C. 129 is the exact space of 154 years. In the date, however, which Syncellus has given, there is an error of almost a century\*.

VII.  
KINGS OF BITHYNIA.



	y.	B. C.
1. <i>Dydalsus</i> .....	....	....
2. <i>Boteiras</i> .....	....	....
3. <i>Bas</i> .....	50.	376.
4. <i>Zipætes</i> .....	48.	326.
5. <i>Nicomedes I.</i> .....	....	278.
6. <i>Ziela</i> .....	....	....
7. <i>Prusias I. χαλός</i> .....	(48)	[228]
8. <i>Prusias II. κυνηγός</i> .....	(31)	[180]
9. <i>Nicomedes II. Epiphanes</i> .....	58.	149.
10. <i>Nicomedes III. Philopator</i> .....	16.	91.

\* His date, A. M. 5313—5467, places the 154 years at B. C. 188—34 instead of B. C. 283—129. A *metachronism* of ninety-five years.

**DYDALUS. BOTEIRAS. BAS.** The city of Astacus in Bithynia was originally founded by the Megarians in the seventeenth Olympiad B. C. 712. This city, after various changes of fortune, was in a flourishing condition in the reign of *Dydalsus*<sup>a</sup>: τὴν Ἀστακὸν Μεγαρέων ᾤκισαν ἄποικοι Ὀλυμπιάδος ἱσταμένης ιζ'.—αὕτη πολλὰς ἐπιβίσεις παρά τε τῶν ὁμορούντων ὑποστᾶσα καὶ πόλεμοις πολλάκις ἐκτρυχωθεῖσα, Ἀθηναίων αὐτὴν μετὰ Μεγαρέας ἐπικηκότων ἐληξί τε τῶν συμφορῶν καὶ ἐπὶ μέγα δόξης καὶ ἰσχύος ἐγένετο, Δυδαλοῦ τηλικαῦτα τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντος. οὗ τελευτήσαντος ἄρχει Βοτείρας, ζήσας ε' καὶ ο' ἔτη. τοῦτον διαδέχεται Βᾶς ὁ υἱός, ὃς καὶ Κάλαντον Ἀλέξανδρου στρατηγὸν—κατηγορίσαστο καὶ τῆς Βιθυνίας παρίσκειν τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἀποσχίσθαι. τούτου βίος μὲν ἐγγεγόνει ἱτῶν α' καὶ ο', ὧν ἐβασίλευσε ν'. *Astacus* and *Dydalsus* are mentioned by Strabo<sup>b</sup>: Ἀστακὸς πόλις Μεγαρέων κτίσμα καὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Δυδαλοῦ. The reign of *Dydalsus* is fixed by the time of his successors to about the period of the Peloponnesian war<sup>c</sup>.

4. **ZYPÆTES. Memnon**<sup>d</sup>: (Βᾶς) οὗ παῖς τῆς ἀρχῆς διάδοχος Ζιποῖτης λαμπρὸς ἐν πολέμοις γεγονώς καὶ τοὺς Λυσιμάχου στρατηγοὺς τὸν μὲν ἀνελὼν τὸν δὲ ἐπὶ μέγιστον τῆς οἰκείας ἀπελάσας ἀρχῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῦ Λυσιμάχου εἶτα καὶ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ παιδὸς Σελεύκου ἐπικρατέστερος γεγονώς, τοῦ τε τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεύοντος καὶ τοῦ Μακεδόνων, κτίζει πόλιν ὑπὸ τῷ Λυπερῷ ὄρει τῇ αὐτοῦ κλήσει ἐπώνυμον<sup>e</sup>. οὗτος βίους μὲν ἔτη ε' καὶ ο' κρατήσας δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἢ καὶ μ' καταλείπει παῖδας δ'. The forty-two years of *Lysimachus* B. C. 323—281<sup>f</sup> would be included in the forty-eight years of *Zipætes*. As *Zipætes* carried on war against *Antiochus Theus* son of *Seleucus*, he was still living in B. C. 280. That he survived *Lysimachus* is marked by another passage of Memnon<sup>e</sup>: Ζιποῖτης ὁ Βιθυνῶν ἐκάρχων, ἐχθρῶς ἔχων Ἑρακλειώταις πρότερον μὲν διὰ Λυσιμάχου τότε δὲ [after the death of *Lysimachus*] διὰ Σέλευκου (διάφορος γὰρ ἦν ἐκατέρῳ), τὴν κατ' αὐτῶν ἐπιδρομὴν—ἐποίητο.

*Zipætes* in B. C. 315 carried on war against Astacus and Chalcedon<sup>h</sup>: τῶν πεμφθέντων ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγῶν—Πτολεμαῖος πορευθεὶς διὰ Βιθυνίας καὶ Ζιβοῖτην τὸν βασιλεῖα τῶν Βιθυνῶν καταλαβὼν πολιορκοῦντα τὴν τε τῶν Ἀστακητῶν καὶ Χαλκηδονίων πόλιν συνηνάγκασε λῦσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν ποιησάμενος δὲ συμμαχίαν πρὸς τε τὰς πόλεις ταύτας καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ζιβοῖτην—προῆγεν ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας. The war of *Zipætes* with the Chalcedonians is mentioned by Plutarch<sup>i</sup>.

Among the ancestors of *Zipætes* appears to have been *Prusias*, who flourished according to Strabo and Stephanus Byzantinus in the times of *Cyrus* and *Craesus*<sup>k</sup>.

5. **NICOMEDES.** The eldest son of *Zipætes*: Memnon<sup>l</sup>: τοῦτον ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν παίδων Νικομήδης διαδέχεται, τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς οὐκ ἀδελφὸς ἀλλὰ δῆμιος γεγονώς. ἐκρατύνατο μέντοι καὶ οὗτος τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν μάλιστα γὰρ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν διαπεραιωθῆναι συναράμενος καὶ πόλιν—τὴν αὐτοῦ προσηγορίαν ἀνέστησε φέρουσαν.

*Nicomedes* began to reign after the death of *Seleucus* Jan. B. C. 280<sup>m</sup>, and before the passage of the Gauls into Asia, which may be fixed to the archonship of *Democles*<sup>n</sup>, and perhaps

<sup>a</sup> Memnon apud Photium Cod. 224. p. 721.

<sup>b</sup> XII. p. 563.

<sup>c</sup> If the third king began to reign about B. C. 376 (as appears from the time of *Nicomedes* I.), fifty-five or sixty years for the two preceding reigns would place the accession of *Dydalsus* at about B. C. 431 or 436.

<sup>d</sup> Apud Phot. p. 721.

<sup>e</sup> Steph. Byz. Ζιπαῖτιον. πόλις Βιθυνίας ἀπὸ Ζιπαῖτου βασιλέως.

<sup>f</sup> See part II. p. 238. <sup>g</sup> Apud Phot. p. 716.

<sup>h</sup> Diod. XIX. 60. Related by Diodorus under the archonship of *Praxibulus* B. C. 314.

<sup>i</sup> Plutarch. Mor. p. 302. E. πόλεμος ἦν αὐτοῖς πρὸς Βιθυνούς—Ζιπαῖτου δὲ βασιλεύσαντος αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ.

<sup>k</sup> Strabo XII. p. 564. Προῦσα ἐπὶ τῇ Ὀλύμπῳ ἴδρυται τῇ Μυσίῃ, πόλις εὐνομούμενη—κτίσμα Προυσίου τοῦ πρὸς Κράσιον πολέμησαντος. Steph. Byz. v. Προῦσα. ἡ Προῦσα πόλις μικρὰ Βιθυνίας, κτίσμα Προυσίου τοῦ Κίρον πολέμησαντος. According to Tzetzes (who will be produced in a future note) *Prusias* the founder of *Prusa* lived in a much later age, about B. C. 250. Pliny II. N. V. 32. ascribes it to the time of *Hannibal* in Bithynia: about B. C. 185.

<sup>l</sup> Apud Phot. p. 721.

<sup>m</sup> See No. 4.

<sup>n</sup> See the Tables of part II. B. C. 278.



to the spring of B. C. 277. We may therefore place the accession of *Nicomedes* in B. C. 278. The Gauls were called into Asia by *Nicomedes* in the beginning of his reign. By their aid he conquered *Zybartes* according to the account of Livy<sup>o</sup>: *Leonorius adjuvante Nicomede Bithynia rege a Byzantio transmisit: coeunt deinde in unum rursus Galli, et auxilia Nicomedi dant adversus Zybartam partem tenentem Bithynia gerenti bellum. Atque eorum maxime opera devictus Zybartas est, Bithyniaque omnis in ditionem Nicomedis concessit.* The same account is given by Memnon<sup>p</sup>: *Νικομήδης τοὺς Γαλάτας—ἐπὶ συνθήκαις παρασκευάζει πειραιῶνται. αἱ δὲ συνθήκαι Νικομήδει μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις αἰεὶ φίλα φρονεῖν τοὺς βαρβάρους, καὶ τῆς γνώμης τοῦ Νικομήδους χωρὶς μηδενὶ συμμαχεῖν τῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς διαπρεσβευομένων—ἐπὶ ταύταις μὲν ταῖς συνθήκαις Νικομήδης τὸ Γαλατικὸν πλῆθος εἰς Ἀσίαν διαβιβάζει.—Νικομήδης δὲ κατὰ Βιθυνῶν πρῶτον—τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐξοκλίσας τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησε καὶ τοὺς ἰνοικοῦντας κατέκοψε.* *Zybartes*, against whom *Nicomedes* carried on war in B. C. 277, would be one of the brothers mentioned by Memnon.

The foundation of Nicomedia is noticed by Memnon, Strabo, and Stephanus Byzantinus<sup>q</sup>, and is placed by Eusebius and the Alexandrian Chronicle at B. C. 264.<sup>r</sup> Tzetzes, quoting Arrian, mentions *Nicomedes* son of *Zipartes* the founder of Nicomedia, his queen *Ditizelē*, and his three children *Prusias*, *Ziēlas*, and *Lysandra*<sup>s</sup>. According to Memnon he had a second

<sup>o</sup> XXXVIII. 16. <sup>p</sup> Apud Phot. p. 720.

<sup>q</sup> Memnon p. 721. δ δὲ Νικομήδης εἰς λαμπρὰν εὐδαιμονίαν ἀρθεὶς πάλιν αὐτῷ ὁμῶς ἀνεγείρει ἀντικεῖ Ἀστακῶ. Strabo XII. p. 563. δ Ἀστακηνὸς κώπες—ἐν ᾧ ἡ Νικομήδεια ἐκτίσται, ἐπὶ τῷ εἰς τῶν Βιθυνικῶν βασιλείων τοῦ κτίσαντος αὐτὴν πολλοὶ ἔδμοντες ἀνομάσθησαν, καθάπερ Πτελεμαῖοι, διὰ τὴν τοῦ πρώτου εἴδαν. ἦν δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κώπῃ καὶ Ἀστακὸς πόλις—κατεσκάφη δ' ἐπὶ Λυσιμάχου. τοὺς δ' οἰκίτορας μετήγαγεν εἰς Νικομήδειαν ὁ κτίσας αὐτήν. Steph. Byz. v. Νικομήδεια. πόλις Βιθυνίας, ἀπὸ Νικομήδους τοῦ Ζήλα παιδὸς, ἐπιστημοτάτου βασιλέως. We must read either τοῦ Ζήλα πατρὸς, ἐπισ. β. or τοῦ Ζιπίτου, ἐπισ. β. The former is proposed by Wess. ad Diod. XIX. 60.

<sup>r</sup> Euseb. Chron. Ol. 129. 1. *Nicomedes rex Bithynia urbem instauravit Nicomediamque appellavit.* Chron. Alex. p. 253. Ol. 128. 3. Ptol. Philadelphus 21<sup>o</sup>. ἐπ. Θανγάτου καὶ Φλάκου. Νικομήδης Βιθυνῶν βασιλεὺς Ἀστακίαν ἐκτίσας Νικομήδειαν ἀνέμασε. This date, when rectified, is the date of Eusebius. Caudex and Flaccus were consuls B. C. 264 Ol. 129. 1. which was also the twenty-first year of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

<sup>s</sup> Tzet. Chil. III. 950—969.

δ τοῦ Ζιπίτου μὲν υἱὸς ἐκείνος Νικομήδης  
δ κτίσας Νικομήδειαν, πατὴρ δ τοῦ Προυσίου,  
Προυσίῳ ἔχοντες ὅτετιν ἐν τοῖς ἐδόντας πάντας,—  
οὗτος δ τοῦ μινύοντος τούτου πατὴρ Προυσίου  
τοῦ κτήτορος τῆς πόλεως Προύσης τῆς παρ' Ὀλίμῳ,  
δ Νικομήδης δ ῥηθείς—

He then mentions σύζυγον Νικομήδους (conf. Plin. H. N. VIII. 40.)

μητέρα τοῦ Προυσίου δὲ, Ζήλου, καὶ Λυσάνδρας,  
τὴν Διτιζέλην κληῖον μὲν ἀπὸ Φρυγῶν δὲ γένους,

At the end of this narrative of her death he adds  
Ἀβριανὸς Βιθυνικῶς γράφει τὴν ἱστορίαν.

Tzetzes seems to have confounded three different persons. *Prusias* son of *Nicomedes I.* was neither *Prusias* μινύων nor the founder of *Prusa*. According to Strabo and Steph. Byz. *Prusa* was founded by another and an older *Prusias*: see above. The account of Pliny H. N. V. 32. *Prusa ab Annibale sub Olympo condita* will place it in the reign of *Prusias* χυλός. From whence we may infer with Sevin that *Prusa* was originally founded in the time of *Cræsus*, and repaired or restored in the time of *Prusias I.* According to Livy Epit. 50. *Prusias* μινύων lived a century later than the time assigned by Tzetzes, and was the son of *Prusias* κυηγός. *Prusias a Nicomede filio occisus est* [B. C. 149]. *Habebat et alium filium qui pro superiore ordine dentium enatum habuisse unum os continens dicitur.* Val. Max. I. 8, 12. extern. *Prusia regis Bithynia filius eodem nomine quo pater pro superiori ordine dentium unum os—habuit.* Called also by Plin. H. N. VII. 16. *Prusia regis Bithyniorum filius.* All these authorities make him son of *Prusias*, and he is named *Prusias* by Val. Max. Suidas v. Ἀπολλωνιάς λίμνη has a third variation: Ἀτταλὸς δ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς Νικομήδει τῷ μινύοντι πολέμησας ἐκράτησε τῆς αὐτοῦ χώρας. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Ῥωμαῖους ἐπικαλεσάμενος ἀνέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν. Ἀτταλὸς δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ μητέρα Ἀπολλωνιάδα μεταλλάξας κατὰ τὸ μέγιστον ἱερὸν Περγᾶμου κατέθετο, ὅπερ αὐτὸς εὐαίματε κ. τ. λ. No *Nicomedes* could be opposed to *Attalus*. The first died many years before the reign of *Attalus I.* and the second *Nicomedes* began to reign in the old age of *Attalus II.* by whom he was assisted. But the adversary of *Attalus II.* son of *Apollonias* was *Prusias* κυηγός (see above, p. 407.), who is here called by mistake *Nicomedes* μινύων. The account, however, of Tzetzes has no support from Suidas.

wife, *Etazeta*, who survived him, and by whom he left children in minority at the time of his death, and destined to succeed him in preference to his eldest son *Zielas*<sup>1</sup>.

6. *ZIELAS* recovered his inheritance with difficulty after the death of his father *Nicomedes*. *Memnon*<sup>u</sup>: ὁ Νικομήδης, ἐπεὶ ὁ μὲν ἐκ πατέρων αὐτῷ γάμων γεγονῶς παῖς Ζήλας φυγὰς ἦν πρὸς τὸν τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεῖα ταῖς τῆς μητρὸς Ἑταζέτας μηχαναῖς ἐλαβεῖς οἱ δὲ ἐκ ταύτης αὐτῷ γεγονότες ἐνηπιάζον, πρὸς τῷ τελευτῶν γεγονῶς κληρονόμους μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας γυναικὸς γράφει παῖδας ἐπιτρέπουσιν δὲ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον καὶ τὸν δῆμον τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ δὴ καὶ τῶν Ἡρακλειωτῶν καὶ τὸν τῶν Κιανῶν ἐρίστησιν. ὁ μὲντοι Ζήλας μετὰ βινάμειος ἦν αὐτῷ τῶν Γαλατῶν οἱ Τολοστοβόγιοι θάρρους ἐπλήρουν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν κατῆι. Βιθυντοὶ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν σώζουσιν τοῖς κηπίοις σπουδάζοντες τὴν μὲν τούτων μητέρα ἀδελφῷ συνοικίζουσι τῷ Νικομήδῃ αὐτοὶ δὲ στράτευμα παρὰ τῶν εἰρημένων ἐπιτρέπουσιν λαβόντες ὑπέμεινον τὸν Ζήλαν. συχναῖς δὲ μάχαις καὶ μεταβολαῖς ἑκάτεροι ἀποχρησάμενοι τὸ τελευταῖον κατέστησαν εἰς διαλύσεις. A war of *Antiochus* with the Byzantines is then mentioned: Βυζαντίους δὲ Ἀντιόχου πολεμοῦντος τριήρεσι συνιμάχῃσαν μ' οἱ Ἡρακλειῶται, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον παρυσκιάσαν μέχρις ἀπειλῶν προκόψαι. *Zielas* therefore succeeded before B. C. 246, when *Antiochus Theus* died<sup>z</sup>.

One of the half-brothers of *Zielas* was *Tibartes*, who resided in Macedonia in the reign of his nephew *Prusias*, and was brought forward by the Byzantines in their war with *Prusias* in B. C. 221.<sup>y</sup>

The death of *Zielas* was related by *Phylarchus*<sup>z</sup>: Φύλαρχος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν οἷς ὁ λόγος ἰστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ζήλα τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως, ὅς ἐπὶ ξενίᾳ καλέσας τοὺς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἡγεμόνας ἐπιβουλεύσας αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτὸς διεφθάρη.

His son *Prusias* began to reign about B. C. 228.<sup>a</sup> And this is confirmed by *Trogus Pompeius*, in whose narrative the death of *Zielas* was related before the death of *Antiochus Hierax*. But *Hierax* died in B. C. 227<sup>b</sup>; which would agree with the death of *Zielas* in B. C. 228.<sup>c</sup> And as the history of *Phylarchus*, in which the death of *Zielas* was mentioned, closed

These are probably the errors of *Tzetzes* himself rather than of *Arrian*.

<sup>1</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 6. *Memnon* mentions no other children of the former marriage than *Zielas*.

<sup>u</sup> Apud Phot. p. 724.

<sup>z</sup> The Abbé Serin *Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XV. p. 34.* with much probability places the accession of *Zielas* at about B. C. 250, four years before the death of *Antiochus*: *Il seroit difficile de marquer bien précisément en quelle année Nicomède cessa de vivre. J'aurois néanmoins beaucoup de penchant à croire que cet événement doit être rapporté ou à la seconde ou à la troisième année de la 132<sup>e</sup>. Olympiade;—Zielas et ses freres se disputèrent la couronne;—après la conclusion de la paix Antiochus attaqua la république de Byzance.—Il s'ensuit de-là que les divers combats donnés entre les freres, le traité de partage, les actes d'hostilité exercés contre les Byzantins, demandent au moins un intervalle de quatre ans, et que cet intervalle a dû nécessairement précéder la mort d'Antiochus.*

<sup>y</sup> Polyb. IV. 50. οἱ Βιζάντιοι—τὸν Τιβαίτην ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας ἐπαγαγόντες.—ἰδὲται γὰρ οὐχ ἥτιον ἢ Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν Τιβαίτη καθήκειν ἢ Προυσίᾳ, διὰ τὸ πατρὸς ἀδελφὸν αὐτὸν ὑπάρχειν τῷ Προυσίᾳ. c. 51. ὁ Τιβαίτης καταγόμενος ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐσφῆλε τὰς ἐπιβολὰς αὐτῶν με-

ταλλάξας τὸν βίον. His death therefore happened in B. C. 221 or 220. His return had excited great alarm in *Prusias*: c. 52. ὁ Προυσίας ἀγωνίων τὴν τοῦ Τιβαίτου κάθοδον.

<sup>a</sup> Apud Athen. II. p. 58. C.

<sup>b</sup> See below.

<sup>b</sup> He died in Ol. 138. 1. the year before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*. See above p. 311. *Seleucus* died in the middle of B. C. 226: see p. 312. And we may place the death of *Hierax* in the beginning of B. C. 227. *Antiochus Hierax* had married a daughter of *Zielas*: see p. 311, 312.

<sup>c</sup> *Trogi prologus lib. XXVII. Ut Galli Pergamo victi ab Attalo Zielam Bithynum occiderint.—Ut a Callinico fusus in Mesopotamia Antiochus &c.—quo a Gallis occiso Seleucus quoque frater ejus decessit.* Serin, founding his conjecture upon this passage, places the death of *Zielas* about B. C. 237: *Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XV. p. 37. Il resteroit à fixer d'une manière précise la date de la fin tragique de ce prince (Zielas); c'est ce qui, faute de monumens, devient impossible aujourd'hui. Je me contenterai donc d'observer que l'auteur du prologue place le massacre de Zielas entre la défaite de Seleucus par Antiochus Hierax et la mort du même Antiochus. Ne seroit-on pas en quelque façon autorisé à inférer de-là que les Gaulois firent*

at B. C. 220<sup>d</sup>, this again is consistent with the other authorities; and we may limit the two reigns of *Nicomedes* and *Zielas* to about fifty years B. C. 278—228.

Notices of *Zielas* are preserved by *Stephanus* and *Eustathius*<sup>c</sup>.

7. *PRUSIAS I.* It has been shewn that the death of *Zielas* may be placed before the death of *Antiochus Hierax*; consequently before B. C. 227. And this is established by the notices which remain concerning his successor. *Prusias* son of *Zielas* began to reign long before B. C. 220. 1. *Polybius*<sup>f</sup> enumerates the kings who began to reign near that date, *Philip* in B. C. 220, *Ariarathes* B. C. 220, *Antiochus* B. C. 223, *Ptolemy Philopator* B. C. 222, *Lycurgus* B. C. 219, and makes no mention of *Prusias*. 2. *Prusias* engaged in war with the Byzantines in B. C. 220<sup>g</sup> for causes which had occurred some time before<sup>h</sup>: (οἱ Ῥόδιοι) τὸν πόλεμον ἐψηφίσαντο τοῖς Βυζαντίοις—καὶ παραυτίκα πρεσβευτὰς ἐξαπέστελλον πρὸς Προυσίαν παρακαλοῦντες καὶ τοῦτον εἰς τὸν πόλεμον.—ὁ δὲ Προυσίας ἐνικάλει μὲν πρότερον τοῖς Βυζαντίοις ὅτι ψηφισαμένων τινὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ ταύτας οὐκ ἀντίθεσαν.—ἠρέθιζε δ' αὐτὸν καὶ τὸ δοκεῖν Βυζαντίους πρὸς μὲν Ἀτταλον [*Attalus I.*] εἰς τοὺς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἀγῶνας τοὺς συνθύσσοντας ἐξαπεισταλκεῖν πρὸς αὐτὸν δ' εἰς τὰ Σπῆρτα μηδὲνα πεπομφέναι. ἰσόπερ—ἄσμενος ἐπελάβετο τῆς τῶν Ῥοδίων προφάσεως. 3. It appears from *Polybius*<sup>k</sup> that *Prusias* was already in the throne before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*, who died in B. C. 226. *Polybius* therefore confirms the testimony of *Trogus*, and we may accordingly place the accession of *Prusias* at B. C. 230 or 228, or near that date.

*Prusias I.* was still reigning in B. C. 190 at the time of the war with *Antiochus*. For *Polybius*<sup>l</sup> intimates that *Prusias* who was solicited by *Antiochus* had reigned some time: ὁ δὲ Προυσίας κατὰ τοὺς ἀνώτερον χρόνους οὐκ ἀλλότριος ἦν τοῦ κοινωνεῖν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον πάντῳ γὰρ ἰδεῖν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, μὴ ποιῶνται εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διάβασιν ἐπὶ καταλύσει πάντων τῶν δυναστῶν. But *Prusias* who had reigned κατὰ τοὺς ἀνώτερον χρόνους in B. C. 190 would be the elder *Prusias*. To the first *Prusias* therefore all notices of transactions preceding that date will belong. *Prusias* in B. C. 216 defeated the Gauls in a great battle<sup>m</sup>: ἐπράχθη τι κατὰ τοὺς τοὺς χρόνους [the close of Ol. 140] καὶ Προυσία μνήμης ἄξιον. τῶν γὰρ Γαλατῶν—πορθούντων μετὰ πολλῆς ἀσελγείας καὶ βίας τὰς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ πόλεις,—στρατεύσας μετὰ δυνάμεως Προυσίας καὶ παραταξάμενος τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διέφθειρε τὰ δὲ τέκνα σχεδὸν ἅπαντα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ κατέσφαξε τὴν δ' ἀποσκευὴν ἀφῆκε διαρπάσαι τοῖς ἡγωνισμένοις. In B. C. 207 he invaded the territories of *Attalus I.*<sup>n</sup> He was included in the treaty with *Philip*

périr le roi de Bithynie dans les dernières années de la 135<sup>e</sup> Olympiade? He probably, after *Vaillant Hist. Seleucid.* referred the death of *Hierax* to the beginning of Ol. 136. which we now know to be seven or eight years higher than the true time.

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables 219. 3.

<sup>e</sup> *Steph. Byz.* v. Ζήλα. ἔστι καὶ Ζήλα τρισυλλάβως πόλις Καππαδοκίας ἣν ἔκτισεν ὁ Νικομήδους υἱὸς Ζήλας. *Idem* v. Κρήσσα. πόλις Παφλαγονίας—Ζήλας δὲ εἶπεν ὁ Νικομήδους υἱὸς Δημοσθένους γράφει [sc. *Demosthenes Bithynus*]. *Eustath.* ad *Hom.* Il. III. p. 375. 2. οὐ μὴν καὶ λευτῇ προσφῶς πάντῳ λεχθεῖν ἐνάπτεσθαι ὁ ἀνδρεῖς κατὰ τὸν πάλαι Ἡρακλῆν, ἢ κατὰ τὸν ἱστέρον Ζήλαν τὸν παρὰ τῷ Ἀρριανῷ. Probably this king *Zielas*, mentioned in the *Bithynica* of *Arrian*, which contained in eight books the history of Bithynia down to the death of the last *Nicomedes*: ἀρχεται μὲν εἰς ἀπὸ τῶν μυθικῶν τῆς ἱστορίας κάτεισι δὲ μέχρι

τελευτῆς τοῦ ἰσχύοντος Νικομήδους, ἐς τελευτῶν τὴν βασιλείαν Ῥωμαίοις κατὰ διαθήκας ἀπέλυται *Phot. cod.* 93. p. 236.

<sup>f</sup> *IV.* 2. See the Tables B. C. 220. 3.

<sup>g</sup> This war between Byzantium and Rhodes was carried on in the spring of B. C. 219. See the Tables. The preparations may therefore be placed in the preceding year.

<sup>h</sup> *Polyb.* IV. 47.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.* 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Polybius* V. 89. 90. enumerates together the kings *Antigonos Dason*, *Seleucus* father of *Antiochus*, *Prusias*, and *Mithridates*. See below, *Kings of Pontus* N<sup>o</sup>. 7.

<sup>l</sup> XXI. 9.

<sup>m</sup> *Polyb.* V. 111.

<sup>n</sup> *Liv.* XXVIII. 7. *Coss. Nerone et Livio—Attalus quum fama accidisset Prusiam Bithyniæ regem in fines regni sui transgressum, omissis rebus atque Ætolico bello, in Asiam trajecit.* To this war may



in B. C. 205.<sup>o</sup> In B. C. 203 he was assisted by *Philip* in the acquisition of Cium<sup>p</sup>: at the same time he acquired Myrlea by the aid of *Philip*; an event noticed by *Hermippus* in a passage quoted in the *Tables*<sup>q</sup>, where the text has ὁ Ζήλας. But as *Zielas* had been dead and *Prusias* had succeeded some years before *Philip* began to reign, it is evident that we should read in that passage ὁ Ζήλα Προυσίας<sup>r</sup>. The acquisition of Cium and Myrlea is distinctly ascribed to the first *Prusias* by *Strabo*<sup>s</sup>: κατέσκαψε τὴν Κίον ὁ Φίλιππος ὁ Δημητρίου μὲν υἱὸς Περσέως δὲ πατὴρ, ἔδωκε δὲ Προυσίᾳ τῷ Ζήλᾳ συγκατασκάψαντι καὶ ταύτην καὶ Μύρλειαν ἀστυγέτονα πόλιν πλησίον δὲ καὶ Προυσιάδος οὖσαν· ἀναλαβὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος ἐκ τῶν ἐρειπίων αὐτὰς ἐπανόμασεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ μὲν Προυσιάδα πόλιν τὴν Κίον, τὴν δὲ Μύρλειαν Ἀπάμειαν ἀπὸ τῆς γυναικὸς<sup>t</sup>.

The conquest of Cierus and the siege of Heraclea are described by *Memnon*<sup>x</sup>: Προυσίας ὁ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεὺς δραστήριος ὦν καὶ πολλὰ πράξας μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ Κίερον πόλιν Ἡρακλειωτῶν οὖσαν ὑπ' ἑαυτὸν ἔθετο τῷ πολέμῳ, ἀντὶ Κίερον Προυσιάδα καλέσας· εἶλε δὲ καὶ τὴν Τιον, καὶ αὐτὴν ὑπέκοον αὐτοῖς οὖσαν, ὥστε ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλασσαν τὴν Ἡράκλειαν περιγράψαι. ἐρ' αἱ κακείνην κραταιῶς ἐπολιόρκει, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν πολιορκουμένων ἀπέκτεινεν, ἐγγὺς δ' ἂν καὶ ἡ πόλις τοῦ ἀλῶναι κατέστη, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ τῆς κλίμακος ἀναβαίνων Προυσίας λίθῳ βαλόντος ἐνδὸς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπάλξεως συνετρίβη τὸ σκέλος, καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν τὸ πάθος διέλυσε· φοράδην γὰρ ὁ βληθεὶς οὐκ ἄνευ ἀγῶνος ὑπὸ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἀνακομισθεὶς εἰς τὰ οἰκίαι ἀνέστρεψε, κακεῖ βιοὺς ἔτη οὐ πολλὰ καὶ χαλὸς καὶ ὦν καὶ καλούμενος τὸν βίον κατέστρεψεν<sup>y</sup>.

be referred a notice in *Steph. Byz.* v. Βοὸς κεφαλαί. τόπος καθ' ὃν ἐπολέμησε Προυσίας πρὸς Ἀτταλον, ὡς Ἐρατοσθένης ἐβδόμῃ Γαλατικῶν. Gale remarks, *Non pervixit Eratosthenes ad tempora Prusiae cujus illic mentio fit.* *Bernardy fragm. Eratosth.* p. 109. *Alterius Eratosthenis Galatica fuisse opinor.* The wars indeed of *Attalus II.* and *Prusias II.* happened after his time. But *Eratosthenes*, who died in B. C. 194, might record the war which *Prusias* in B. C. 207 carried on against *Attalus I.*

<sup>o</sup> *Liv.* XXIX. 12. *Quum pax conveniret, ab rege foederi adscripti Prusias Bithyniae rex, Achaei, &c.*

<sup>p</sup> *Polybius* XV. 21. describes the conquest of Cium by *Philip*, which may be placed in B. C. 203, since it preceded the expedition to Pergamus in B. C. 202 already noticed: see p. 402. This acquisition of Cium for *Prusias* is afterwards noticed by *Philip* himself apud *Polyb.* XVII. 4. Κιανὸς ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἐπολέμησα, Πρωσίῳ δὲ πολέμῳ τας βοηθῶν ἐκείνῳ συνεξέδωκα αὐτοῖς. c. 5. Πρωσίῳ δὲ σύμμαχος ἔπραξα τι κατὰ Κιανῶν. *Liv.* XXXII. 34. *Neque ego Cium expugnavi sed Prusiam socium et amicum obrepnantem adjuvi.* *M. Schweighauser* ad *Polyb.* XV. 22. mistakes this for the second *Prusias*. He corrects his error in tom. VIII. p. 142. and yet in his *Index* tom. VIII. p. 425. he repeats it, and again ascribes these passages to *Prusias II.* In B. C. 196 at the peace with *Philip* the possession of Cium by *Prusias* is mentioned again: *Liv.* XXXIII. 30. *De Cianorum libertate Quinctius Prusiae Bithynorum regi scriberet quid senatui et decem legatis placuisset.*

<sup>q</sup> B. C. 203. 3.

<sup>r</sup> *Sevin Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XV. p. 36. has seen the error and supplied the remedy: *Il n'y aura plus de difficulté si à la place de ces mots ὁ Ζήλας on substitue Προυσίας ὁ Ζήλευ.* We shall recede less from the extant reading if we substitute ὁ Ζήλα Προυσίας.

<sup>s</sup> XII. p. 563.

<sup>t</sup> *Male Zήλα ed. Lips.*

<sup>u</sup> *Steph. Byz.* v. Προῖσα gives the same account of Cium: ἡ Πρωσιὰς Βιθυνίας ἀπὸ Πρωσίῳ τοῦ Ζήλα τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως, ἡ Κίος πρότερον ὀνομασθεῖσα. The foundation of *Apania* is ascribed to *Nicomedes II.* v. Ἀπάμεια. Βιθυνίας. κτίσμα Νικομήδους τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς ἑκαλεῖτο δὲ πρῶτον Μύρλεια. *Idem* v. Μύρλεια. Νικομήδης ὁ Ἐπιφανοῦς Πρωσίῳ δὲ υἱὸς ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Ἀπάμας Ἀπάμειαν ὀνόμασεν. The account, however, of the *Etymologicon Magnum* is confirmed not only by *Strabo*, but by the time of *Hermippus*. For if *Nicomedes*, who began to reign in B. C. 149, had founded this city, it could not have been named by *Hermippus*, who flourished a century before.

<sup>x</sup> Apud *Photium* p. 728.

<sup>y</sup> *Memnon* p. 737. mentions Cierus again: Πρωσιάδα τὴν ἐπιθαλάσσιον—αὕτη δὲ Κίερος τὸ παλαιὸν ἑκαλεῖτο. p. 744. ἡ δὲ Πρωσιὰς πρὶν μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ παραβρέοντος αὐτὴν ποταμοῦ Κίερος ἑκαλεῖτο, ὁ δὲ τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἡρακλειωτῶν ταύτην ἀφελόμενος ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ μετωνόμασεν. It appears, then, that Cium a seaport town on the Propontis, and Cierus in the territory of Heraclea on the Euxine, each received the name of *Prusias*.



M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser, after Vaillant, places the death of *Prusias* at about the year U. C. 564 = B. C. 190.<sup>2</sup> But it has been shewn that the elder *Prusias* was still alive at the time of the war with *Antiochus*; and Strabo<sup>3</sup> asserts that it was the elder *Prusias* with whom *Hannibal* sought refuge: Προυσία τῷ Ζήλᾳ—οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Προυσίας ὁ καὶ Ἀννίβαν διζάμενος μετὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχου ἤτταν. And the accounts of other writers contain nothing to disprove this testimony<sup>b</sup>. But

<sup>2</sup> Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 143. *Vaillantius probabile fecit Prusiam patrem obiisse filioque Prusiæ τῷ κυρτῷ reliquisse regnum circa U. C. 564 quo anno Antiochus Magnus a Romanis est devictus.*

<sup>a</sup> XII. p. 563.

<sup>b</sup> Liv. XXXIX. 51. *Ad Prusiam regem legatus T. Quinctius Flaminius venit, quem suspectum Romanis et receptus post fugam Antiochi Hannibal et bellum adversus Eumenum motum faciebat: ibi, seu quia a Flamini inter cetera objectum Prusiæ erat hominem—infestissimum populo Romano apud eum esse,—seu quia ipse Prusias, ut gratificaretur præsentī Flamini Romanoque, per se necandi aut tradendi ejus in potestatem consilium cepit, a primo colloquio Flamini milites extemplo ad domum Hannibalis—missi sunt. Semper talem exitum Hannibal prospexerat animo—fidei regum nihil sane confisus. Prusiæ vero levitatem etiam expertus erat. Justin. XXXII. 4. Hannibal ad Prusiam contendit.—Dein, cum Prusias terrestri bello ab Eumene victus esset et prælium in mare transtulisset, Hannibal novo commento auctor victoriæ fuit.—Quæ ubi Romam nuntiata sunt, missi a senatu legati sunt qui utrumque regem in pacem cogerent Hannibalemque deposcerent. Plutarch. Flamini. c. 20. ὁ γὰρ Ἀντίβας—ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ κατέστη Προυσίαν θεραπεύων.—Τίτος δὲ—πρὸς τὸν Προυσίαν ἀφικόμενος καὶ τὸν Ἀντίβαν ἰδὼν αὐτόθι διατρώμενον ἠγανάκτησεν ἐλ θῆ· καὶ πολλὰ τοῦ Προυσίου δομένον καὶ λιπαροῦντος ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὶς ἰκέτου—τοῦ παρῆκε.—αὐτὸν δ' ἀπιστῶν τῇ τοῦ Προυσίου μαλακίᾳ καὶ φοβούμενος τοὺς Ῥωμαίους τὴν οἰκίαν ἔτι πρότερον ἐξοδῶς—συντετρημένον εἶχεν κ. τ. λ. Nepos Hannib. c. 10—12. Pannus ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit:—quem quum videret domesticis rebus minus esse robustum conciliabat ceteros reges adjugebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex Eumenes Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra.—Sed utrobique Eumenes plus valebat propter Romanorum societatem.—Classe paucis diebus erant decreturi: superabatur navium multitudine: dolo erat pugnandum &c. —Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit; neque tum solum sed sæpe alias pedestribus copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios. Quæ dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud T. Quinctium Flamini consularem cænant, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione facta ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id*

postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres conscripti—legatos in Bithyniam miserunt qui a rege peterent—ut sibi dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est. Cicero Div. II. 24. Rex Prusias, cum Annibali apud eum exsultanti depugnari placeret, negabat se audere quod exta prohiberent. An tu, inquit, mavis, &c. Hence Val. Max. III. 7, 6. extern. Hannibal cum apud regem Prusiam exsuleret auctorque ei prælii committendi esset, atque is non idem sibi extis portendi diceret, An tu, inquit, &c. But Plutarch Mor. p. 606. C. ascribes this to Antiochus: Ἀντίβας οἷα ἐχρῆτο παρρησίᾳ πρὸς Ἀντιόχον κ. τ. λ. The war between Eumenes and Prusias has been already noticed: see p. 404. The death of Hannibal is not described in the extant fragments of Polybius, but in his mention of the war with Eumenes II. nothing occurs to mark which Prusias is to be understood: see III. 3, 6. XXIII. 18, 8. XXIV. 1, 4. quoted above, p. 404. Appian. Syr. c. 11. Φλαμίνιος—φεύγοντα τὸν Ἀντίβαν καὶ ἀλώμενον περὶ Βιθυνίαν προσβύων ἐφ' ἑτέρα πρὸς Προυσίαν—ἔκτεινε διὰ τοῦ Προυσίου φαρμάκῃ. It is not incredible or inconsistent with the warlike character of Prusias I. that in advanced age, towards the close of his reign, after his ally Philip had been humbled by the Romans and Antiochus conquered, he should submit to the power which was felt to be irresistible. Sevin tom. XVI. p. 152. refers the death of Prusias I. to the close of Ol. 148. 1. = B. C. 187: Ce monarque termina sa carrière dans un âge très-avancé et après un règne de près de soixante ans. Je dis de près de soixante ans parce que vrai-semblablement il n'a cessé de vivre que vers la fin de la première année de la 148<sup>e</sup>. Olympiade. Les historiens rapportent la défaite d'Antiochus Ol. 147. 3. La paix conclue entre lui et les Romains, Annibal se réfugia dans l'île de Crète: de là il passa en Arménie et d'Arménie il vint à la cour de Prusias—Or ces différens voyages ne sauroient guère être renfermés dans un espace moindre de deux ans. But if Zielas died according to Sevin himself about B. C. 237, the space allotted to the reign of Prusias B. C. 237—187 would only be fifty years. And if Prusias I. received Hannibal (which Sevin admits), he was still reigning at Hannibal's death, as appears from the preceding testimonies; which extends his reign to B. C. 183.

if the elder *Prusias* received *Hannibal*, he was still living at the time of the death of *Hannibal* in B. C. 183.

8. *PRUSIAS II.* The next mention of *Prusias* king of Bithynia, after the death of *Hannibal*, occurs in Polybius<sup>c</sup> upon occasion of the treaty between *Eumenes* and *Pharnaces* in B.C. 179<sup>d</sup>: εἰρήνην ὑπάρχειν Εὐμένει καὶ Προυσίᾳ καὶ Ἀριαράθῃ πρὸς Φαρνάκην καὶ Μιθριδάτην εἰς τὸν πάντα χρόνον.—ἀποδοῦναι Φαρνάκην καὶ Τήιον παρὰ τὸν Πόντον (ὁ μετὰ τινὰ χρόνον Εὐμένης ἔδωκε Προυσίᾳ πισθεῖς μετὰ μεγάλης χάριτος). No indication is contained which *Prusias* is intended. But if we understand here the second *Prusias*, we shall place his accession between B. C. 183 and B. C. 179. The two reigns of *Prusias I.* and *Prusias II.* occupied a period of about seventy-nine years B. C. 228—150. Of this space about forty-eight years appear to belong to the elder *Prusias*, and thirty-one years to the younger.

*Prusias II.* married the sister of *Perseus* king of Macedon<sup>e</sup>: Προυσίας ὁ κυνηγὸς ἐπέκλησιν, ᾧ Περσεὺς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἐδώκεν. *Seleuci filiam duxisse eum (Persea) non petentem sed petitum ultro: sororem dedisse Prusiæ precanti ac oranti.* *Prusias Bithyniæ rex—neque pro Romanis se aquum censere adversus fratrem uxoris arma ferre, et apud Persea victorem veniam per sororem impetrabilem fore*<sup>h</sup>.

In B. C. 167, after the defeat of *Perseus*, *Prusias* with his son *Nicomedes* visited Rome for about thirty days, and was received with favour<sup>i</sup>. His character on this occasion is described by Polybius<sup>k</sup>. The war of *Prusias* with *Attalus* in B. C. 156—154 has been already mentioned<sup>l</sup>.

The death of *Prusias* was related by Livy in his fiftieth book, and was made coincident with the attempt of *Andriscus*<sup>m</sup>: *Thessalia, quum et illam invadere armis atque occupare Pseudo-Philippus vellet, per legatos Romanorum auxiliis Achaorum defensa est. Prusias rex Bithyniæ, omniumque humillimorum vitiorum, a Nicomede filio adjuvante Attalo rege Pergami occisus est.—Quum legatos ad pacem inter Nicomedem et Prusiam faciendam Romani misissent—dixit Cato cum legationem nec caput nec pedes nec cor habere.* The death of *Masinissa* is then related. The rise of *Andriscus* and the death of *Masinissa* are both to be referred to B. C. 149.<sup>n</sup> And this date is confirmed by Zonaras, whose narrative places

<sup>c</sup> XXVI. 6. legat. 59.

<sup>d</sup> See above p. 404.

<sup>e</sup> Appian. Mithrid. c. 2.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. XLII. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Idem Ib. 29.

<sup>h</sup> Valesius apud Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 141. from the mere expression of Polybius XV. 22, 1. τῇ κηδεστῇ determines that *Prusias I.* also married a daughter of *Philip*: *Priori Philippus Persei pater filiam copulavit.* But this conclusion, which Schweigh. himself, although he follows it, appears to doubt, is by no means warranted.

<sup>i</sup> Liv. XLV. 44. *Ex anno [cos. Q. Ælio M. Junio XLV. 16.] rex Prusias venit Romam cum filio Nicomede.—Biduum petiit quo templa Dedm urbemque et hospites amicosque videret. Datus qui circumduceret eum L. Cornelius Scipio quaestor.—Tertio post die senatum adit; gratulatus victoriam est; merita sua in eo bello commemoravit: petiit ut—societas secum renovaretur; agerque sibi de rege Antiocho captus, quem nulli datum a populo Romano Galli possiderent, daretur. Filium postremo Nicomedem senatui commendavit. Omnium*

*qui in Macedonia imperatores fuerant favore est adjutus. Itaque cetera quæ petebat concessa: de agro responsum est legatos ad rem inspicendam missuros.—Cum hoc responso Prusias est dimissus.—Moratus circa urbem triginta haud amplius dies in regnum est profectus.*

<sup>k</sup> XXX. 16. ἦλθε Προυσίας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην συγχαρσάμενος τῇ συγγλήτῃ καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἐπὶ ταῖς γενομέναις. ὁ δὲ Προυσίας οὕτως οὐδαμῶς γέγονεν ἄξιος τοῦ τῆς βασιλείας προσχήματος—ὅς γε πρεσβευτῶν παραγγελομένων Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἐξηρημένος τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ πῖλον ἔχων καὶ τήβενναν καὶ καδικίους ἀπὸ τῆς τούτης, καὶ καθέλου τοιαύτη διασκευῇ κεχηρμένοι εἰς ἔχουσι οἱ προσφάτως ἡλευθερωμένοι παρὰ Ῥωμαίους, οἷς καλοῦσι λιβέρτους. Liv. XLV. 44. Polybius cum regem indignum majestate nominis tanti tradit, pileatum capite raso obviam ire legatis solitum, libertumque se populi Romani ferre. Diodorus tom. X. p. 9. also adopts the account of Polybius.

<sup>l</sup> See above p. 407.

<sup>m</sup> Liv. Epit. 50.

<sup>n</sup> See the Tables 149. 2.

the death of *Prusias* in the consulship of *Manilius*<sup>o</sup>. We may therefore assign the death of *Prusias* and the succession of *Nicomedes* to B. C. 149.<sup>p</sup> The dispute between *Prusias* and his son preceded the death of *Cato*, who remarked upon the embassy sent to adjust the difference: and from hence again it appears that the date could not be later than B. C. 149, for *Cato* died in that year<sup>q</sup>. The particulars of the death of *Prusias* are related by Appian and Justin<sup>r</sup>.

9. NICOMEDES II. EPIPHANES. Appian<sup>s</sup>: οὕτω Νικομήδης ἀντὶ Προυσίου Βιθυνῶν ἐβασίλευε. καὶ αὐτὸν χρόνῳ τελευτήσαντα Νικομήδης ὁ υἱὸς, ὃ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐπικλήσις ἦν, διεδέξατο, Ῥωμαίων αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὡς πατρώαν ψηφισαμένον. His death may be placed in B. C. 91<sup>t</sup>, which extends his

<sup>o</sup> Zonaras IX. p. 465. D. ἀντιθεὶς Μανίλιος μὲν εἰς τὴν Οὐλικὴν ἐλθὼν ἡσυχάζε [in B. C. 149].—τότε δὲ συνήχθη καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Προυσίαν<sup>o</sup> ὅς γέρον ὦν καὶ τοὺς τρόπους τραχὺς ἐφοβήθη τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς μὴ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτὸν ἐκβάλλειν τὸν Νικομήδην τὸν υἱὸν ἀνθελέμεναι. καὶ κατὰ τινὰ πρόφασιν ἔπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην αὐτὸν κἀκεῖ διαγῆν ἐκέλευσεν. ὡς δὲ κἀν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διατρυμένῳ τῷ υἱῷ ἐπεβούλευσε, καὶ ἔσπειδε κτείνειν αὐτὸν, Βιθυνοὶ τινες εἰς Ῥώμην φειτήσαντες ἐξήγαγον λάβρα τὸν Νικομήδην καὶ εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν κομίσαντες τὸν μὲν γέροντα ἐφένυσαν κ. τ. λ.—τὴν δὲ Μακεδονίαν Ἀνδρίσκος τις—ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀπέστησε [sc. in B. C. 149: see the Tables]. Idem p. 467. A. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις εἰ Ῥωμαῖοι Πείσαντα τὸν Ἰσπατὸν ἔστειλαν κ. τ. λ. [in the spring of B. C. 148.]

<sup>p</sup> Sigonius in fastos consulares ad annum Capitolinum 604. L. Marcius M' Manilius. His coss. *Prusias a Nicomede filio occisus est: Appianus, Epitoma L. Valesius apud Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 142. L. Marcio et Manilio coss. est occisus, ut ponit etiam Sigonius in Fastis ex Livii Epitoma: id est, Ol. 157. 3.* The date is correctly determined; but the testimony of Zonaras, whom Sigonius and Valesius omit to quote, is necessary to confirm the inference drawn from the Epitomē. Schweigh. Ibid. observes upon Valesius, *Rectius ex ejusdem Livii præscripto ad insequentis anni consules U. C. [Varr.] 606 eadem Prusiæ retulit Freinshemius Suppl. ad Liv. LI. [L.] 3.* But Livy affords no direct testimony. We can only conjecture his date by collecting the circumstances as they stand in the Epitomator. These circumstances Freinshemius has placed a year too low.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables 149. 4.

<sup>r</sup> Appian. Mithrid. c. 4—7. ἔντι Προυσία διὰ μίσους τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐπὶ ὁμότητι χαλεπῇ Νικομήδης υἱὸς ἦν πᾶν τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς ἀρέσκων. ὑπερ ὃ Προυσίας ἐφορώμενος εἰς Ῥώμην αὐτὸν βιοῦν μετεστήσατο. καὶ μαθὼν εὐδοκίμουνα κἀκεῖ προσέταξε τῆς βουλῆς ληθῆναι τῶν ἔτι ὀφειλόμενον Ἀττάλῳ χρημάτων αὐτὸν ἀπολύσαι. Μηδὲν τε αὐτῷ συμπεσβεύσωντα ἔπεμπε· καὶ εἰρήνη τῷ Μηδῇ εἰ μὲν ἐπιτίχει—φείδεσθαι τοῦ Νικομήδους, εἰ δὲ ἀποτίχοι κτείνειν αὐτὸν ἐν Ῥώμῃ.—ὃ δὲ τῆς μὲν ζημίας οὐκ ἀφειβήσῃς τῷ Προυσίᾳ—ἠπόρητο.—ἴμως δ' αὐτῷ βραδύνοντι

συνεῖς ὁ νεανίσκος εἰς λόγους ἦλθεν—συνθέμενοι δ' ἐπιβουλεύσαι τῷ Προυσίᾳ τὸν Ἀττάλου πρεσβευτὴν Ἀνδρόνικον εἰς τὸ ἔργον προσέλαβον, ἵνα τὸν Ἀττάλον πείσειε τὸν Νικομήδην καταγαγεῖν.—Ἀττάλῳ τε τὸν νεανίαν προθύμως ὑπεδέχετο καὶ τὸν Προυσίαν ἐκέλευσε τῷ παιδὶ πόλεις τέ τινας καὶ χώραν—δοῦναι. ὃ δ'—ἔπεμπε εἰς Ῥώμην τοὺς Νικομήδους καὶ Ἀττάλου κατηγορήσοντας τε καὶ προκαλεσμένους εἰς κρίσιν. οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἀττάλον εἰδὼς ἐχώρων εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν—ὃ δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἐν ἄστει—εἴλετο τρεῖς ἀνδρας κ. τ. λ. [conf. Liv. Epit. 50. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 92. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 9.]—οἱ μὲν δὲ πρίσβεις εἰς Βιθυνίαν ἀφίκοντο καὶ προσέτασσον αὐτοῖς τὸν πόλεμον ἐκλύσαι. Νικομήδης δὲ καὶ Ἀττάλου συγχωρεῖν ἐπακρομένον, οἱ Βιθυνοὶ διδραχθέντες ἔλεγον εἰς εὖναι δυνατὴν φέρειν ἔτι τὴν ὁμότητα τοῦ Προυσίου.—οἱ μὲν δὲ πρίσβεις, ὡς εἶπω Ῥωμαῖον τάδε πυθομένων, ἐπαρήσαν ἄπρακτοι. Προυσίας δ' ἐπεὶ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἀπέγνω—μετῆλθεν εἰς Νικομήδειαν ὡς κρατινούμενος τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ προσιδόντες αὐτὸν τὰς πύλας ἀνέφξαν· καὶ ὁ μὲν Νικομήδης ἐσθῆι μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ, τὸν δὲ Προυσίαν εἰς ἱερὸν Διὸς καταφυγόντα συνικέντησάν τινες ἐπεμψθέντες ἐκ τοῦ Νικομήδους. Justin. XXXIV. 4. *Prusias rex Bithyniæ consilium cepit interficiendi Nicomedis filii, dum consulere studet minoribus filiis quos ex nocerca ejus susceperat et Romæ habebat. Sed res adolescenti ab his qui facinus susceperant proditur.—Igitur cum accitus in patris regnum venisset, statim rex appellatur. Prusias regno spoliatus a filio—cum in latebris ageret, non minori scelere quam filium occidi jusserrat a filio interficitur.* Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1161. e lib. 32. [tom. X. p. 67.] Νικομήδης Προυσίαν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα καταπολεμήσας καὶ καταφυγόντα εἰς τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν ἀνελὼν περίλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Βιθυνίας, ἀσεβιστάτῳ φόνῳ κτησάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. The character of *Prusias* is given in a fragment of Polybius XXXVII. 2. To this *Prusias* Athenæus XI. p. 496. d. refers: Προυσίας ποτήριον.—ἔτι τὴν προσκηγορίαν ἔσχεν ἀπὸ Προυσίου τοῦ Βιθυνίας βασιλεύσαντος καὶ ἐπὶ τρυφῇ καὶ μαλακίᾳ διαβοήτου γεγεμένον, ἱστορεῖ Νίκανδρος ὁ Καλχηδόνιος ἐν τετάρτῳ Προυσίου συμπτωμάτων.

<sup>s</sup> Mith. c. 7.

<sup>t</sup> See below, *Nicomedes III.*

reign to fifty-eight years. As he had visited Rome with his father in B. C. 167<sup>u</sup>, seventy-six years before his death, it appears that he lived to a very advanced age<sup>x</sup>.

The forces of *Nicomedes* were employed in the war with *Aristonicus* B. C. 131.<sup>y</sup> To *Nicomedes II.* *Marius* sent for succours during the Cimbrian war about B. C. 103<sup>z</sup>: κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κίμβρους τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν ἔδωκεν ἡ σύγκλητος ἐξουσίαν τῷ Μαρίῳ ἐκ τῶν πέραν θαλάττης ἰθὺν μεταπέμπεσθαι συμμαχίαν· ὁ μὲν οὖν Μάριος ἐξέπεμψε πρὸς Νικομήδην τὸν τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ ἀπέκρισιν ἔδωκε τοὺς πλείους τῶν Βιθυνῶν ὑπὸ τῶν δημοσιανῶν διαρπαγέντας δουλεῦν ἐν ταῖς ἐπαρχίαις.

10. *NICOMEDES III. PHILOPATOR.* Livy having described the events in Italy of B. C. 90 proceeds thus<sup>a</sup>: *Nicomedes in Bithyniæ Ariobarzanes in Cappadociæ regna reducti sunt. Cn. Pompeius consul [B. C. 89] Marsos acie vicit &c. Justin<sup>b</sup>: Primo adventu Tigranis Ariobarzanes sublati rebus suis Romam contendit. Atque ita per Tigranem rursus Cappadocia juris esse Mithridatis cæpit. Eodem tempore mortuo Nicomede etiam filius ejus et ipse Nicomedes regno a Mithridate pellitur; qui cum supplex Romam venisset, decernitur in senatu ut uterque in regnum restituantur: in quod tum missi Aquillius et Manlius Martinus legati.* As the restoration of *Nicomedes III.* is fixed by Livy to B. C. 90, we may place the death of *Nicomedes II.* in B. C. 91. Appian<sup>c</sup> describes the expulsion of *Nicomedes III.* and the substitution of his younger brother *Socrates*: (ὁ Μιθριδάτης) Νικομήδῃ τῷ Νικομήδους τοῦ Προυσίου Βιθυνίας ὡς πατρώας ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀποδειχθέντι βασιλεύειν Σωκράτη τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Νικομήδους, ὅτῳ Χρηστὸς ἐπώνυμον ἦν, μετὰ στρατιᾶς ἐπέπεμψε· καὶ τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν ὁ Σωκράτης ἐς αὐτὸν περιέσπασε.—Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Νικομήδην ὁμοῦ καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐπανήγον ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκάτερον, πρέσβεις τί τινες αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο συνέπεμψαν ὧν Μάνιος Ἀκύλιος ἡγεῖτο· καὶ συλλαβεῖν ἐς τὴν κάθεδον ἐπέστειλαν Λουκίῳ τε Κασσίῳ τῆς περὶ τὸ Πέργαμον Ἀσίας ἡγουμένῳ, στρατιὰν ἔχοντι ὀλίγην.—Κάσσιος δὲ καὶ Μάνιος—Νικομήδῃ τε κατήγαγον ἐς Βιθυνίαν καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐς Καππαδοκίαν. *Socrates* assumed the name of *Nicomedes*<sup>d</sup>: τῆς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ συγκλήτου Νικομήδην τὸν ἐκ Νικομήδους καὶ Νύσης βασιλέα Βιθυνίας καθιστώσης, Μιθριδάτης τὸν Χρηστὸν ἐπικληθέντα Νικομήδην ἀντικαθίστη· ἐπικράτει δ' ὅμως ἡ Ῥωμαίων κρίσις καὶ ἄκοντος Μιθριδάτου. The usurper *Socrates* was put to death by *Mithridates* himself<sup>e</sup>: *Non regem Bithyniæ Chreston, in quem senatus arma decreverat, a se in gratiam illorum occisum?*

*Nicomedes* was expelled again by *Mithridates* at the commencement of the Mithridatic war in B. C. 88. Related by Livy in the transactions of that year<sup>f</sup>. He was restored at the

<sup>u</sup> See above p. 417.

<sup>x</sup> He is called at the time of his accession νεανίας by Appian Mithr. c. 6. *adolescens* by Justin XXXIV. 4. If he was ten years of age when he accompanied *Prusias* to Rome in B. C. 167, he would be about twenty-eight at his accession in B. C. 149, and eighty-six at his death in B. C. 91.

<sup>y</sup> See below, *Kings of Pontus* N<sup>o</sup>. 9. and the Tables 131.2.

<sup>z</sup> Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1173.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. Epit. 74. For the transactions described in Liv. Ep. 73. see the Tables B. C. 90. In lib. 74. the Epitomator commences in this manner: *Cn. Pompeius Picentes prælio fudit et obsedit: propter quam victoriam Romæ prætextæ et alia magistratuum insignia sumpta sunt. C. Marius cum Marsis dubio eventu pugnavit.—A. Plotius legatus*

*Umbros L. Porcius prætor Marsos—prælio vicerunt.* These events happened before the consulship of *Pompey*: see Appian. Civ. I. 48. 49. Oros. V. 18. Then follows the narrative of the affairs of Asia.

<sup>b</sup> XXXVIII. 3.

<sup>c</sup> Mith. c. 10.

<sup>d</sup> Memnon apud Phot. Cod. 224. p. 729.

<sup>e</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 5.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. Epit. 76. *Ariobarzanes Cappadociæ Nicomedes Bithyniæ regno a Mithridate Ponti rege pulsi sunt. Epit. 77. Mithridates Ponti rex, Bithynia et Cappadocia occupatis et pulso Aquillio legato, Phrygiam provinciam populi Romani cum ingenti exercitu intravit.* See the Tables B. C. 88. Memnon apud Photium cod. 224. p. 729. ὁστερον δὲ Σόλλα καὶ Μαρίου περὶ τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν πολιτείαν ἀναβιβασάντων τὴν στάσιν [B. C. 88], τέσσαρας μυριάδας τιζῶν καὶ μυρίους ἱππίας Ἀρχιλάῳ τῷ στρατηγῷ παρα-



peace in B. C. 84.<sup>5</sup> It has been shewn in the Tables<sup>h</sup> that *Nicomedes* died in the consulship of *Lucullus* and *Cotta* B. C. 74: and this date is confirmed by another passage of *Appian*<sup>i</sup>, who places his death just before *Mithridates* made an irruption into Bithynia in the consulship of *Cotta*: ἐνέβαλεν ἐς Βιθυνίαν Νικομήδους ἄρτι τεθνεῶτος ἄπαιδος καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ῥωμαίοις ἀπολιπόντος. Κόττας δ' ἡγούμενος αὐτῆς—ἔφυγεν ἐς Χαλκηδὸνα μετ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμειος· καὶ Βιθυνία μὲν ἦν αὖθις ὑπὸ τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ. We may therefore fix the death of *Nicomedes III.* to the beginning of B. C. 74, in the seventeenth year (current) of his reign, computed from the death of his father. The dynasty ended with *Nicomedes III.* grandson of *Prusias* κυνηγός<sup>k</sup>.

δοὺς ὁ Μιθριδάτης κατὰ Βιθυνῶν ἐκέλευσε στρατεύειν· καὶ κρατεῖ τῆς μάχης συμβαλὼν Ἀρχέλαος φεύγει δὲ καὶ Νικομήδης μετ' ὀλίγων. ταῦτα μαθὼν Μιθριδάτης παραγεγονότος αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ ἄρας ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τῇ Ἀμασειᾷ πεδίου διὰ τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἔει, πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδας στρατὸν ἐπαγόμενος. Μάνιος δὲ, τῶν ἀμφὶ Νικομήδην συστρατευμένων αὐτῷ μόνῃ τῇ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου φήμῃ διασκεδασθέντων, μετὰ Ῥωμαίων ὀλίγων ἀντιπατάσσεται Μηνοφάνει τῷ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγῷ, καὶ τραπεί· φεύγει πᾶσαν τὴν δυνάμιν ἀποβαλὼν. ἐμβαλὼν δὲ σὺν ἀδελφῇ Μιθριδάτης εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν τὰς τε πόλεις καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀμαχῇ κατέσχε. The first transactions of the Mithridatic war, the defeat of *Aquilius*, and the occupation of the two kingdoms by *Mithridates*, are related at large by *Appian* *Mithrid.* c. 12—22. and briefly by *Justin* XXXVIII. 3. *Mithridates intellego quantum bellum suscitarer legatos ad Cimbras, alios ad Gallo-Græcos et Sarmatas Bastarnasque auxilium petitum mittit.—Ab Scythia quoque exercitum venire jubet, omnemque orientem adversus Romanos armat. Non magno igitur labore Aquillium et Maltinum Asiano exercitu instructos vincit; quibus simul cum Nicomede pulsus ingenti favore civitatum excipitur.* *Strabo* XII. p. 562. ἐνταῦθα [near the river *Amnias* in *Paphlagonia*] Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐπάτωρ τὰς Νικομήδους τοῦ Βιθυνῶ δυνάμεις ἄρδην ἠφάνισεν, εὖδ' αὐτὸς παρατιχὼν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν· καὶ ὁ μὲν φεύγων μετ' ὀλίγων εἰς τὴν οὐκείαν ἐσώθη κάκειθεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἔπλευσεν· ὁ δ' ἠκολούθησε, καὶ τὴν τε Βιθυνίαν εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφίδου καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέσχε μέχρι Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας. In the scene of the action *Appian* *Mithr.* c. 18. agrees with *Strabo*: ἐν πεδίῳ πλατεί παρὰ τὸν Ἀμνείον ποταμὸν κατιδόντες ἀλλήλους ὁ τε Νικομήδης καὶ οἱ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγοὶ παρίττανεν ἐς μάχην.

<sup>5</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>h</sup> B. C. 74. 2.

<sup>i</sup> *Mithr.* c. 71.

<sup>k</sup> Νικομήδης τῷ Νικομήδους τοῦ Πρυσίου according to *Appian* himself already quoted. The passage

therefore in *Appian* *Mithrid.* c. 7. (Φιλοπάτωρ διέβητο).—καὶ, εἰ τῷ σοιοῦδῃ πάντα προμαθεῖν, ἰσχυρὸς τοῦδε ἑτέρου Νικομήδους Ῥωμαίοις τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐν διαθήκαις ἀπέλυσε, is justly pronounced by *Schweigh.* to be corrupt or mutilated.

*Palmerius* apud *Schweigh.* *Appian.* tom. III. p. 591. has the following account of the kings of Bithynia: *Primus est Bas. Hujus filius Zipates 2. cui Nicomedes I. successit 3. Post eum Prusias I. qui Claudus dictus est 4. Post eum Prusias Ziela filius 5. ejus filius Prusias Venator 6. ejus filius et interfector Nicomedes Epiphanes 7. ejus Nicomedes Philopator 8. Post quem Nicomedes ultimus qui hæredem populum Romanum instituit.* In this account there are three errors. 1. He omits *Ziela*. 2. He supposes *Prusias* χαλδῆς and *Prusias Ziela* to be two different persons. 3. He supposes a fourth *Nicomedes* after *Nicomedes Philopator*. That these are errors is sufficiently manifest from the preceding testimonies.

*Syncellus* mentions the kings of Bithynia p. 276. C. οἱ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεῖς ἡ κατὰ Διορίσιν ἐντεῦθεν [between A. M. 5223—5282] ἤρξαντο, διαρκέσαντες ἔτη σγ'. *Idem* p. 313. D. τῷ εἰς ἔτει τοῦ κόσμου [B. C. 21] ἡ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἡ βασιλείων ἀρχὴ ἐπαύσατο ὑπὸ Λυγίστου χρηματίσασα, ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰς ἡ' κοσμοῦ ἔτους [B. C. 233] ἀρξαμένη. The period corresponds. B. C. 233—21 both inclusive are 213 years. But, as *Syncellus* committed in the times of the kings of *Pergamus* a *metachronism* of ninety-five years, he has here committed a *metachronism* of fifty-four. If we compute 213 years from B. C. 74, the true conclusion of the Bithynian monarchy, we are carried back to B. C. 287: perhaps the period at which *Zipates* made himself independent. The eight kings in *Syncellus*, of whom *Zipates* would be the first, will include *Socrates*, who was appointed king by *Mithridates*, as already described.

## VIII.

## KINGS OF PONTUS.

	y.	B. C.
1. <i>Ariobarzanes I.</i>		
2. <i>Mithridates I.</i>		
3. <i>Ariobarzanes II.</i> .....	26.	363.
4. <i>Mithridates II.</i> κτίστης .....	35.	337.
5. <i>Mithridates III.</i> .....	36.	302.
6. <i>Ariobarzanes III.</i> .....	—	266.
7. <i>Mithridates IV.</i> .....	—	[240]
8. <i>Pharnaces I.</i> .....	—	[190]
9. <i>Mithridates V. Evergetes</i> .....	—	[156]
10. <i>Mithridates VI. Eupator</i> .....	57.	120.
11. <i>Pharnaces II.</i> .....	16.	63.

The descent of this dynasty from one of the seven chiefs who overthrew the Magi in B. C. 521 is attested by Polybius, by Florus, Diodorus, and Appian<sup>a</sup>.

1. 2. **ARIOBARZANES I. MITHRIDATES I.** We may trace the mention of these in Xenophon<sup>b</sup>: νῦν δὲ καὶ ἦν τις, ὥσπερ Μιθριδάτης τὸν πατέρα Ἀριοβαρζάνην προδούς. And in Aristotle<sup>c</sup>: οἱ δὲ ἐπιτίθενται—διὰ κέρδος, ὥσπερ Ἀριοβαρζάνη Μιθριδάτης.

3. **ARIOBARZANES II.** His government of twenty-six years ending in B. C. 337 is marked by Diodorus<sup>d</sup>: περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς [sc. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Φρυγίου B. C. 337] Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ἐτελεύτησε βασιλεύσας ἑτη εἴκοσι καὶ ἑξ· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεχάμενος Μιθριδάτης ἤρξεν ἑτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα. He engaged in rebellion against *Artaxerxes* in B. C. 362<sup>e</sup>: ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Μόλωνος—οἱ τὴν παράλιον οἰκοῦντες τῆς Ἀσίας ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσῶν, καὶ τινες τῶν σατραπῶν καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐπαναστάντες πόλεμον ἐξήνεγκαν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρην.—ὧν ἦσαν ἐπιφανέστατοι Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ὁ τῆς Φρυγίας σατράπης, ὃς καὶ Μιθριδάτου τελευτήσαντος τῆς τούτου βασιλείας κεκυριευκὼς ἦν, κ. τ. λ. *Mithridates* therefore, upon whose death *Ariobarzanes* succeeded in B. C. 363, is the *Mithridates* of Xenophon, with whom he would be contemporary.

*Ariobarzanes II.* is mentioned by Nepos<sup>f</sup> in his account of *Datames*: and by Demosthenes in B. C. 352<sup>g</sup>: ὁμοῖς ἐποιήσασθε ἐν τισι καιροῖς καὶ χρόνοις Ἀριοβαρζάνην πολίτην καὶ δι' ἐκείνον Φιλίσκον.—(Φιλίσκος) διὰ τῆς Ἀριοβαρζάνου δυνάμεως πόλεις κατελάμβανεν Ἑλληνίδας, εἰς αἷς εἰσιὼν πολλὰ καὶ θεινὰ ποιεῖ.—ἥτινα τῶν τελευταίων πρῶτον μνησθῶμεν, Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐκείνον οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς τρεῖς ὄντας πάντων ἡξίωσαν (οἱ ῥήτορες) ὥσων ἡβουλήθησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δύο Ἀβυδηνοὺς, μισαθηναϊοτάτους καὶ πονηροτάτους ἀνθρώπους, προσέθηκαν αὐτῷ, Φιλίσκον καὶ Ἀγαθόν<sup>h</sup>. *Ariobarzanes* therefore and

<sup>a</sup> Florus III. 5. *Harum gentium atque regionum rex antiquissimus Aetas: post Artabazes, a septem Persis oriundus.* For Diodorus and Appian see N°. 4. For Polybius, see N°. 6. Add the writer de vir. illustr. p. 300. *Mithridates rex Ponti oriundus a septem Persis.*

<sup>b</sup> Cyrop. VIII. 8, 4.

<sup>c</sup> De Rep. V. 10.=V. 8, 15. Schneid.

<sup>d</sup> XVI. 90.

<sup>e</sup> Diod. XV. 90.

<sup>f</sup> Vit. Datam. c. 2. *Datames bellum indixit*

*Thyo: in quo quum ab Ariobarzane praefecto Lydiae et Ioniae totiusque Phrygiae desertus esset, nihilo segnius perseveravit.* After this *Datames* revolted from the king of Persia and made alliance with *Ariobarzanes*: Nepos Ibid. c. 5. *Clam cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam.* The revolt of *Datames* is noticed by Diodorus XV. 91. in B. C. 362.

<sup>g</sup> In Aristocrat. p. 666.

<sup>h</sup> Idem Ibid. p. 687.

<sup>i</sup> *Ariobarzanes* and *Philiscus* are named by Xe-

his three sons had been lately made Athenian citizens. In B. C. 351 Demosthenes mentions him again<sup>k</sup>: ἐπέμψατε Τιμόθεον ποτε βοηθήσοντα Ἀριοβαρζάνην—ἰδὼν δ' ἐκείνος τὸν μὲν Ἀριοβαρζάνην φανερώς ἀφιστάμενον τοῦ βασιλείου—τῷ μὲν ἀπέγκω μὴ βοηθεῖν.

4. *MITHRIDATES* the successor of *Ariobarzanes II.* died in B. C. 302. Diodorus<sup>l</sup>, having related the passage of *Demetrius* from Athens to Asia in the beginning of B. C. 301<sup>m</sup>, proceeds to mention the death of *Mithridates*: περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀντιγόνου καὶ δόξας ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Κάσσανδρον ἀντρείβη περὶ Κίον τῆς Μυσίας, ἄρχας αὐτῆς καὶ Ἀρβίνης ἦν τριάκοντα πέντε· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πολλοὺς προσεκλήσατο· τῆς δὲ Καππαδοκίας καὶ Παφλαγονίας ἔρξεν ἦν τριάκοντα ἕξ. His death therefore occurred in the winter of the archon *Nicoctes*, the thirty-fifth archon from *Phrygnichus*, in whose year Diodorus had already placed his accession: and we may fix the beginning of his reign at the close of B. C. 337, and his death at the close of B. C. 302.

This *Mithridates* circumvented *Datames*<sup>n</sup>. He served under *Eumenes* against *Antigonus* in B. C. 315<sup>o</sup>: συνῆν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου μὲν υἱὸς ἀπόγονος δ' ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ Περσῶν. Probably soon after his escape from *Antigonus*<sup>p</sup>: Ἀντίγονος μὲν ἔρχετο Συρίας—Μιθριδάτης δ' αὐτῷ συνῆν, ἀνὴρ γένους βασιλείου Περσικοῦ. καὶ ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐνύπνιον ἔδοξε πεδὶον σπείρειν χρυσίον, καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἐκλερίσαντα τὸν Μιθριδάτην εἰς τὸν Πόντον οἴχεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς συλλαβὰν ἐβούλευεν ἀποκτεῖναι· ὁ δ' ἐξέφυγε σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ἕξ, καὶ φραζάμενός τι χωρίον τῆς Καππαδοκίας—Καππαδοκίας τε αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ὁμόρων περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἐθνῶν κατέσχεν ἐπὶ τε μέγα τὴν ἀρχὴν προαγαγὼν καὶ παρὶ δόκον. This attempt of *Antigonus* is related by Plutarch<sup>q</sup>: τοῦ μέντοι καὶ φιλάνθρωπον φύσει καὶ φιλοταῖρον γεγονέναι τὸν Δημήτριον ἐν ἀρχῇ παράδειγμα τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν εἰπεῖν. Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου παῖς ἑταῖρος ἦν κατ' ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ συνήθης, ἡμετέρας δ' Ἀντίγονον οὐτ' ὧν οὔτε δοκῶν ποιηρός· ἐκ δ' ἐνυπνίου τινὸς ὑποψίαν Ἀντιγόνου παρέσχεν, κ. τ. λ.—συνεῖς δ' ἐκείνος ἀπέδρα νυκτὸς εἰς Καππαδοκίαν. καὶ ταχὺ τὴν Ἀντιγόνου γενομένην ὄψιν ὕπαρ αὐτῷ συνετέλει τὸ χρεῶν· πολλῆς γὰρ καὶ ἀγαθῆς ἐκράτησε χώρας, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ποντικῶν βασιλείων γένος ὀγδόῃ που διαδοχῇ παυσάμενον ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἐκείνος παρέσχε. This occurred ἐν ἀρχῇ. early in the life of *Demetrius*; about B. C. 318 or 317. Palmerius<sup>r</sup> therefore, who is justly reprehended by Wesseling<sup>s</sup> for his alteration of Plutarch, is in error, not only for the reason assigned by Wesseling<sup>s</sup>, but also because he supposes that young *Mithridates* fled by the aid of *Demetrius* after the death of his father: *jure Antigono suspectus, non tam ob somnium quam ob eadem patris*. But *Mithridates* was slain at Cius in the last year of the life of *Antigonus* B. C. 302<sup>t</sup>, and the escape happened early: ἐν ἀρχῇ.

nophon Hel. VII. 1, 27. ἔρχεται Φιλίσκος Ἀβιδητὸς παρὰ Ἀριοβαρζάνου χρήματα ἔχον πολλά. καὶ πρῶτα μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς συνήγαγε περὶ εἰρήνης Θηβαίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κ. τ. λ. This embassy for peace was in B. C. 368: see the Tables 368. 2. *Ariobarzanes* therefore was already in command under the court of Persia five years before the death of *Mithridates*, whom he succeeded.

<sup>k</sup> Pro Rhod. p. 193.

<sup>l</sup> XX. 111.

<sup>m</sup> See the Tables 301. 2.

<sup>n</sup> Nepos vit. Datam. c. 10. 11. *Hic tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii dolo*. This occurred long after B. C. 362, the date of the revolt of *Datames*: although Diodorus XV. 91. (as is not unusual with him) recites under that year the whole history of *Datames* from his revolt to his death.

<sup>o</sup> Diod. XIX. 40.

<sup>p</sup> Appian. Mithr. c. 9.

<sup>q</sup> Demetr. c. 4.

<sup>r</sup> Exercit. p. 212.

<sup>s</sup> Wess. ad Diod. XIX. 40. Μιθριδάτης ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ Περσῶν] Consentit Polybius V. 43. *Appianus Mithrid. p. 303. [c. 9.] Ab istis Lucianus Macrob. c. 13. ubi ex condito instauratore eo regno κτίστης appellatur, nihil dissentit. Quæ omnia ceterum testimoniis satis cum sint munita, non debuerat Palmerius Mithridatem hunc Mithridatis facere filium Ariobarzanis nepotem; nedum Plutarchi verba Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου παῖς mutare ac scribere M. ὁ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Ἀρ. παῖς. Praferunt quidem speciem aliquam quæ de ætate Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii obmorescentur. Plutarchus aequalem perhibet Demetrio et νεώτερον. Atqui Mithridates hoc tempore sexagenario major erat. Male proin νεώτερος. Quia vero Mithridates hoc prælio cum Eumene stetit, fuga ea in Pontum hac pugna prior censerit potest.*

The eighth successor of *Mithridates* is mentioned by Plutarch. The eighth is also expressed by Appian in one passage<sup>1</sup>, but the sixth in another<sup>2</sup>. These difficulties are considered by Mr. Schweighæuser<sup>3</sup>, who observes that *Mithridates I.* from whom *Eupator* was the eighth, might have been sometimes confounded with *Mithridates II.* or *κτίστης*, from whom he was the sixth. This may be accepted as a satisfactory explanation. He proposes, indeed, another solution: that *Eupator* might be the eighth from *Mithridates κτίστης*, *licet in disjectis historiæ luciniis quæ ad nostram ætatem pervenerunt non occurrat mentio singulorum*: or, in other words, that two reigns may have been lost to us, which occurred between *Mithridates II.* who died B. C. 302 and *Mithridates Eupator*, who began to reign B. C. 120. But it will be seen in the following testimonies that this was not possible.

According to Lucian<sup>4</sup>, *Mithridates κτίστης* lived to the age of eighty-four years: *Μιθριδάτης ὁ Πόντου βασιλεὺς ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Κτίστης Ἀντίγονον τὸν μονόφθαλμον φεύγων ἐπὶ Πόντου ἐτελεύτησε, βιώσας ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, ὥσπερ Ἱερώνυμος ἱστορεῖ καὶ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς*. He would therefore be born about B. C. 385, would be older than *Antigonos* himself, and almost fifty years older than *Demetrius*. This account, then, and that of Plutarch, which makes him of the same age with *Demetrius*, are irreconcilable. The testimony of Hieronymus vindicates the account of Lucian from suspicion. We must therefore suppose with Wesseling that Plutarch is in error in describing *Mithridates* as *νανίσκος* in B. C. 318.

5. MITHRIDATES III. succeeded his father in the archonship of *Nicocles* about the close of B. C. 302: consequently the thirty-six years ascribed to him by Diodorus<sup>5</sup> would terminate in B. C. 266. *Mithridates* is acknowledged by Memnon<sup>6</sup> as king in B. C. 281.

6. ARIOBARZANES III. began to reign in B. C. 266, to which year Diodorus determines the death of his predecessor. He is mentioned by Memnon<sup>7</sup>: *ἐπιστρατεύειν ἰγνωκότες Ἀντιόχου (τοῦ Σελεύκου) κατὰ Βιθυνῶν, ὁ τούτων βασιλεὺς Νικομήδης διαπρεσβεύεται πρὸς Ἡράκλειαν συμμαχίαν αἰτῶν.—ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Ἡρακλεῶται τὴν τε Κίρην καὶ τὴν Τίον ἀνισώσαντο καὶ τὴν Θυνίδα γῆν.—τὴν δὲ Ἀμαστρίν—βουληθέντες τῶς ἀναλαβεῖν αὐτὴν οὐ κατώρυσαν, τοῦ κατέχοντος αὐτὴν Εὐμένους Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τῷ Μιθριδάτῳ παιδὶ προῖκα μᾶλλον παραδοῦναι ταύτην—ὑπαχθέντος*. These transactions happened before B. C. 261, when *Antiochus Soter* died, and after B. C. 266, when *Mithridates* was yet

<sup>1</sup> Mithrid. c. 112. ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἀπέθνησκεν [*Mithridates Eupator* B. C. 63] ἑκαυδέκατος ὢν ἐκ Δαμίου τοῦ Ὑστάσκου, Περσῶν βασιλέως, ὃς δὲ ἀπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Μακεδόνα ἀποστάτης τε καὶ κτησαμένου τὴν Ποντικὴν ἀρχήν. An error in *ἑκαυδέκατος* may be suspected. The seven chiefs destroyed the Magi in B. C. 521. *Eupator* died in B. C. 63. = 458 years; which would give for sixteen generations 29½ years to each. An amount not incredible, although the more usual proportion is thirty or thirty-three years. But, as the seven reigns or generations from *Mithridates II.* to *Eupator*, B. C. 337—63=274 years, give an average of thirty-nine years, the preceding nine generations would have no more than 184 years, or only 20½ to each generation. Vaillant, as corrected by Mr. Schweighæuser ad Appian. l. c. proposes *ἐνδέκατος*. *Vaillant in regum Ponti historia pro ἑκαυδέκατος legendum ἐνδέκατος contendit.—saltem ἐνδέκατος non ἐκαυδέκατος legere debebat*. But eleven generations and 458 years would give 41½ years to each; and

the 184 years B. C. 521—338 inclusive would have four generations, and forty-six years to each. This proportion again is too much. Perhaps the number was *τρισκαυδέκατος*, and *ιγ'* was corrupted into *ις'*. Thirteen generations would give about thirty-five years to each; and in the 184 years, 26½ to each.

<sup>2</sup> Idem Mithrid. c. 9. οἱ δ' ἤρχον ἕτερος μεθ' ἑτέρου, ἕως ἐπὶ τὸν ἕκτον ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Μιθριδάτην δὲ Ῥωμαῖς ἐπολέμησε.

<sup>3</sup> Ad Appian. tom. III. p. 651.

<sup>4</sup> Macrob. c. 13.

<sup>5</sup> XX. 111.

<sup>6</sup> Apud Photium p. 716. Having related the death of *Lysimachus* (which occurred July B. C. 281: see the Tables) and the hostile designs of *Seleucus* against *Heraclea*, he subjoins, *ταῦτα δὲ Ἡρακλεῶται πυθόμενοι τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ συμμαχίαν ἤθροίζον, πρὸς τε Μιθριδάτην τὸν Πόντου βασιλέα διαπρεσβεύόμενοι καὶ πρὸς Βυζαντίους καὶ Χαλκηδόνιους*.

<sup>7</sup> Apud Photium p. 720.



living. *Ariobarzanes* therefore, who was contemporary with *Nicomedes I.* and *Eumenes I.* and who began to reign in B. C. 266, was the son of *Mithridates III.* and the grandson of *Mithridates κτίστης*. These steps in the descent are attested by Diodorus and Memnon.

The death of *Ariobarzanes* is mentioned by Memnon<sup>b</sup>. Having related the succession of *Ziela* and a war between the Byzantines and *Antiochus*, he proceeds to notice the death of *Ariobarzanes*: Βυζαντίους Ἀντιόχου πολεμοῦντος,—οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται τὸν πόλεμον παρεσκεύασαν μέχρις ἀπειλῶν προκόψαι. συνέβη δὲ μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Ἀριοβαρζάνην γενέσθαι, παῖδα Μιθριδάτην καταλιπόντα καὶ ἐν διαφορᾷ πρὸς τοὺς Γαλάτας γεγονότα· δι' ἣν αἰτίαν καταφρονήσαντες τοῦ παιδὸς οὗτοι τὴν αὐτοῦ βασιλείαν ἐρίνοντο. *Antiochus* here mentioned is *Antiochus Theus*, who died B. C. 246 after the accession of *Ziela* to the kingdom of Bithynia. *Mithridates*, who succeeded his father *Ariobarzanes*, was a minor, παῖς, at his accession; and yet his daughter *Laodicē* was married to *Antiochus* in B. C. 222<sup>c</sup>: παρὴν Διόγνητος—ἐκ Καππαδοκίας τῆς περὶ τὸν Εὐξείνου, ἄγων Λαοδίκην τὴν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, πάρθενον οὖσαν, γυναῖκα τῷ βασιλεῖ κατωνομασμένην. ὁ δὲ Μιθριδάτης εὐχετο μὲν ἀπόγονος εἶναι τῶν ἐκτὰ Περσῶν ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπανιλομένων τὸν μάγον· διατετηρήκει δὲ τὴν δυναστείαν ἀπὸ προγόνων τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς αὐτοῖς διαδοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρὰ τὸν Εὐξείνου Πόντον<sup>d</sup>. But, if he was a minor at his accession, and had a daughter marriageable in B. C. 222, we may place his accession at least eighteen or twenty years before the marriage of his daughter; which would fix the beginning of his reign at B. C. 240 or 242. And this agrees with the death of his father *not long after*—μετ' οὐ πολὺ—a transaction which occurred before B. C. 246. *Ariobarzanes* therefore, who was the grandson of *Mithridates κτίστης*, reigned about twenty-five years, and left a son *Mithridates* in minority about B. C. 240.

*Ariobarzanes* and his father *Mithridates* are mentioned by Stephanus<sup>e</sup>: Ἀπολλώνιος ἐν ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ Καρικῶν ἱστορίᾳ Μιθριδάτη καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ νεήλυδας τοὺς Γαλάτας συμμαχήσαντας διῶξαι τοὺς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου σταλέντας Αἰγυπτίους ἄχρι θαλάσσης κ. τ. λ. The Gauls were brought into Asia twelve years before the death of *Mithridates III.* and were therefore νεήλυδες when *Mithridates* and *Ariobarzanes* sought their assistance.

7. MITHRIDATES IV. It has been shewn that *Mithridates* who was left a minor by *Ariobarzanes* was no other than the *Mithridates* recorded by Polybius, whose daughter *Laodicē* married *Antiochus*. The descent therefore from *Mithridates κτίστης* to *Mithridates IV.* is ascertained: and consequently the two reigns which M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser supposed might be lost to us<sup>f</sup> could not have occurred in this part of the history. *Mithridates II.* died in B. C. 302, and his son *Mithridates III.* in B. C. 266: for these facts we have the testimony of Diodorus. *Ariobarzanes* son of *Mithridates III.* left a son *Mithridates* in minority about twenty-five years after the last date mentioned by Diodorus. For this we have the testimony of Memnon. Lastly, we know from Polybius that *Mithridates* who was reigning in B. C. 222, only forty-four years after the accession of *Ariobarzanes III.*, had a daughter marriageable. He was no other therefore than the minor, the son of that *Ariobarzanes*. But this *Mithridates* of whom Polybius speaks was the great-grandfather of *Eupator*<sup>h</sup>: *Sibi (Eupatori) pupillo majorem Phrygiam ademcrint,—gentem quam et proavo suo Mithridati Seleucus Callinicus in dotem dedisset*<sup>i</sup>. And his son *Pharnaces* was the grandfather of *Eupator*<sup>k</sup>:

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 724.

<sup>c</sup> See above p. 314. 315.

<sup>d</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 5.

<sup>e</sup> Polyb. V. 43.

<sup>f</sup> v. Ἀγκυρα.

<sup>g</sup> *Mithridates* had married the sister of *Seleucus Callinicus* (see p. 310.), who thus yielded him Phrygia as a dowry.

<sup>h</sup> Thus amended by Gronovius. Corruptly in Stephanus Μιθριδάτην καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην νεήλυδας τοῖς Γαλάταις—

<sup>k</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 6.

<sup>l</sup> See the preceding page.

*Avum suum Pharnacem.* The steps therefore in the succession through *Pharnaces* and *Mithridates Evergetes* the grandfather and father of *Eupator* are clearly attested: so that two omitted reigns could not have occurred after *Mithridates IV.* The suspicion, then, of M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser, that two reigns of which we now know nothing might have intervened between *Mithridates* *χρίστης* and *Mithridates Eupator*, is altogether unfounded.

Another daughter of *Mithridates IV.* also named *Laodicē* was married to *Achæus*, who fell into the hands of *Antiochus* in B. C. 214<sup>1</sup>: 'Αχαιὸς ἦν Ἀνδρομάχου μὲν υἱὸς τοῦ Λαοδίκης ἀδελφοῦ τῆς Σελεύκου γυναικὸς· ἔγημε δὲ Λαοδίκην τὴν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα κύριος δὲ ἐγγεγόνει τῆς ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου πάτης<sup>m</sup>. *Laodicē*, who was with her husband at Sardis at the time of his capture<sup>n</sup>, is mentioned by Polybius<sup>o</sup> in B. C. 218, when her marriage is noticed as a past transaction. *Laodicē* therefore was probably not much younger than the wife of *Antiochus*, and *Mithridates* might have two daughters marriageable in B. C. 222.

This king made war upon Sinopë in B. C. 220 P: περὶ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἐξήνεγκε Σινωπεῦσι πόλεμον.—καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σινώπης ἐν τούτοις ἦν. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Φίλιππος ἀναζεύξας ἐκ Μακεδονίας—ᾤρμησεν ἐπὶ Θερραλίας καὶ τῆς Ἡπείρου, σπεύδων ταύτῃ ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰσβολὴν τὴν εἰς Αἰτωλίαν. This expedition into Ætolia was a part of the transactions which were in preparation in the spring of B. C. 219, and which Polybius had before described<sup>q</sup>. We may therefore refer this war of *Mithridates* to B. C. 220. He joined the other kings, *Seleucus Callinicus*, *Prusias I.*, *Attalus*, and *Antigonus Doson*, in presents to the Rhodians<sup>r</sup> to repair their losses in an earthquake. This must have occurred after the accession of *Antigonus Doson*, and before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*: consequently between B. C. 229 and B. C. 226.

This *Mithridates*, who was a minor at his accession, appears to have reigned about fifty years<sup>s</sup>.

8. PHARNACES I. conquered Sinopë<sup>t</sup>: Σινώπη—ἐκ πολιορκίας ἐάλω καὶ ἐδούλευσε Φαρνάκη πρῶτον ἔπειτα τοῖς διαδεξαμένοις ἐκείνον μέχρι τοῦ Εὐπάτορος καὶ τῶν καταλυσάντων Ῥωμαίων ἐκείνον. ὁ δ' Εὐπάτωρ καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐτράφη. This had occurred before B. C. 182, when the destruction of Sinopë was mentioned at Rome. Livy<sup>v</sup>: *Cass. Cn. Rabio L. Emilio—Legationes transmarinæ in senatum introductæ sunt. Prima Eumenis et Pharnacis regum, et Rhodiorum querentium de Sinopensium clade.* Polybius<sup>w</sup>: κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος [Ol. 149. 2.] ἡ σύγκλητος παραγενομένων πρέσβειων παρὰ Εὐμένους καὶ Φαρνάκους καὶ παρὰ τοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνους—ἐχρημάτισε τούτοις· ἦγον δὲ καὶ Ῥόδιοι πρεσβεύοντες ὑπὲρ τῆς Σινωπέων ἀτυχίας. This embassy is fixed to the spring of B. C. 182; within Ol. 149. 2. according to the date of Polybius, and in the beginning of the year of *Bæbius* and *Æmilius* according to the date of Livy. The conquest therefore of Sinopë is carried back to B. C. 183, and *Pharnaces* was already king before that date. If we suppose his accession to have been about B. C. 190, we shall assign to his predecessor a reign of about fifty years. The war of *Pharnaces* against *Eumenes II.* in B. C. 182—179 has been already described<sup>x</sup>. A fragment of Diodorus<sup>y</sup> refers to this war: Λεώκριτος ὁ τοῦ Φαρνάκου στρατηγὸς συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ποιούμενος ἠνάγκασε τοὺς ἐν τῷ Τίφ μισθοφόρους τὴν πόλιν παραδούναι.—τῶν δὲ μισθοφόρων τότε μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὰς συνθήκας προπεμπομένων ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἑπάνω χρόνοις ἐδικηκῶσαν τὸν Φαρνάκην, ὁ Λεώκριτος ἐντολὰς ἔχων παρὰ τοῦ Φαρνάκου πάντα ἀνελεῖν παρι-

<sup>1</sup> For *Achæus* see p. 315.

<sup>m</sup> Polyb. VIII. 22. <sup>n</sup> Idem VIII. 21. 23.

<sup>o</sup> V. 74. Λόγβασις,—δοθείσης ἐν παρακαταθήκῃ Λαοδίκης αὐτῇ, τῆς Ἀχαιοῦ γενομένης γυναικὸς, ἐτετρέφει ταύτην ὡς θυγατέρα καὶ διαφερόντως ἐπιφιλοστοργήκει τὴν πάρθενον.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. IV. 56.

<sup>q</sup> IV. 37. See the Tables B. C. 219. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Polyb. V. 89. 90.

<sup>s</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 8.

<sup>t</sup> Strabo XII. p. 545.

<sup>u</sup> XL. 2.

<sup>w</sup> XXIV. 10.

<sup>x</sup> See p. 404.

<sup>y</sup> Tom. IX. p. 405.

σπόνδῃσι τοὺς μισθοφόρους.—ὁ Σέλευκος ἀξιόλογον δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν προῆγεν ὡς ὑπερβησόμενος τὸν Ταῦρον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν τοῦ Φαρνάκου· ἔννοιαν δὲ λαβὼν τῶν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους τῷ πατρὶ γενομένων συνθηκῶν, καὶ ὅς οὐκ ἐξῆν.... Οἱ τὰ δεινὰ τολμήσαντες καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἀνιόντες οὐκ ἐξέφυγον τὴν—τιμωρίαν. The mention of *Seleucus Philopator* and of the death of *Demetrius* son of *Philip*, which happened in B. C. 181<sup>2</sup>, and which the siege of *Tius* preceded, fixes that incident to the war with *Eumenes*: in which also it appears that *Leocritus* was employed<sup>3</sup>. But, if *Pharnaces* in B. C. 182 had been king ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω χρόνοις, we are confirmed in the conjecture that he began to reign about B. C. 190, eight years before.

*Pharnaces* is mentioned again in the fragments of *Polybius* in B. C. 170<sup>b</sup>.

9. MITHRIDATES V. EVERGETES the son of *Pharnaces*<sup>c</sup> was in the throne before B. C. 155, when he assisted *Prusias* against *Attalus*<sup>d</sup>. In the consulship of *Crassus* and *Flaccus* B. C. 131 he was the ally of the Romans<sup>e</sup>: *P. Licinius Crassus, consul et pontifex maximus, adversus Aristonicum Attali fratrem—cum instructissimo missus exercitu<sup>f</sup>, praterea a magnis regibus, hoc est Nicomede Bithynia, Mithridate Ponti et Armenia, Ariarathe Cappadocia, Pyllemene Paphlagonia, eorumque maximis copiis adjutus<sup>g</sup>*. For this service *Mithridates* received *Phrygia* as a recompence<sup>h</sup>.

The alliance of *Mithridates* with the Romans is noticed by *Appian*<sup>i</sup>: ὁ γέ τοι Ῥωμαίοις πρῶτος ἐν φιλίᾳ γενόμενος καὶ ναῦς τινὰς ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους καὶ συμμαχίαν ἐλίγην παρασχὼν βασιλεὺς Πόντου Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἐπέκλυσεν ὡς ἀλλοτρίαν τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐπέδραμε. καὶ διαδέχεται Μιθριδάτης υἱὸς, ὃ Διόνυσος καὶ Εὐπάτωρ ἐπώνυμα ἦν. *Mithridates* therefore, the father of *Eupator*, was the ally of the Romans in the third Punic war B. C. 149—146. He was slain at *Sinopë*<sup>k</sup>: ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς δολοφονηθέντα τὸν Εὐεργέτην ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἐν Σινάπῃ, τὴν διαδοχὴν δὲ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ τὰ παῖδιά ἤκουσαν<sup>l</sup>. His death is determined by the succession of his son to B. C. 120<sup>m</sup>, thirty-five years after the first mention of him in the fragment of *Polybius*. The two reigns of *Pharnaces* and *Mithridates* B. C. 190—120 might be equal to seventy years.

#### 10. MITHRIDATES VI. EUPATOR.

He began the war with the Romans in B. C. 88<sup>n</sup>, in the 178rd Olympiad<sup>o</sup>. He agreed to a peace in B. C. 84<sup>p</sup>. In the consulship of *Lucullus* and *Cotta* B. C. 74 the war was renewed<sup>q</sup>; and *Mithridates* is driven into *Armenia* at the close of B. C. 72<sup>r</sup>. *Cicero*<sup>s</sup> remarks

<sup>2</sup> Conf. Liv. XL. 24. 25.

<sup>a</sup> Polyb. XXV. 4. Φαρνάκης—Λεόκριτον ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα [early in B. C. 181] μετὰ μυρίων στρατιωτῶν ἐξαπέστειλε πορθήσωντα τὴν Γαλατίαν.

<sup>b</sup> Polyb. XXVII. 15. Φαρνάκης πάντων τῶν προτῶν βασιλέων ἐγένετο παρανομώτατος. Ἀτταλὸς χειμᾶζον ἐν Ἐλατείᾳ κ. τ. λ. This winter at *Elatea* was the winter of B. C. 178 (see above p. 405.), which refers the notice of *Pharnaces* to about the same period.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 425.

<sup>d</sup> See above p. 408.

<sup>e</sup> Oros. V. 10.

<sup>f</sup> See the Tables 131. 2.

<sup>g</sup> *Strabo* quoted in the Tables notices *Nicomedes* and the kings of *Cappadocia*. *Eutropius* IV. 20. agrees in the names, except that he mistakes *Mithridates* the father for *Mithridates* the son: *Bithynia rex Nicomedes Romanos juvit, et Mithridates Ponticus (cum quo bellum postea gravissimum fuit), et Ariarathes Cappadox, et Pylamenes Paphlagon*. Perhaps, however, the words *cum quo—fuit* are an interpolation.

<sup>h</sup> See below, *Kings of Cappadocia* No. 8.

<sup>i</sup> *Mithrid.* c. 10.

<sup>k</sup> *Strabo* X. p. 477.

<sup>l</sup> *Justin* XXXVII. 1. also mentions the death of *Evergetes*: *Mithridates quoque repentina morte interceptus filium qui et ipse Mithridates dictus est reliquit.*

<sup>m</sup> See No. 10.

<sup>n</sup> Liv. Epit. 76—78. See the Tables B. C. 88, and *Kings of Bithynia* p. 419.

<sup>o</sup> *Appian.* *Mithrid.* c. 17. πρῶτον ἦσαν εἰς ἀλλήλους Ῥωμαῖοι τε καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἀμφὶ τὰς ἑκατὲν καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα τρεῖς ἡμετέρας [sic bene Schweigh.]. The consulship of *Sulla* was in Ol. 174:†.

<sup>p</sup> See the Tables B. C. 84. 2.

<sup>q</sup> *Appian.* *Mithrid.* c. 72—76. See the Tables B. C. 74.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 72. 70. *Mithridates* was defeated by *Lucullus* in B. C. 72, and *Amisus* surrendered in B. C. 71. But *Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum* 682 places this campaign in B. C. 71. His *cos.* (quantum ex epitoma lib. 97. duci possum

that the year B. C. 66 was the twenty-third from the beginning of the war: *Ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat. Mithridates* died in B. C. 63, the year of *Catiline's* conspiracy<sup>1</sup>. His death was related by Livy in the 102nd book. According to Appian<sup>v</sup> he died at the age of sixty-eight or sixty-nine, after a reign of fifty-seven years. Strabo<sup>w</sup>, who makes him eleven years old at his accession, agrees with this account of his age. Memnon<sup>x</sup> reckons him thirteen at his accession. Justin<sup>y</sup> implies that he passed seven years in minority, and assumed the government in the eighth year of his reign. The account of Appian places the beginning of his reign at B. C. 120. According to Pliny<sup>z</sup> he reigned fifty-six years: *Annis LVI quibus regnavit*: which nearly agrees with Appian. According to Eutropius<sup>a</sup>, sixty years.

*Mithridates* is called the Cappadocian by Posidonius<sup>b</sup>, and king of the Cappadocians in an epigram at Delos<sup>c</sup>. This is explained by Strabo<sup>d</sup>: τὴν Καππαδοκίαν εἰς δύο σατραπείας μερισθῆσαν ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν παραλαβόντες Μακεδόνες περιεῖδον—εἰς βασιλείας ἀντὶ σατραπειῶν περιστάσαν. ὧν τὴν

*ad suspicandum*) *Lucullus feliciter pugnavit*. And Freinshemius Supplem. ad lib. 97. cap. 18. also places the campaign in B. C. 71, and the capture of Amisus in B. C. 70. (c. 47.) But it will be seen in the Tables, from Sallust, that Amisus was besieged in the second winter of *Lucullus* in Asia; and the campaign in Pontus followed that winter. Moreover twenty months between the flight of *Mithridates* and his interview with *Tigranes*, in the Tables B. C. 70, will not admit the flight to have been so low as the end of B. C. 71. Sallust therefore and Memnon confirm each other. Nor does the order of the narrative in the Epitomator render the date of Sigonius necessary: Ep. lib. 97. *M. Crassus prætor—cum Spartaco debellavit &c.—L. Lucullus in Ponto adversus Mithridatem feliciter pugnavit.—M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules facti &c.—Mithridates ad Tigranem Armenia regem confugit*. The Epitomator does not represent the order of time, but the order of Livy's narrative; who, having finished the affairs of Italy, proceeded to the affairs of Asia, which he took up from a higher point, that he might not interrupt the continuity of the narrative.

<sup>1</sup> Cic. pro Manil. c. 3. This computation is exact: and to his death in B. C. 63 was a space of twenty-six years from the beginning of the war in B. C. 88. The number was exaggerated by the Roman writers. It was called thirty years by Plin. H. N. VII. 26. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus Imp. bello XXX annorum confecto*. Forty by Florus III. 5. *Ille per quadraginta annos restitit; donec tribus ingentibus bellis subactus felicitate Sullæ virtute Luculli magnitudine Pompeii consumeretur*. Forty-six by Justin XXXVII. 1. *Bella cum Romanis per quadraginta sex annos varia victoria gesserit*. Forty by Eutropius VI. 12. *Bellum habuit annis quadraginta*. And by Appian Mithrid. c. 112. Ῥωμαῖς τεσσαρακοντέτῃ πόλεμον ἡγερατῶς

ἐπολέμησεν. Idem Syr. c. 48. ἐκπεσόντων καὶ τῶνδε [*Ariarathes* and *Holophernes*] καὶ Ἀριβαρζάνου μετ' αὐτοῖς οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ὑπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ βασιλέως, ὁ Μιθριδάτειος πόλεμος ἐπὶ τῇδε καὶ ἐφ' ἑτέρῃς ἤρξατο συνίστασθαι,—παρτείνας ἐς ἑτη μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα.

<sup>1</sup> See the Tables B. C. 63. 2.

<sup>v</sup> Mithrid. c. 112. ἐβίω δ' ὀκτὼ ἢ ἐννέα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐξήκοντα ἔτεσι καὶ τούτων ἑπτὰ καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσιν ἐβασίλευσεν. ἐς γὰρ ἔρφραν ὄντα περιῆλθεν ἡ ἀρχή.

<sup>w</sup> X. p. 477. δυὸν ὄντων υἱὸν τοῦ Εὐεργέτου, διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Μιθριδάτης ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Εὐπάτωρ, ἑνδεκά ἑτη γεγονώς.

<sup>x</sup> Apud Photium p. 728. φονικώτατος ἐκ παιδὸς ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἦν· τὴν γὰρ ἀρχὴν τρισκαίδεκάτης παραλαβὼν μετ' οὐ πολὺ τὴν μητέρα, κοινὸν αὐτῇ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς βασιλείας καταλειφθεῖσαν, δισημητρίῳ κατασχὼν βίᾳ καὶ χρίνῃ ἐξανάλωσεν, καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀπέκτεινε. κατεστρέψατο δὲ πόλεμον καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Φᾶσιν βασιλεῖς.

<sup>y</sup> XXXVII. 2. 3. *Puer tutorum insidias passus est, &c.—Venandi studium finxit, quo per septem annos neque urbis neque ruris tecto usus est.—Ad regni deinde administrationem cum accessisset, statim de augendo regno cogitavit*. His first conquests were in Scythia: Ibid. *Scythas—perdomuit: auctus viribus, Pontum quoque ac deinceps Cappadociam occupavit*.

<sup>z</sup> H. N. XXV. 2.

<sup>a</sup> VI. 12. *Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus*. Orosius VI. 5. also makes him seventy-two: *Annos natus septuaginta duos*.

<sup>b</sup> Apud Athen. V. p. 212. a. Ἀθηναίων—μέγιστα παρὰ τῷ Καππαδόκῃ δυνάμενος.

<sup>c</sup> Apud Athen. V. p. 215. b.

τὴν ἱερὰν ὅτε νῆσον Ἀθηναῖσι κερᾶνζεν κοινὸν Ἀρῇ βασιλεῖ Καππαδόκῳ θέμενοι.

<sup>d</sup> XII. p. 534.



μὲν ἰδίως Καππαδοκίαν ὠνόμασαν καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ καὶ νῇ Δία μεγάλην Καππαδοκίαν, τὴν δὲ, Πόντον οἱ δὲ τὴν πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ Καππαδοκίαν.

11. PHARNACES II. ΔΙΟ΃: (ὁ Πομπήϊος) τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Βοσπόρου μισθὸν τῷ Φαρνάκῃ τῆς μισαιφονίας ἐχαρίσατο, καὶ ἔς γε τοὺς φίλους τοὺς τε συμμάχους αὐτὸν ἀνέγραψεν.—Εὐτοῦτος μὲν γὰρ παῖς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου ἦν καὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου τοῦ Κιμμερίου ἤρχεν· ἐπιθυμήσας δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν πατρῴαν βασιλείαν ἀνακτήσασθαι ἐπανάστη κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν τε τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου στάσιν. He was defeated by Caesar in B. C. 478, and slain after his escape to Bosphorus<sup>n</sup>. According to Appian<sup>i</sup> he reigned fifteen years: ἀπέθανε πεντηκοντούτης ὥν καὶ βασιλεὺς Βοσπόρου πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτισιν. Perhaps he computed from the grant of Pompey: for Mithridates died in B. C. 63 while Pompey was in Syria<sup>k</sup>, and the victory of Caesar was in the end of May B. C. 47, in the 16th year from the death of Mithridates: so that the reign of Pharnaces, computed from the death of his father, was at the least fifteen years and a half.

Pharnaces left a son named Darius, appointed king of Pontus by Antony in B. C. 39<sup>l</sup>. But Antony before B. C. 36 removed Darius and appointed Polemo in his stead<sup>m</sup>. Asander, by whom Pharnaces was slain, reigned or governed about thirty years in Bosphorus. He died, according to Dio—Ἀσανδρος μὲν ἐτεβήκει—a little before the visit of Agrippa in B. C. 16.<sup>n</sup>

As the reigns of this race of kings were also generations, it was not necessary to add a genealogical Table to the list of reigns. Pharnaces II. who was defeated and slain in B. C. 47 was the eighth in descent (both extremes being included) from Mithridates κτίστης, and the tenth from Mithridates I.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>e</sup> XXXVII. 14. Add Appian. Mithr. c. 113. βασιλείῳ ἴδωκεν αὐτῷ Βοσπόρου χωρὶς Φαναργίον, οὗς ἐλευθέρους καὶ αὐτονομίῃς ἀφῆκεν.

<sup>f</sup> XLII. 45.

<sup>g</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>h</sup> Dio XLII. 47. ἐκείνῳ ἐκφυγόντα ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Βόσπρον μετὰ τούτῳ ἐκβιαζόμενον ὁ Ἀσανδρος εἰρξέ τε καὶ ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Mithrid. c. 120. ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ αὐτῷ Καίσαρι—καὶ ἡττηθεὶς ἔφυγε σὺν χιλίῃς ἱππεῦσιν εἰς Σινάπην.—καὶ οὗτος δ' ἐπιβὰς εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἔφυγε, καὶ Σκιθῶν τινας καὶ Σαιρματῶν συναγαγὼν Θευδοσίαν καὶ Παντικάπαιον κατέλαβεν· ἐπιθεμένου δ' αὖθις αὐτῷ κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος Ἀσάνδρου, οἱ μὲν ἱππεῖς—ἐνικῶντο αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Φαρνάκης μόνος ἡγωνίζετο καλῶς, μέχρι κατατρωθεὶς ἀπέθανε.

<sup>i</sup> Mithrid. c. 120.

<sup>k</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>l</sup> Appian. Civ. V. 75. ἰσθὴ βασιλείας [after the peace with Sex. Pompeius]—Πόντῳ μὲν Δαρείῳ τὸν Φαρνάκου τοῦ Μιθριδάτου.

<sup>m</sup> Polemo, the son of Zeno of Apamea, in B. C. 39 received a part of Cilicia from Antony: Πολέμονα μέρος Κιλικίας Appian. Civ. V. 75. But in B. C. 36, when he served with Antony against the Parthians, he is called king of Pontus: Dio XLIX. 25. προσπισόντες πάντας πλὴν τοῦ Πολέμονος τοῦ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ βασιλεύοντος καὶ τότε συνστρατεύοντος αὐτῷ ἐφένευσαν· τῷτον γὰρ ἐν μόνῳ καὶ ἐξέγρησαν καὶ ἀπέλυσαν χρήματα λαβόντες. Plutarch. Anton. c. 38. εἶλον δὲ παμπόλλους ἐν οἷς καὶ Πολέμον ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς. Fabricius ad Dion. l. c. observes, Polemonem regem inter occisos fuisse Plutarchus et Appianus diserte tradunt, sed falluntur. He misinterprets Plutarch, who

agrees with Dio that Polemo was taken prisoner. The account of Appian is quoted from Parthia. p. 78. a spurious piece, which exhibits here a corrupted transcript of the passage of Plutarch. Among the forces of Antony in B. C. 30, ἐκ Πόντου Πολέμων στρατὸν ἔπεμπε Plutarch. Anton. c. 61. He is mentioned by Dio LIV. 25. in B. C. 26. ἐν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ [Aug. VIII. et Tauro cass.] ὁ Πολέμων ὁ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ βασιλεύων ἔς τε τοὺς φίλους καὶ εἰς τοὺς συμμάχους τοῦ δήμου ἐπεγράφη. Strabo XII. p. 578. mentions his favour with Antony and Augustus: Ζήνων ὁ βήτωρ—καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Πολέμων, ὃς καὶ βασιλείας ἡξιάσθη διὰ τὰς ἀνδραγαθίας ἐπ' Ἀντωνίου μὲν πρότερον ἐπὶ Καίσαρος δὲ τῷ Σεβαστῷ μετὰ ταῦτα. In B. C. 16 Agrippa, who was then in Asia (see the Tables), granted Polemo the kingdom of Bosphorus, and gave him in marriage Dynamis the daughter of Pharnaces: Dio LIV. 24. After her death, it should seem, he married Pythodoris, who survived him: Strabo XII. p. 556. Πυθοδωρίς—ἵσται δὲ θυγάτηρ Πυθοδῶρου τοῦ Τραλλιανοῦ, γυνὴ δ' ἐγένετο Πολέμονος καὶ συνεβασίλευσεν ἐκείνῳ χρόνῳ τινά, εἴτα διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, τελευτήσας ἐν ταῖς Ἀσσυριοῦ καλουμέναις τῶν περὶ τὴν Σινδικὴν βαρβάρων.

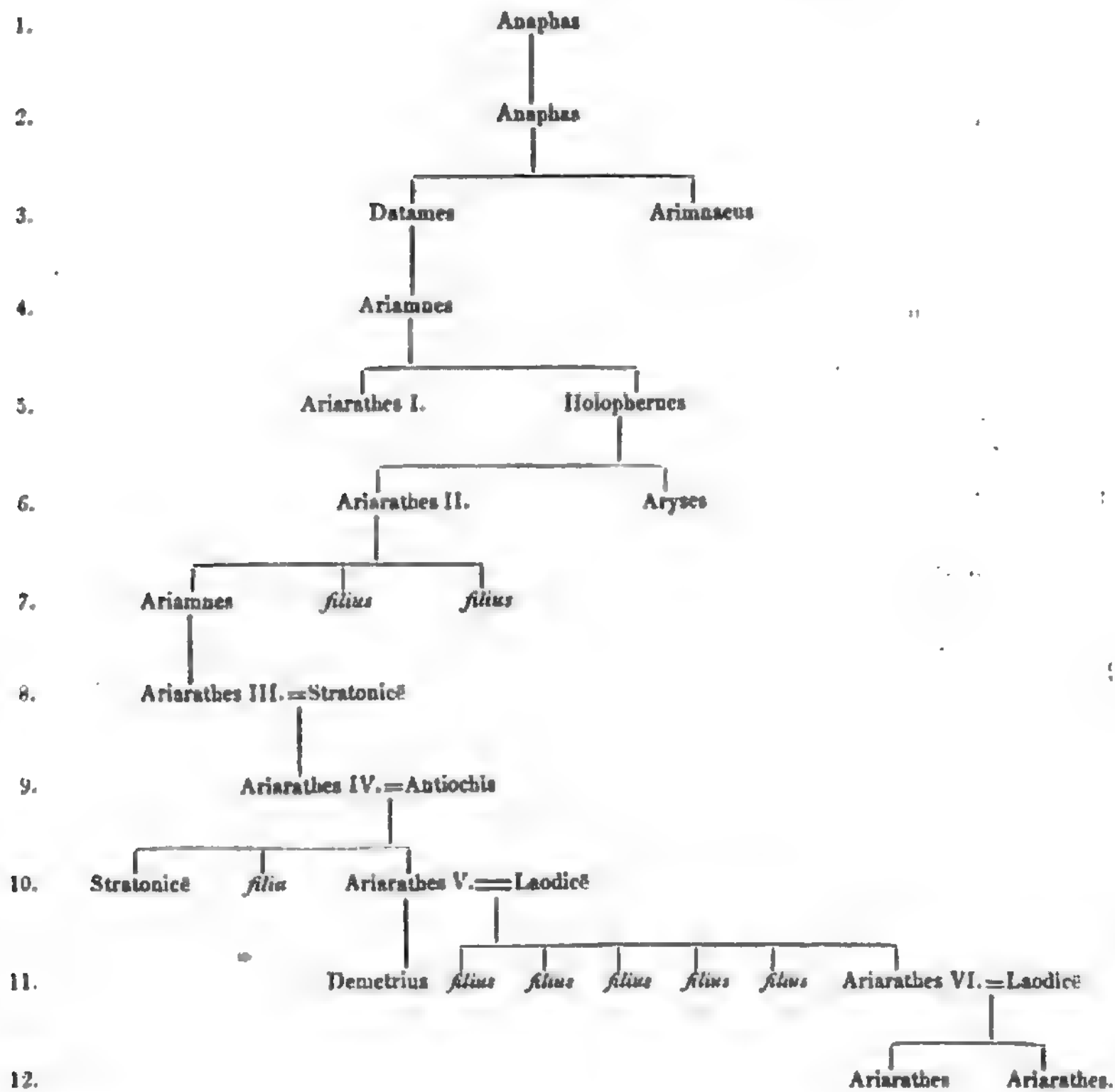
<sup>n</sup> Dio LIV. 24. Conf. Lucian. Macrob. c. 17. Ἀσανδρος ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ θεοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντὶ ἐθνάρχου βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς Βοσπόρου—ἐτελεύτησε βιωὺς ἔτη τρία καὶ ἐνενήκοντα.

<sup>o</sup> Syncellus p. 275. C. has the following notice: Ἀρατοὺς ποιητὴς ἐγνωρίζετο [cir. B. C. 272].

Οἱ βασιλεῖς Ποντίας δέκα κατὰ ταύτως ἤρξαν τοὺς

## IX.

## KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.



χρόνους διαρκέσαντες ἔτη σιγ'. περί δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ  
 Διονύσιος ἱστοροῦσιν. Idem p. 313. D. τῶ ἐκ' ἔτει  
 [B.C. 21] ἡ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἡ βασιλείαν ἀρχὴ ἐπαύσατο.—  
 ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ποντικῶν ἡ βασιλείαν. Ten kings  
 of Pontus, if we suppose them to commence with  
*Mithridates* κτίστης, and to include *Darius* and  
*Polemo*, will express the true number. The pe-  
 riod of years is erroneous or corrupt. Computed

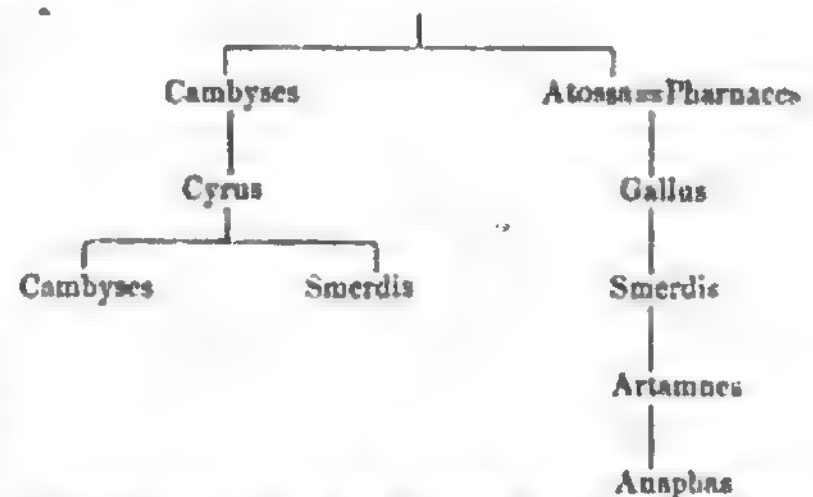
upwards from B.C. 21, the 218 years would com-  
 mence in the reign of *Mithridates IV*. Com-  
 puted downwards from the rise of *Mithridates*  
 κτίστης cir. B.C. 315, they would terminate thirty-  
 five years before the death of *Eupator*. Nor has  
 Syncellus placed the termination at the right date;  
 for in B.C. 21 *Polemo* was still reigning.

	y.	B.C.
1. <i>Datames</i> .		
2. <i>Ariamnes</i> .		
3. <i>Ariarathes I.</i> ob. B. C. 322.		
4. <i>Ariarathes II.</i> .....	315.	
5. <i>Ariamnes II.</i> .....		
6. <i>Ariarathes III.</i> .....		
7. <i>Ariarathes IV.</i> .....	58.	220.
8. <i>Ariarathes V. Philopator</i> ...32.	162.	
9. <i>Ariarathes VI.</i> .....(34.)	130.	
10. <i>Ariobarzanes I.</i> .....	30.	98.
11. <i>Ariobarzanes II.</i> .....	21.	63.
12. <i>Ariarathes VII.</i> .....	6.	42.
13. <i>Archelaüs</i> .....	50.	36.

1. 2. DATAMES. ARIAMNES. According to Diodorus <sup>a</sup> *Datames* was the grandson of *Anaphas*, one of the seven who slew the Magi in B. C. 521, and descended from the grandfather of the great *Cyrus*. Appian <sup>b</sup> knows nothing of the kings of Cappadocia before the time of *Alexander*.

We have seen that northern Cappadocia, or Pontus, gradually became a powerful kingdom under a race of princes who reigned there in hereditary succession, and who traced their origin, like the kings of southern Cappadocia, to one of the seven Persian chiefs. Northern Cappadocia, or Pontus, appears first to have assumed the character of an independent kingdom in the time of *Mithridates* τρίτης: southern Cappadocia in the time of *Ariarathes*, the successor of that *Ariarathes* who was slain by *Perdiccas*. But neither these nor the kingdom of Bithynia could have possessed any real power while the peninsula of Asia Minor felt the control of *Lysimachus* and *Seleucus*. After the death of these in the 124th Olympiad these provinces might acquire the stability and importance of independent monarchies. Although therefore the governors or satraps of Cappadocia held their government in hereditary succe-

<sup>a</sup> Apud Photium Cod. 244. p. 1157. = tom. X. p. 20. λέγουσιν ἑαυτοὶς οἱ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεῖς εἰς Κύρου ἀναφέρειν τὸ γένος τὸν ἐν Πέρσῃς διαβησάμενον δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ Περσῶν τῶν τὸν Μάγῳ ἐπαυλομένων ἐνδὲς ὑπάρχειν ἀπόγονοι καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀπὸ Κύρου συγγένειαν οὕτω καταριθμοῦνται. Καμβύσου τοῦ Κέρου πατρὸς ἀδελφὴν ὑπάρχει γνησίαν Ἀτοσσαν ταύτης δὲ καὶ Φαρνάκου τοῦ Καππαδοκίας βασιλέως γενέσθαι παῖδα Γάλλιν, καὶ ταύτου γενέσθαι Σμερδίν, οὗ Ἀρτάμην τοῦ δὲ Ἀναφᾶν, ἐν—γενέσθαι ἕνα τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ Περσῶν.—ὃν φασὶ δι' ἀνδρείαν συγχωρηθῆναι τὴν Καππαδοκίαν δυναστείαν ὥστε μὴ τελεῖν φόρους Πέρσῃς. οὗ τελευτήσαντος ὁμόνυμος υἱὸς ἄρχει μετὰ δὲ τὴν ταύτου τελευτὴν ἀπολειφθέντων δυεῖν υἱῶν, Δατάμην καὶ Ἀριμναίου, διαδέξασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν Δατάμην, ἄνδρα κατὰ πόλεμον καὶ κατ' ἄλλα μέρη τῆς βασιλείας ἐπαυλούμενον, ὃς Πέρσῃς διὰ μάχης ἐλθὼν—ἐν αὐτῇ τελευτᾷ. διαδέξατο δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ υἱὸς Ἀριάμνης. In this account of the descent from *Atossa* there are too many steps in the pedigree: for according to Diodorus the genealogy would stand thus:



*Cambyses* died in the eighth year after his father, and was therefore contemporary with *Anaphas* who destroyed the usurper. But *Cambyses* is the fourth from the common ancestor, and *Anaphas* is the sixth.

<sup>b</sup> Mithrid. c. 8. Καππαδοκίας δὲ πρὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων εἰσὶν ἤρχον οὐκ ἔχω σαφῶς εἰπεῖν εἴτε Πίαν ἀρχὴν εἴτε Δαρείου κατήκειν. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ μὴ δοκεῖ τοὺς ἀρχοντας

sion, and are dignified by Diodorus with the title of kings, yet they could have possessed only a precarious and permitted authority till the death of *Seleucus*, the last of the successors of *Alexander*, in January B. C. 281 removed the power by which the whole of Western Asia was commanded<sup>c</sup>.

3. *ARIARATHES I.* Diodorus<sup>d</sup>: ('Αριάμνου) γίνονται παῖδες 'Αριαράθης καὶ 'Ολοφέρνης· εὗτος δὲ ἔτη πεντήκοντα δυναστεύσας καὶ μηδὲν ἔργον ἄξιον μνήμης πράξας τελευτᾷ· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διεδίξατο ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν υἱῶν 'Αριαράθης, ὃς φιλοστοργεῖται διαφερόντως λέγεται τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ προάγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς ἐπιφανιστάτας τάξεις· ὃν καὶ Πέρσαις κατ' Αἰγυπτίων ἀποσταλέντα συμμαχεῖσθαι καὶ μετὰ μεγάλων τιμῶν ἐκανελεῖν, ὃς 'Ωχος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ὑπὲρ ἀνδρείας ἰδίδου [B. C. 350].<sup>e</sup> καὶ τὸν βίον ἐν τῇ πατρίδι λιπεῖν, υἱοὺς ἐγκαταλιπόντα 'Αριαράθην καὶ 'Αρύστην· ὁ δὲ ἀδελφὸς καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας ἔχων τὴν ἀρχὴν (οὐ γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ γονὴ γνησία) τὸν πρεσβύτερον τῶν παίδων τάδελοφου 'Αριαράθην υἱοποιεῖται. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους 'Αλέξανδρος ὁ Μακεδὼν καταπολεμῇ μὲν Πέρσας, εἶτα καὶ τελευτᾷ· καὶ Περδίκκας ὁ τῶν ὄλων τότε ἡγούμενος Εὐμένην πέμπει Καππαδοκίας στρατηγόν. καὶ καταπολεμηθέντος 'Αριαράθου πεσόντος τε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ αὐτῇ τε ἡ Καππαδοκία καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς ἔπεισεν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνας.

*Ariarathes I.*, whose brother *Holophernes* attended *Ochus* to Egypt in B. C. 350, died at the age of 82 in B. C. 322<sup>f</sup>: 'Αριαράθης ὁ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς δύο μὲν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔζησεν ἔτη, ὡς 'Ιεράνυμος ἱστορεῖ. ἰδυνήη δὲ ἴσως καὶ ἐπὶ πλέον διαγενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ πρὸς Περδίκκην μάχῃ ζωογενθὲς ἀντισκολοπίσθη. which carries back his birth to B. C. 404. The fifty years therefore ascribed to his father *Ariamnes* probably commenced before that date. The death of *Ariarathes* is mentioned by *Arrian* g: πολεμῇ δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας 'Αριαράθῃ τῷ Καππαδοκίας, ὅτι Εὐμένει ἀρχεῖν ἐπιτετραμμένῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐκ ἐξίστατο· καὶ δυσὶ νικήσας μάχαις καὶ συλλαβὼν ἐκρέμασεν. And by *Diodorus* himself<sup>h</sup>: Περδίκκας—ἱστράτευσεν ἐπὶ 'Αριαράθῃ τὸν Καππαδοκίας δυνάστην—ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας συνάψας αὐτῷ μάχην—ἀνέϊλε μὲν εἰς τετρακισχιλίους ἐξώγρησε δὲ ὑπὲρ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ 'Αριαράθης. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν καὶ τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ πάντας αἰκισάμενος ἀνισταύρωσε. *Arrian* already quoted agrees with this account<sup>i</sup>.

4. *ARIARATHES II.* son of *Holophernes* recovered Cappadocia after the death of *Eumenes* B. C. 315; *Diodorus* k: 'Αριαράθης δὲ ὁ τοῦ προβεβασιλευκότος υἱὸς [that is, son by adoption] ἀπελπίσας κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἀποχωρεῖ μετ' ὀλίγων πρὸς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν. μετ' οὐ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῶν περὶ τὸν Εὐμένην καὶ Περδίκκην τελευτησάντων<sup>l</sup>, 'Αντιγόνου δὲ καὶ Σελεύκου περισπωμένων, λαβὼν δύναμιν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἀρμενίων Ἀρζοάτου τὸν μὲν τῶν Μακεδόνων στρατηγὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀπέκτεινεν, ἐξέβαλε δὲ καὶ Μακεδόνας ταχίως τῆς χώρας, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀρχὴν ἀνικτήσατο. τούτῳ δὲ τριῶν παίδων γενόμενων παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ πρεσβύτατος 'Αριάμνης.

5. *ARIAMNES II.* *Diodorus* m: (ὁ 'Αριάμνης) ἐπιγαμίαν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον ποιησάμενος τὸν ἱππονομα-

τῶνδε τῶν ἔθνων ἐπὶ φόρῃ καταλιπεῖν ἐπεγόμενος ἐπὶ Δαρειῶν. φαίνεται γὰρ καὶ Ἀμισὸν ἐν Πόντῳ, πάλιν Ἀττικῷ γένει, ἐπὶ δημοκρατίαν—ἀγαγόν. 'Ιεράνυμος δὲ οὐδ' ἐπιφαῦσαι τῶν ἔθνων ὄλες ἀλλ' ἀνὰ τὴν παράλιον τῆς Παμφυλίας καὶ Κυλικίας ἑτέραν ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Δαρειῶν τραπίσθαι. Περδίκκας δὲ, ὃς ἐπὶ 'Αλεξάνδρῳ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἔρχεν, 'Αριαράθην Καππαδοκίας ἡγούμενον, εἴτε ἀφιστάμενον εἴτε τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτοῦ περιποιούμενος Μακεδόσιν, εἴλε καὶ ἐκρέμασε.

<sup>c</sup> *Arrian*. Syr. c. 55. ἀπὸ Φρυγίας ἐπὶ ποταμὸν 'Ινδὸν ἄνω πάντα Σελεύκῳ κατέκειτο. See the description there given of the dominions of *Seleucus*.

<sup>d</sup> *Apud Photium* p. 1157.=tom. X. p. 22.

<sup>e</sup> For the recovery of Egypt by *Ochus* see part II. p. 316.

<sup>f</sup> *Lucian*. *Macrob.* c. 13.

<sup>g</sup> *Apud Photium* Cod. 92. p. 217. <sup>h</sup> XVIII. 16.

<sup>i</sup> See above note <sup>b</sup>. The variation in *Diodorus* *apud Photium*, where *Ariarathes* is made to fall in the battle, in *Wesseling's* opinion may be ascribed to *Photius*.

<sup>k</sup> *Apud Photium* p. 1160.=tom. X. p. 23.

<sup>l</sup> The death of *Perdiccas* was before midsummer B. C. 321; the death of *Eumenes* early in B. C. 315: see the Tables 321. 315.

<sup>m</sup> *Apud Photium* p. 1160.=tom. X. p. 24.



σθίντα Θεὸν τὴν τούτου θυγατέρα Στρατονίκην συνῆκισε τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ τῶν υἱῶν Ἀριαράθῃ· ὑπάρχων δὲ φιλότεκνος διαφερόντως περιέλετο τῷ παιδί διαδήμα. This marriage of *Ariarathes* has been already related <sup>n</sup>.

6. *ARIARATHES III.* Diodorus <sup>o</sup>: τοῦ δὲ πατρὸς τελευτήσαντος Ἀριαράθης βασιλεύει κατ' ἐαυτόν· καὶ μεταλλάσων τὸν βίον κατέλιπε τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ υἱῷ, ἡπείω παντελῶς ὄντι τὴν ἡλικίαν.

7. *ARIARATHES IV.*, son of *Ariarathes* and *Stratonice*, was a child at his accession. The account of Diodorus is confirmed by Justin <sup>p</sup>: *Cappadociæ quoque regnum Ariarathi puero admodum pater ipse tradiderat.* His accession is fixed to about B. C. 220 by Polybius <sup>q</sup>; who enumerates the kings in July B. C. 220 Ol. 140. 1. Φίλιππος μὲν γὰρ—ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἄρτι παρελάμβανε τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχὴν [B. C. 220]· Ἀχαιὸς δὲ τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστεύων οὐ μόνον προστασίαν εἶχε βασιλικὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμιν· ὁ δὲ μέγας ἐπικληθεὶς Ἀντίοχος μικροῖς ἀνώτερον χρόνους [B. C. 223] τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Σελεύκου μετῆλλαχότος, ἔτι κομιδῇ νέος ὢν, τὴν ἐν Συρίᾳ διεδεδεκτο βασιλείαν ἅμα δὲ τούτοις Ἀριαράθης παρέλαβε τὴν Καππαδοκῶν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Φιλοπάτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς καιροῖς [B. C. 222] τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἐγεγόνει κύριος· Λυκοῦργος δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων μετ' οὐ πολὺ [B. C. 219] κατιστάθῃ βασιλεύς. We may therefore place the accession of *Ariarathes IV.* in B. C. 220. The three preceding reigns occupy a space of 95 years from the accession of *Ariarathes II.* after the death of *Eumenes* B. C. 315, or 102 years, if computed from the death of *Ariarathes I.*

In B. C. 192 *Ariarathes* married *Antiochis* the daughter of *Antiochus* the Great <sup>r</sup>: ὁ Ἀντίοχος—ἤδη τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον ἐγνωκὼς ἀποκαλύπτειν—Πτολεμαῖον μὲν εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐστελλε Κλισοπάτρην—Ἀντιοχίδα δ' ἐπεμπεῖν Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεῖ. This marriage is mentioned by Diodorus <sup>s</sup>: ἔγχε θυγατέρα τοῦ μεγάλου κληθέντος Ἀντιόχου, ὀνομαζομένην Ἀντιοχίδα, πανούργου μάλιστα. ταύτην δὲ μὴ γινομένων τέκνων ὑποβαλέσθαι δύο παῖδας, ἀγνωστούς τοῦ ἀνδρός, Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ὀλοφέρνην. μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον τῆς φύσεως ἐπιδηξαμένης ἀνελπίστως τεκεῖν αὐτὴν δύο μὲν θυγατέρας υἱὸν δὲ ἓνα τὸν ὀνομασθέντα Μιθριδάτην. ἐξ οὗ τοὺς ὑποβολιμαίους ἀναδιδαξαμένην τάνδρῃ τὸν μὲν πρεσβύτερον μετὰ συμμέτρου χρείας εἰς Ῥώμην ἀποσταλῆναι παρασκευάσαι, τὸν δὲ νεώτερον εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν, χάριν τοῦ μὴ διαμφισβητεῖν περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τῷ γνησίῳ.

*Ariarathes* after this alliance joined with *Antiochus* in the war against the Romans. While *Manlius* was in Asia in B. C. 188 <sup>t</sup>, he received an embassy from *Ariarathes* <sup>v</sup>: ἦλθε καὶ παρ' Ἀντιόχου Μουσαῖος—ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριαράθου τοῦ τῶν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλέως· καὶ γὰρ οὗτος, μετασχὼν Ἀντιόχῳ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐλπίδων καὶ κοινωήσας τῆς πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχης [in B. C. 190], ἐξεδίει καὶ διεπορεύτο περὶ τῶν καθ' αὐτόν—ὁ δὲ στρατηγός—τοῖς παρὰ Ἀριαράθου εἶπεν ἐξακόσια τάλαντα δόντας τὴν εἰρήνην ἔχειν. At this time his daughter is betrothed to *Eumenes*; by whose means he obtains more favourable terms, and is admitted to alliance with the Romans <sup>w</sup>. In B. C. 183—179 he was the ally of *Eumenes* against *Pharnaces* <sup>x</sup>.

*Ariarathes IV.* received an embassy from Rome after the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

<sup>n</sup> See above p. 310.

<sup>o</sup> Apud Photium p. 1160. <sup>p</sup> XXIX. 1.

<sup>q</sup> IV. 2. See Polybius in another passage quoted in the Tables 220, 3.

<sup>r</sup> Appian. Syr. c. 5. For the time of these marriages see above p. 385.

<sup>s</sup> Apud Photium p. 1160. = tom. X. p. 24.

<sup>t</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>v</sup> Polyb. XXII. 24. He is followed by Livy XXXVIII. 37. *Legati—ab Ariarathe rege Cappadocum venerunt ad veniam petendam—quod auxi-*

*liis Antiochum juvisset. Huic sexcenta talenta argenti sunt imperata.*

<sup>w</sup> See p. 404. His marriage with *Antiochis* was about in the beginning of B. C. 192, only four or five years before; and *Antiochis* had no children till some time after the marriage. This daughter therefore of *Ariarathes*, who was betrothed to *Eumenes* in B. C. 188, must have been by another mother.

<sup>x</sup> See p. 404.

Polybius <sup>r</sup> relates the circumstances. *Demetrius Soter* applied to the senate for leave to claim the kingdom of Syria <sup>2</sup>; which the senate refused: ἔβη τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὸν μὲν Δημήτριον κατασχέειν τῷ δὲ καταλειμμένῳ παιδὶ συγκατασκευάζειν τὴν ἀρχήν. And an embassy is sent to Asia: εὐθὺς καταστήσαντες πρεσβυτάς τοὺς περὶ Γνάϊον Ὀκταούϊον καὶ Σπόριον Λουκρήτιον καὶ Λεύκιον Αὐρήλιον ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς διοικήσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν ὡς αὐτοὶ προηρῶντο.—ἔβη δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον καὶ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀριαράθου βασιλείαν ἐποπτεῦσαι. The arrival of that embassy is described <sup>3</sup>: παραγενομένων τῶν πρεσβυτῶν—καὶ διαλεγομένων τῷ βασιλεῖ πάλιν περὶ τῶν πρὸς Γαλάτας αὐτῷ διαφερόντων, βραχία περὶ τούτων κοινολογήσαντες—λοιπὸν ἤδη τὸν πλείω λόγον ὑπὲρ τῶν κατὰ Συρίαν ἐποιεῖτο πραγμάτων,—προσεπαγγελόμενος ἀκολουθήσειν μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ συνεφεδρῶσειν τοῖς καιροῖς ἕως ἂν ἐπανεέλθωσιν πάλιν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἀσφαλῶς. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον ἐν πᾶσιν ἀποδεχόμενοι τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως εὐνοίαν—κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν οὐκ ἔβαν προθεῖσθαι τῆς παραπομπῆς, εἰς δὲ τὸ μέλλον—διασαφέςιν ἀέκωνς κρίνειν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἵνα τῶν ἀληθινῶν Ῥωμαίοις φίλων. *Antiochus Epiphanes* died at the close of B. C. 164<sup>b</sup>: which fixes this embassy to B. C. 163. *Ariarathes* therefore was still living in the middle of B. C. 163. The succession of *Ariarathes V.* is the next fact recorded in the fragments of Polybius <sup>c</sup>: παριγίνοντο—παρὰ Ἀριαράθου τοῦ νεωστὶ διαδεγμένου τὴν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλείαν πρέσβεις ἀνανεωσόμενοι τὴν τε φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν τὴν προὔπαρχουσαν.—ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος διακούσασα τῶν λόγων τὴν τε φιλίαν ἀνενέωσατο καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν. He had succeeded while *Lysias* was still master of Antioch <sup>d</sup>: Ἀριαράθης ὁ βασιλεὺς Καππαδοκίας προσδεγμένος τοὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀποσταλέντας πρεσβυτάς—μετὰ ταῦτα πρεσβυτάς ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Λυσίαν εἰς τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, σπουδάζων ἀνακομίσασθαι τὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς καὶ μητρὸς ὅσῃα.—τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Λυσίαν συγχωρησάντων,—ἀποδεξάμενος μεγαλομερῶς τὴν παρουσίαν αὐτῶν ἔβαψε παρὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς τάρον κηδεμονικῶς. *Lysias* was slain by *Demetrius Soter* in the autumn of B. C. 162<sup>e</sup>; which carries back the embassy to Rome (from whence it had returned before the communication with *Lysias*) to an earlier point in B. C. 162. These circumstances determine the death of the father and the succession of the son to the winter of B. C. 162, the winter of Ol. 154. 2. The order of the narrative in the 46th book of Livy agrees with this date <sup>f</sup>. *Ariarathes* therefore reigned B. C. 220—163 both inclusive, about 58 years 5.

8. ARIARATHES V. PHILOPATOR. His accession in the winter of Ol. 154. 2. has been already shewn<sup>h</sup>. *Ariarathes* was among the allies who joined the consul *Crassus* in the war

<sup>r</sup> Legat. 107. [XXXI. 12.]

<sup>a</sup> See above p. 324.

<sup>b</sup> Legat. 108. [XXXI. 13.]

<sup>c</sup> See above p. 322.

<sup>d</sup> Legat. 109. [XXXI. 14.]

<sup>e</sup> Legat. 112. [XXXI. 15.] <sup>e</sup> See p. 323.

<sup>f</sup> In the Epitomē the events lie in the following order:

1. *Eumenes rex Romam venit* [B. C. 167].

2. *Marcellus et Sulpicius coss.* [B. C. 166].

3. *Prusiae legati conquesti sunt de Eumene.*

4. *Societas cum Rhodiis juncta.*

5. *Lustrum conditum* [B. C. 164].

6. *Ptolemæus, pulsus regno a minore fratre, restitutus est.*

7. *Ariarathes mortuo filius ejus regnum accepit et amicitiam cum populo Romano per legatos renovavit.*

8. *Res adversus Ligures et Corsos et Lusitanos* [B. C. 163. 162].

9. *Antiochum puerum cum Lysia tutore Demetrius interemit* [B. C. 162].

10. *L. Æmilius Paullus mortuus* [B. C. 160].

11. *Cornelius Cethegus consul* [B. C. 160].

<sup>g</sup> Steph. Byz. v. Ἀριαράθεια. πάλιν πλησίον Καππαδοκίας, ἀπὸ Ἀριαράθου Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντος, γαμβροῦ Ἀντιόχου. Probably *Ariarathes IV.* although this would also describe *Ariarathes III.*

<sup>h</sup> Valesius apud Wess. ad Diod. tom. X. p. 309. observes, *Regnum init Ol. 154. 2. Scipione Nasica et Figulo coss. non ut Casaubonus ponit Ol. 154. 3. Nam ante Demetrii ex urbe fugam regnare capit, ut constat ex Polybio et Licio lib. 46.* Whom M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser follows ad Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 20. *Vales. initium regni ejus posuit in Ol. 154. 2. et in consulatum Nasicae et Figuli: id est in U. C. 592.* Neither Valesius nor Casaubon are quite accurate. Casaubon's date is inconsistent with the time of *Lysias*, whose death occurred in the beginning of Ol. 154. 3. Valesius inaccurately

against *Aristonicus*<sup>i</sup>. His death occurred in that war<sup>k</sup>. But *Crassus* fell in B. C. 130<sup>l</sup>: to which year we may accordingly refer the death of *Ariarathes V.* in the 33rd year, current, of his reign. *Diodorus*<sup>m</sup> speaks highly of this prince.

In the beginning of B. C. 160 *Ariarathes* sent an embassy to Rome bearing a golden crown—στέφανόν τε κομίζοντες ἀπὸ μυρίαν χρυσῶν καὶ διασαφεύντες τὴν τοῦ βασιλείως προαίρεσιν<sup>n</sup>. Noticed by *Diodorus*<sup>o</sup>. The time of this embassy has been examined above<sup>p</sup>. It was received at Rome a few months before the beginning of the 155th Olympiad.

*Demetrius Soter* revenged the rejection of his alliance by bringing forward *Holophernes*, the supposititious son of *Ariarathes IV.*<sup>9</sup>, and *Ariarathes* being driven from his kingdom took refuge with the Romans in the summer of B. C. 158<sup>r</sup>; by whom he was restored<sup>s</sup>. *Demetrius* was to have 1000 talents for this service<sup>t</sup>. The reign of *Holophernes* is noticed by *Diodorus* and *Justin*<sup>v</sup>.

According to *Appian*<sup>w</sup> the Romans appointed *Ariarathes* and *Holophernes* to reign together. This joint government seems to be confirmed by *Polybius*<sup>x</sup>. It did not however last

expresses Ol. 154. 2. by the consulship of *Nasica* and *Figulus*. Their consulship and U. C. 592 commenced only four months before that Olympic year ended. Nor will the embassy to Rome, the return of that embassy, the embassy to *Lysias*, all successively occurring before the death of *Lysias* in autumn, admit that the accession of *Ariarathes V.* could fall within the year of those consuls; that is, after the Ides of March. His accession must be placed under the preceding consuls, whose year expired *prid. Id. Mart.* B. C. 162.

<sup>i</sup> See p. 426.

<sup>k</sup> *Justin.* XXXVIII. 2. *Ariarathe qui bello Aristonici auxilia Romanis ferens cecidisset. Idem XXXVII. 1. Regibus qui adversus Aristonicum auxilia tulerant præmia persoluta: Mithridati Pontico Phrygia major; filiis Ariarathis regis Cappadociae, qui eodem bello occiderat, Lycaonia et Cilicia datae.* The recompense of *Mithridates* is noticed by his son apud *Justin.* XXXVIII. 5. *Majorem Phrygiam—patri suo præmium dati adversus Aristonicum auxilii concesserant.*

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables 130. 2.

<sup>m</sup> Apud Photium Cod. 244. p. 1160. = tom. X. p. 25. τοῦτον ἀνδρωθέντα καὶ Ἀριαράθην φασὶ μετινομασθῆναι παιδείας τε Ἑλληνικῆς μετασχῆναι καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἀρετὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ φιλοπάτορι ὄντι τῷ υἱῷ ἔσπεινεν ἀπιδῶναι τὴν τοῦ φιλοτέκνου σπουδὴν, —ὥστε ὁ μὲν πατὴρ ἐξίστασθαι τῆς ὕλης ἀρχῆς ἠγωνίζετο τῷ παιδί ὁ δὲ ἀδύνατον εἶδένου διέλασθαι αὐτὸν παρὰ γονέων ἔτι ζώντων τὴν τοιαύτην χάριτα. αὐτὸς τὸν πατέρα τοῦ πετρωμένου καταλαβόντες διεδίκατο τὴν βασιλείαν, τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀγωγὴν τοῦ βίου ἀξιολογωτάτην ἐνδουκνήμεναι καὶ φιλοσοφίᾳ προσανέχων. ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἀγνοούμενὴ πάλαι Καππαδοκία τότε τοῖς πεπαιδευμένοις ἐμβιωτέριον ἐπῆρχεν. ἀνευῶσατο δ' αὖτε καὶ τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους φιλίαν. His accession is also noticed in a fragment of *Diodorus* tom. X. p. 27.

<sup>n</sup> *Polyb.* XXXII. 5.

<sup>o</sup> *Tom.* X. p. 28. κατὰ τὴν μὲν ἑλμυπιάδα πρέσβεις παρεγένοντο παρὰ Ἀριαράθου στέφανον κομίζοντες ἀπὸ χρυσῶν μυρίαν, καὶ διασαφεύντες τὴν εἰσοίαν τοῦ βασιλείως ἣν ἔχει πρὸς Ῥωμαίους· ἔτι δὲ τὴν δι' ἐκείνους γενομένην ἀπέβησαν τοῦ γάμου καὶ φιλίας πρὸς Δημήτριον.

<sup>p</sup> P. 406. note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> See p. 432.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 157. 2.

<sup>s</sup> In this restoration *Attalus II.* assisted. See p. 407.

<sup>t</sup> See above p. 324.

<sup>v</sup> *Diod.* tom. X. p. 41. Ὀροφέρνης τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀριαράθην ἐκβαλὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ μὲν ποικίλως ἑκάστα διαικίειν—πλείστον δὲ ἀπείσχετο ἀργυρολογῶν δὲ καὶ πολλοὺς ἐπαναιρέμενος—χ' ἑτάλαντα προσεπαγγεῖλάμενος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τετρακίσια δώσειν ἐν ἐτέρῳ καιρῷ, κ. τ. λ. *Justin.* XXXV. 1. *Demetrius occupato Syria regno—Ariarathi regi Cappadociae propter fastiditas sororis nuptias infestus fratrem ejus Orophernem, per injuriam regno pulsum, supplicem recepit:—restituere eum in regnum statuit. Sed Orophernes ingrato animo—pellere ipsum regno a quo restituebatur consilium cepit. Quo cognito Demetrius vitæ quidem ejus—perpercit, ipsum autem comprehensum vinctum Seleucia custodiri jubet.* *Polyb.* III. 5. ὁ τῶν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς Ἀριαράθης ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπὶ Ὀροφέρνης διὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ βασιλέως αἰθῆς ἀνικήσατο δι' αὐτοῦ τὴν πατρῴαν ἀρχήν. *Schweigh.* ad locum reads δι' Ἀττάλου from *Polybius* quoted above p. 407.

<sup>w</sup> *Syt.* c. 47. Ῥωμαῖοις εἰδοὺς μὲν ὡς ἀδελφοῖς Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ὀλοφέρνην βασιλεύειν ἑμοῦ.

<sup>x</sup> XXXII. 20. ἀπεστάλκει δὲ Ὀροφέρνης πρεσβυτάς—στέφανόν τε κομίζοντας τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ τὴν φιλίαν καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἀνακωσμένους κ. τ. λ.—λοιπὸν εἰδοὺς σφίσι [to *Demetrius* and *Holophernes*] τὰ πράγματα κατὰ γνώμην χαρεῖν.

long<sup>γ</sup>: 'Οροφέρνην ὀλίγον χρόνον Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντα. And Polybius<sup>2</sup> about B. C. 154 describes *Ariarathes* as sole king.

*Ariarathes* was the ally of *Attalus* in his war against *Prusias* in B. C. 154, and *Demetrius* son of *Ariarathes* commanded the succours sent on that occasion<sup>2</sup>. According to Polybius<sup>b</sup>, when *Attalus III.* was presented to the senate, and *Alexander Bala* with *Laodice*, in the beginning of B. C. 152<sup>c</sup>, ἦκε δὲ καὶ Δημήτριος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν· τυχὼν δὲ μετρίας ἀποδοχῆς, ὡς παῖς, αὐτῆς ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. Ursinus observes, *Demetrius Ariarathis filius designatur*: with whom M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser agrees. This is a probable opinion, and yet the term παῖς would seem improperly applied to one who had been entrusted with military command two years before.

9. *ARIABATHES VI.* the youngest son of *Ariarathes V.* was a minor at his accession<sup>d</sup>: *Laodice ex numero sex filiorum quos virilis sexus ex Ariarathe rege susceperat, timens ne non diutina administratione adultis quibusdam potiretur, quinque parricidali veneno necavit: unum parvulum sceleri matris cognatorum custodia eripuit; qui post necem Laodices—solus regno potitus est.* If *Demetrius*, who commanded an army in B. C. 154, had been living at the death of his father in B. C. 130, he would have been at the least 40 years of age. It is not therefore probable that *Demetrius* was one of the sons of *Laodice*, whose youngest son at that time was a child: *parvulus*.

*Ariarathes VI.* married *Laodice* the sister of *Mithridates Eupator*, and was murdered by *Mithridates*, who also put to death *Arathes*, or *Ariarathes*, the son of *Laodice*. Memnon<sup>e</sup>: ὁ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους βαρὺς Μιθριδάτῃ τῷ Πόντου βασιλεῖ συνέστη πόλεμος, φαινόμενην λαβὼν αἰτίαν τὴν τῆς Καππαδοκίας κατάληψιν· ταύτης γὰρ δι' ἀπάτης καὶ ὄρκων συμβατηρίων τὸν ἀδελφιδεὺν Ἀράθην συλλαβὼν ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτοχειρίᾳ ἀποσφάξας ἐκράτησε· παῖς δὲ ὁ Ἀράθης ἐκ τῆς ἀδελφῆς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου Ἀριαράθῃ γενένητο. Justin<sup>f</sup>: *Mithridates—sororis alterius Laodices filios, cujus virum Ariarathen regem Cappadociæ per Gordium insidiis occiderat, tollendos statuit:—Interim Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ vacuam morte regis Cappadociam invadit. Quod cum nuntiatum Mithridati fuisset, per simulationem pietatis auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadocia Nicomedem mittit. Sed jam Laodice per pactionem se Nicomedi in matrimonium tradiderat. Quod ægre ferens Mithridates præsidia Nicomedis Cappadocia expellit regnumque sororis filio restituit.—Interjectis mensibus, simulat se Gordium, quo ministro usus in Ariarathe interficiendo fuerat, restituere in patriam velle.—Quod ubi Ariarathes junior moliri cognovit,—ingentem exercitum contrahit. Igitur cum in aciem eduxisset Mithridates peditum octoginta millia equitum decem millia currus falcatos sexcentos, nec Ariarathi, auxiliantibus finitimis regibus, minores copiæ essent,—consilia ad insidias transfert; sollicitatoque juvene ad colloquium—inspectante utroque exercitu interficit; regnum Cappadociæ octo annorum filio, imposito Ariarathis nomine additoque ei rectore Gordio, tradidit. Sed Cappadoces—a Mithridate deficiunt fratremque regis, et ipsum Ariarathen nomine, ab Asia, ubi educabatur, revocant; cum quo Mithridates prælium renovat victumque Cappadociæ regno expellit. Nec multo post adolescens ex ægritudine collecta infirmitate decedit. Post hujus mortem Nicomedes—subornat puerum,—quasi Ariarathes tres non duos filios genuisset, qui a senatu Romano paternum*

<sup>γ</sup> Polyb. apud Athen. X. p. 440. b.

<sup>2</sup> XXXIII. 12. Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 440. remarks, ὅτι εἰς ὀλίγαι τῶν ἀσθενῶν διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸ πλεῖον ἐπιθυμίαν καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα προσέθηκαν τοῖς χρήμασιν, ὡς [l. εἰς] Ὁλοφέρνης ὁ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεὺς κατάληπτος γενόμενος ἀπώλετο καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐξέπεσεν.

<sup>a</sup> See above p. 408.

<sup>b</sup> XXXIII. 16.

<sup>c</sup> For the date see p. 326.

<sup>d</sup> Justin. XXXVII. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Apud Photium cod. 224. p. 728.

<sup>f</sup> XXXVIII. 1.



*regnum peteret. Uxorem quoque Laodicem Romam mittit ad testimonium trium ex Ariarathe susceptorum filiorum. Quod ubi Mithridates cognovit, et ipse pari impudentia Gordium Romam mittit qui senatui adseveret puerum cui Cappadociæ regnum tradiderat ex eo Ariarathe genitum & qui bello Aristonici cecidisset. Sed senatus—et Mithridati Cappadociam et Nicomedi Paphlagoniam ademit.—Uterque populus libertate donatus est.*

In these two sons of *Ariarathes VI.* the royal family was extinct; and *Ariobarzanes* was elected king by the direction of the Romans<sup>b</sup>. He was appointed king about the year B. C. 93.<sup>i</sup> The preceding events—the death of *Ariarathes V.* the restoration of his son; then, after a few months interval, the warlike preparation and death of the young prince; the advancement of his brother by the Cappadocians; his expulsion by *Mithridates*, and his death soon after; and lastly, the reference of the question to Rome;—these successive occurrences might occupy a space of two or three years, which carry back the death of *Ariarathes V.* to about B. C. 96, thirty-four years after the death of his father. And, as he succeeded in childhood, *parvulus*, and left sons who were at least nearly grown to manhood<sup>k</sup>, we cannot well assign a shorter period to his reign.

10. *ARIOBARZANES I.* is expelled by *Mithridates* and flies to Rome<sup>l</sup>: *Rex Ariobarzanes constituitur. Erat eo tempore Tigranes rex Armeniæ obses Parthis ante multum temporis datus, sed olim ab iisdem in regnum paternum remissus. Hunc Mithridates mire ad societatem Romani belli—pellicere cupiebat.—Per Gordium impellit ut Ariobarzani segni admodum bellum inferat.—Primo igitur adventu Tigranis Ariobarzanes sublati rebus suis Romam contendit.* He was restored to his kingdom by *Sulla* in B. C. 92.<sup>m</sup> We may place the expulsion of *Ariobarzanes* and his flight to Rome in the preceding year, B. C. 93: and this agrees with the time of *Tigranes*, who was then reigning, and had been sent back from Parthia some time before—*olim remissus*. But *Tigranes* began to reign in B. C. 96.<sup>n</sup>

*Ariobarzanes* was expelled again in B. C. 88.<sup>o</sup> and restored at the peace in B. C. 84.<sup>p</sup> When *Lucullus* passed the Euphrates in B. C. 69.<sup>q</sup>, *Ariobarzanes* is named again by *Memnon*<sup>r</sup>: *Λεύκολλος εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐληλυθὼς καὶ φίλον ἔχων τὸν ἐπάρχοντα ταύτης Ἀριοβαρζάνην*

<sup>s</sup> As this prince was a child *octo annorum*, and these facts occurred thirty-four years after the death of *Ariarathes V.*, we must understand this expression not literally that he was the son of *Ariarathes V.*, but only that he was descended from that king. *Mithridates* might pretend that he was his grandson.

<sup>b</sup> *Strabo XII. p. 540.* ἐκλιπόντος τοῦ βασιλικῷ γένους οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι συνεχώρουν αὐτοῖς αὐτονομεῖσθαι—οἱ δὲ προσβευσάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἐλευθερίαν παρητύοντο· οὐ γὰρ δύνασθαι φέρειν αὐτὴν ἔφασαν βασιλέα δ' ἔξαιον αὐτοῖς ἀποδεικθῆναι. οἱ δὲ—ἐπέτρεψαν αὐτοῖς ἐξ ἐαυτῶν ἐλίσθαι κατὰ χειροτονίαν ὡς ἂν βούλωντο καὶ εἴδατο Ἀριοβαρζάνην. *Justin. XXXVIII. 2.* *Cappadoces munus libertatis abnuentes negant vivere gentem sine rege posse. Atque ita rex illis a senatu Ariobarzanes constituitur.*

<sup>i</sup> See below, N<sup>o</sup>. 10.

<sup>k</sup> *Justin* calls them *adolescentes, juvenes*.

<sup>l</sup> *Justin. XXXVIII. 3.*

<sup>m</sup> See the Tables B. C. 92. 2. *Plutarch. Sulla c. 5.* μετὰ δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀπο-

στέλλεται, τὸν μὲν ἐμφανῆ λόγον ἔχων πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν Ἀριοβαρζάνην καταγογεῖν, αἰτίαν δ' ἀληθῆ, Μιθριδάτην ἐπισχεῖν πολυπραγμονεῖντα.—Ἰδὲ μὲν οὖν δύναμιν οὐ πολλὴν ἐπύχετο, χρησάμενος δὲ τοῖς συμμάχοις προθύμοις, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν Καππαδοκῶν κλέψας δ' αἰθὺς Ἀρμενίων προσβοηθοῦντας ἀπικτείνας, Γόρδιον μὲν ἐξήλασεν Ἀριοβαρζάνην δ' ἀντίειξε βασιλέα.

<sup>n</sup> See the Tables B. C. 71. 2.

<sup>o</sup> *Appian. Mithrid. c. 15.* Μιθριδάτης μὲν οὖν—ἔπεμπε σὺν πολλῇ χεὶρὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀριαράθην βασιλεύειν Καππαδοκίας καὶ εὐθὺς ἤρχεν αὐτῆς ὁ Ἀριαράθης Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐκβαλόν. For the time of this invasion see the Tables B. C. 88 and *Kings of Bithynia p. 419.*

<sup>p</sup> See the Tables B. C. 84. *Appian. Mithrid. c. 60.* (ὁ Σύλλας) Κουρίωνι προσέταξε Νικομήδην εἰς Βιθυνίαν καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην εἰς Καππαδοκίαν καταγογεῖν. A year or two after the peace, *Murena* τῷ Καππαδοκίας Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τὴν ἀρχὴν βεβαιωτέραν ἐπέειπε *Memnon* apud *Photium p. 733.*

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 69.

<sup>r</sup> Apud *Photium p. 752.*

διέβη—τὸν Εὐφράτην. In B. C. 66 the kingdom of *Ariobarzanes* was again occupied by *Mithridates*<sup>1</sup>. He was restored by *Pompey*<sup>2</sup>, and resigned the kingdom to his son<sup>3</sup>. This resignation appears to have occurred while *Pompey* was in Syria before the death of *Mithridates*; and *Ariobarzanes* might reign about thirty years, from his appointment in B. C. 93 to B. C. 64 inclusive.

11. *ARIOBARZANES II. EUSEBES*<sup>w</sup>. When *Gabinus* after his consulship proceeded to the province of Syria in B. C. 57<sup>x</sup>, *Rex Ariobarzanes consulem ad caedem faciendam—conduxit*. *Ariobarzanes* is mentioned by Cicero when proconsul in Cilicia in B. C. 51.<sup>y</sup> His brother *Ariarathes* was at Rome in B. C. 45.<sup>z</sup>

*Ariobarzanes* supported *Pompey* against *Cæsar*<sup>a</sup>, who forgave him and enlarged his territories<sup>b</sup>. He was slain in B. C. 42 by *Cassius*<sup>c</sup>: he consequently reigned B. C. 63—42 about twenty-one years.

12. *ARIARATHES VII.* succeeded *Ariobarzanes II.* for *Antony* after the battle of Philippi B. C. 42 διῆτα πόλιν καὶ βασιλεῦσιν, ἐν μὲν Καππαδοκίᾳ Ἀριαράθῃ<sup>d</sup>. The son of *Ariobarzanes II.* (rather than the brother mentioned by Cicero) because, according to Strabo<sup>e</sup>, the family of *Ariobarzanes I.* who was elected in B. C. 93 reigned for three generations: εἴλοντο Ἀριοβαρζάνην· εἰς τριγονίαν δὲ προσθλόντος τοῦ γένους ἐξέλιπε· κατεστάθη δ' ὁ Ἀρχέλαος, οὐδὲν προσήκων αὐτοῖς, Ἀντωνίου καταστήσαντος. *Ariarathes* was deposed and put to death by *Antony*<sup>f</sup> in the consulship of *Gellius* and *Nerva* B. C. 36<sup>g</sup>, when he had reigned about six years.

<sup>1</sup> Cic. pro Manil. c. 2. *Regnum Ariobarzanis—totum esse in hostium potestate*. Ibid. c. 5. *Regno expulsus est Ariobarzanes rex socius populi Romani atque amicus*.

<sup>2</sup> Appian. Mithrid. c. 105. ὁ δὲ Πομπήϊος—Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ ἀπεῖδεν βασιλεῖν Καππαδοκίας.

<sup>3</sup> Idem Ibid. Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ὅν τὴν βασιλείαν ἔλην τῷ παιδὶ περιὼν ἐνεχείρισε. This transaction is referred to again by Appian Civ. I. 103. and is described by Val. Max. V. 7, 2. extern. *Ariobarzanes filio suo Cappadociae regno cessit in conspectu Cn. Pompeii &c.*

<sup>w</sup> The titles of this king are given by Cicero Ep. Fam. XV. 2. *Ariobarzanem Euseben et Philorhomæum*. Confirmed by the evidence of a coin: Ursinus ad Cic. l. c. *Invidi in argenteum nummum Ariobarzanis hujus, in cujus una parte Ariobarzanis ipsius imago, in altera inscriptio incisa est Ἀριοβαρζάνους Εὐσεβῆος Φιλορρομαίου*.

<sup>x</sup> Cic. de prov. consul. c. 4.

<sup>y</sup> Ep. Fam. XV. 2. (*Ariobarzanes*) *cum Ariarathe fratre suo et cum paternis amicis majoribus natu ad me in castra venit*. XV. 4. *Regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu—commendatam habebam, praesentibus insidiis nec opinantem liberavi: neque solum ei saluti fui sed etiam curavi ut cum auctoritate regnaret*. Noticed by Plutarch Cic. c. 36. προσταχθὲν αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ περὶ Καππαδοκίαν Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τῷ βασιλεῖ φίλα καὶ πειθήνια παρασχῶν. ταῦτα δὲ παριστήσατο καὶ συνήρμυσεν ἀμέμπτως ἄτερ πολέμου. See also Cato apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 5. Cicero Ep. Att. V. 20. *Ariobarzanes opera mea vivit, regnat*.

<sup>z</sup> Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 2. *Ariarathes Ariobarzani filius [son of Ariobarzanes I.] Romam venit: vult, opinor, regnum aliquod emere a Cæsare: nam quomodo nunc est pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet.—veruntamen, quod mihi summo beneficio meo magna cum fratribus illius necessitudo est, invito eum per literas ut apud me diversetur*.

<sup>a</sup> Appian Civ. II. 71. enumerating the allies of *Pompey*, by mistake calls him *Ariarathes*: Ἀριαράθης Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς.

<sup>b</sup> Dio XLII. 63. μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρμενίας τῆς τεῦ Δηϊοτάρου γενόμενης Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τῷ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεῖ ἔδωκεν· οὐ μόνον καὶ τὸν Δηϊοτάρου—ἐβλάψεν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσειργέτησεν.—ὑπὸ τοῦ Φαρνάκου πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀρμενίαν καταληφθεῖσαν καταλαβὼν τὸ μὲν τι αὐτῆς τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τὸ δὲ ὅλῃ τῷ Δηϊοτάρῳ ἐχαρίσατο. Idem XLII. 48. μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρμενίας, ὃ τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ ἐχαρίσατο.

<sup>c</sup> Dio XLVII. 33. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν Ἀριοβαρζάνην συλλαβὴν ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Civ. IV. 63. τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας προὔπεμψεν εἰς Καππαδοκίαν, οἱ Ἀριοβαρζάνην τε ἄφνω κατέκτανον ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντα Κασσίῳ.

<sup>d</sup> Appian. Civ. V. 7.

<sup>e</sup> XII. p. 540.

<sup>f</sup> Dio XLIX. 32. ὁ Ἀντώνιος—δυναστείας Ἀμύντα μὲν Γαλατίας—ἔδωκεν—Ἀρχέλαῳ δὲ Καππαδοκίας, ἐκβαλὼν τὸν Ἀριαράθην. Valerius Maximus IX. 15, 2. extern. (*Augustus*) *barbarum quendam Cappadociae regnum affectantem, tanquam Ariarathes esset quem a M. Antonio interemptum luce clarius erat,—caput justo impendere supplicio coëgit*.

<sup>g</sup> Dio XLIX. 24.

13. ARCHELAÛS, who was appointed by *Antony* in B. C. 36, was the grandson of *Arche-laüs* the general of *Mithridates* in B. C. 88. Dio<sup>b</sup>: ὁ Ἀρχέλαος οὗτος πρὸς μὲν πατὴρ ἐκ τῶν Ἀρχιλάων ἐκείνων τῶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀντιπολεμησάντων ἦν, ἐκ δὲ μητρὸς ἑταίρας Γλαφύρας ἐγγιγνήτο. *Archelaüs* received an accession of territory from *Augustus* in B. C. 20.<sup>i</sup> He reigned fifty years. Tacitus:<sup>k</sup> *Rex Archelaüs quinquagesimum annum Cappadocia potiebatur, invisus Tiberio quod cum Rhodi agentem nullo officio coluisset.—Ut—imperium adeptus est, elicit Archelaum matris literis; quæ non dissimulatis filii offensionibus clementiam offerebat si ad precandum veniret. Ille—in urbem properat: exceptusque immili a principe et mox accusatus in senatu non ob crimina quæ fingebantur sed angore, simul fessus senio,—finem vitæ sponte an fato implevit. Regnum in provinciam redactum est.* The particulars of *Arche-laüs* at Rome are told by Dio<sup>l</sup> under the year of *Rufus* and *Flaccus* U. C. 770 A. D. 17. τὸν δὲ δὴ Ἀρχέλαον τὸν τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεία δι' ἐργῆς σχῶν—ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Ῥώδον ἐλθόντος ἐμέλησε—μετεπέμψατο ὡς νεωτερίζοντά τι, καὶ τῇ τῆς γερουσίας ψήφῳ παρέδωκεν, οὐ μόνον ὑπέργηρων ὄντα ἀλλὰ καὶ δεινῶς ποδαγρῶντα καὶ προσέτι καὶ παραφρονεῖν δοκοῦντα, κ. τ. λ.—τότε μὲν ὁ Ἀρχέλαος ἐσώθη, ἀλλὰ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἀπέθανε. καὶ τοῦτου καὶ ἡ Καππαδοκία τῶν τε Ῥωμαίων ἐγένετο καὶ ἱππεῖ ἐπε-τράπη<sup>m</sup>. *Archelaüs* began to reign in U. C. 718 B. C. 36. His fiftieth year therefore coincided with U. C. 768 A. D. 15; which was also the first year of *Tiberius*. He appears to have been called to Rome in A. D. 15, and to have died about A. D. 17.

## X.

## LUSTRA ROMANA.

THE census of the Roman citizens has been occasionally reported in the Tables. But, as the testimonies to each respective census could not have been given there without exceeding the proposed limits, a fuller account of this subject has been reserved for this place. The first census which belongs to the present period is that of B. C. 280. But it will be expedient to begin with the census taken in B. C. 293, on account of an apparent difference between *Livy* and the *Capitoline Marbles*.

<sup>b</sup> XLIX. 32. See *Strabo* XVII. p. 796. quoted above p. 395. *Archelaüs* is called *Sicinnus* by *Appian* Civ. V. 7. Conf. *Schweigh.* ad loc.

<sup>i</sup> Dio LIV. 9.

<sup>k</sup> *Annal.* II. 42.

<sup>l</sup> LVII. 17.

<sup>m</sup> *Appian.* *Mithrid.* c. 105. ἐπὶ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, καθάπερ τὰ λοιπὰ, καὶ ἦν ἡ βασιλεία περιήλθεν ἐς στρατηγίαν. *Palmerius* apud *Schweigh.* *Appian.* tom. III. p. 649. remarks that this is inaccurate: *Peccat hoc loco, ut videtur, Appianus. Nam Tiberio dum imperante redacta est Cappadocia in provinciam.* An incident recorded by Dio LVII. 17. will perhaps explain the difference: ἔπαθε μὲν γὰρ ποτε τῷτο ἔστως [sc. τὸ παραφρονεῖν], ὥστε καὶ ἐπίτροπον παρὰ τοῦ Αἰγύσιου τῆς ἀρχῆς λαβεῖν. *Augustus* appointed a guardian to govern the kingdom in the imbecility of *Archelaüs*: and this may have

led *Appian* to suppose that *Augustus* reduced it into the form of a province.

*Syncellus* p. 275. C. ascribes 160 years to seven kings of Cappadocia: Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεῖς ζ' χρόνους ρξ' ἐπαρκέσαντες κατὰ τούτους ἤρξαντο τοὺς χρόνους, ὡς Διόδωρος γράφει. The next incident mentioned is an occurrence in the first Punic war. The seven kings belong to the dynasty which ended, as we have seen, in B. C. 93; from whence 160 years computed upwards will begin at B. C. 253: agreeing with the time at which *Syncellus* inserts this notice. The seven kings might include *Holophernes* and the two sons of *Ariarathes VI.*; and in that case the 160 years and the seven reigns might commence with the accession of *Ariarathes III.*, who was associated in the kingdom by his father.

R. C. Coss.

294. *Megello et Regulo*. Fasti Capitolin. [Cens. P.] *Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvin*[a C. Marcius Rutilus l. f. X]XX. Liv. X. 47. *Lustrum conditum eo anno est* [sc. L. Papirio Sp. Carvilio coss. B. C. 293: c. 38.] a P. Cornelio Arvina C. Marcio Rutilo censoribus: *censa caputū millia ducenta sexaginta duo trecenta viginti duo*<sup>a</sup>. *Censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, lustrum undevicesimum fuit*. It appears therefore from Livy that, although these censors entered upon their censorship in B. C. 294, yet in this, as in some other instances, they numbered the citizens towards the close of their office, in the year of the following consuls<sup>b</sup>. The error of Dodwell Diss. X. p. 632. who would substitute eighty-six pairs of censors for twenty-six, has been sufficiently shewn by Drakenborch ad locum. Sigonius p. 42. remarks, *Quod in Capitolinis tabulis hoc lustrum XXX sit non XIX, ut a Livio scribitur, obscura causa est. Ego, nisi in numerorum notis XXIX et XIX menda sit, lustra eum undecim praterire alios secutum annales putaverim*. But the cause is explained by Sigonius himself ad Liv. X. 47. *Varietatis causa est quod Livius decem lustra ante censores creatos acta praterire videtur*. The first *lustrum* of the censors according to Livy himself was the eleventh, for the preceding census was the tenth: Liv. III. 24. *Census—perficitur: idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum*. The nineteenth *lustrum a primis censoribus* we may perhaps interpret the nineteenth exclusive of the first: a mode of computing of which Dodwell p. 632. has given some examples; and the numbers in Livy, 11+19=30, will agree with the Marbles<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Drakenborch ad loc. observes, *In numero variant admodum Codices*. The chief variations are these:

millia CCLII. CCCXXI.  
millia CCLII. CCCXX.  
millia CCLX. CCCXXI.  
millia CCLXXII. CCCXXI.  
millia CCLXXX. CCCXXII.

In the Epitomè:

millia CCLXXII. CCCXX.  
millia CCLXII. CCCXXII.

<sup>b</sup> Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 459. p. 42. *Intelligi potest ex Livio X. 47. censores hoc anno* [sc. Capitolino 459] *fuisse illos quidem, at postero lustrum fecisse*.

<sup>c</sup> The tenth census was held Q. Fabio L. Cornelio consulibus Liv. III. 22. The first censors were appointed M. Geganio Macerino iterum T. Quinctio Capitolino quintum consulibus Idem IV. 8. An interval of seventeen years according to Dionysius Ant. XI. p. 2307. παραλαμβάνουσι τὴν ἑπτατην ἀρχὴν τῇ διχομηνίᾳ τοῦ Δεκεμβρίου μηνός [see Introd. p. xviii.] Μάρκος Γεγάριος Μακερόνης τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Τίτος Κύντιος Καπιτωλῖνος τὸ πέμπτον. οὗτοι διδάξαντες τὴν βασιλὴν ὅτι πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα πράγματα διὰ τὰς σιωχὰς τῶν ἐκείνων στρατείας ἡμελημένα παρεῖται, πάντων δ' ἀναγκαϊέτατον τὸ περὶ τὰς τιμὰς τῶν βίων νόμιμον, — οὐδαμῶς τιμῆσεως ἐντὸς ἐπτακαίδεκα ἐτῶν γεγονέτης, ἀπὸ τῆς Λευκίου Κορνηλίου καὶ Κύντου Φαβίου ἐπατείας, κ. τ. λ. These seventeen years are to be understood of the Catonian computation, which places those consuls at B. C. 457—440.

It may be convenient to trace upwards, as far as the tenth *lustrum*, the variations between the Catonian computation (which Livy and Dionysius followed) and the computation of Varro. From B. C. 300 Varro and Cato concur together; but in the preceding period Cato omitted the dictatorship U. C. Varr. 453 B. C. 301: conf. Sigon. ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 40. Drakenborch. ad Liv. X. 3. and another dictatorship U. C. Varr. 445 B. C. 309: conf. Sigon. p. 39. So that the consuls of U. C. Varr. 444 Q. Fabius C. Marcius are placed by Varro at B. C. 310, but by Cato at B. C. 308. This difference of two years affects the preceding period as far as U. C. Varr. 431 L. Sulpicius Q. Aulius; who are consuls according to Varro in B. C. 323, but according to Cato in B. C. 321. There a dictatorship of the Varronian year 430 is again omitted: conf. Sigon. p. 36. Drakenborch. ad Liv. VIII. 29. and accordingly the consuls Camillus II. and Junius U. C. Varr. 429 are placed at B. C. 325 by Varro, but by Cato at B. C. 322. The same variations prevail in the preceding years. U. C. Varr. 388 L. Aemilius L. Sextius are in B. C. 366 according to Varro, but in B. C. 363 according to Cato. U. C. Varr. 323 T. Quinctius C. Julius are in Cato's reckoning at B. C. 428, but in that of Varro at B. C. 431: coinciding with the beginning of the Peloponnesian war according to Gellius XVII. 21. (quoted by Dodwell ad Dionys. tom. IV. p. 2504.) *Bellum Peloponnesiacum—ceptum est circa annum fere post conditam Romam*



B.C. Coss.

289. *Valerio et Cædicio*. Liv. Ep. 11. *Curius Dentatus* consul [B. C. 290]—*bis in eodem magistratu triumphavit. Coloniae deductae sunt Castrum, Sena, Hadria. Triumviri capitales tunc primum creati sunt. Censu acto lustrum conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta duo millia*<sup>d</sup>. The censors who held this census are determined by the triumph of *Dentatus* to the year of these consuls, five years after the accession of their predecessors to office in B. C. 294.
280. *Lævino et Coruncanio*. Liv. Epit. 13. *Cineas* legatus a *Pyrrho* ad senatum missus petiit ut componendae pacis causa rex in urbem reciperetur: de qua re quum ad frequentiore senatum referri placuisset, *Ap. Claudius*, qui propter valetudinem oculorum jamdiu consiliis publicis se abstinuerat, venit in curiam, et sententia sua tenuit ut id *Pyrrho* negaretur [conf. Plutarch. *Pyrrho* c. 19.]. *Cn. Domitius* censor primus ex plebe lustrum condidit &c.<sup>e</sup> Iterum adversus *Pyrrhum* dubio eventu pugnatum est. The narrative of the Epitomator describes this census after the first campaign with *Pyrrhus* B. C. 280, and before the second B. C. 279. We may therefore place the census of *Domitius* in the consulship of *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius* rather than in the year of the following consuls, where Sigonius places it<sup>f</sup>. The census was probably taken in the beginning of B. C. 279, towards the close of U. C. Varr. 474.

*trecentessimus vicesimus tertius*. The first censors U. C. Varr. 311 *M. Geganius T. Quinctius* coss. are according to Varro in B. C. 443, but according to Cato in B. C. 440. Up to this point therefore three years are omitted in the Catonian computation which are received by Varro. From hence we ascend to the third year of the decemvirs U. C. Varr. 305. Livy III. 38. 51. IX. 34. and Dionysius X. p. 2154. XI. p. 2156. reckon this third year to be complete, and place the consuls *L. Valerius M. Horatius* (Dionys. XI. p. 2273. Liv. III. 55.) in the year following. But Sigonius ad ann. Capitolin. 303. p. 17. b. shews from the Capitoline Marbles and from Rufus (*sub decemviris annis duobus* p. 400.) and Tacitus (Annal. I. 1.) that only two complete years belonged to the decemvirs, and that in the third these consuls were in office. Accordingly at this point two years in the Catonian computation are one year in Varro: and the space from the tenth census coss. *Q. Fabio L. Cornelio*, which is seventeen years in Dionysius, is only sixteen in the reckoning of Varro: and those consuls and that tenth lustrum (U. C. Varr. 295) are placed at B. C. 459 by one computation, but at B. C. 457 by the other.

In the Introduction p. xviii. note<sup>r</sup>, and the Tables B. C. 215, the dates require some correction and explanation. In the note for B. C. 401. 391. the reader will substitute B. C. 402. 392. These are the dates of Varro. The magistrates of U. C. Varr. 352 entered office Dec. B. C. 403, and abdicated Oct. B. C. 402. But this date is B. C. 402 according to Cato. Again, the consuls of U. C. Varr. 362 entered office in B. C. 393, and their successors entered office on the first of July

B. C. 392. and these dates are B. C. 392 in the Catonian reckoning. The consuls there mentioned, *Æmilius* and *Plautius* (U. C. Varr. 425), are placed at B. C. 329 by one reckoning, and at B. C. 326 by the other.

<sup>d</sup> One copy has *ducenta septuaginta millia*.

<sup>e</sup> See the Tables B. C. 280. Drakenborch gives the following variations:

*ducenta octuaginta duo millia.*

*CCLXXXVI millia.*

*CCLXXXVII millia.*

*CCLXXXVIII millia.*

In reporting the variations I shall not think it necessary to notice the numbers below one thousand.

<sup>f</sup> Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 45. b. *Quinquennale spatium in hunc annum (coss. Sulpicio et Decio) edi censores poscit*. But it is allowed by Sigonius himself p. 44. that five years before coss. *Servilio et Metello* no census was taken: *Quinquennium absolutum* [from U. C. Capitolin. 464] *postulat ut in hunc annum censores conferantur; de quibus tamen nihil acceptum est. Qui si fuerunt, lustrum certe non fecerunt: nam si fecissent, lustrum quod est factum anno [Capitolino] 497 esset 36<sup>um</sup> non 35<sup>um</sup> in Capitolina tabula scribendum*. And examples of irregular intervals occur. Sigonius himself places the thirty-fourth lustrum at an irregular interval. An irregular space followed the fortieth lustrum, and preceded the thirty-ninth and the sixty-fourth. The censors of B. C. 109 were elected after an irregular interval: see below, and compare Sigonius p. 100. ad annum Capitolinum 644. It must, however, be admitted, that the Epitomator, upon whose authority the thirty-

B.C. Cons.

275. *Curio II. et Cornelio. Censores C. Fabricius Luscinus Q. Æmilius Papus.* Liv. Ep. 14. *Curius Dentatus Pyrrhum—Italia expulit. Fabricius censor P. Cornelium Rufinum consularem senatu movit quod is decem pondo argenti facti haberet* [conf. Val. Max. II. 9, 4. Gellium IV. 8. XVII. 21, 39. Plutarch. Sull. c. 1.]. *Lustro a censoribus condito censa sunt capita civium ducenta septuaginta unum millia, ducenta viginti quatuor*<sup>s</sup>. Cicero Læl. c. 11. *Videmus Papum Æmilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse—bis una consules* [B.C. 282, 278] *et collegas in censura.* The account of the Epitomator will place this *lustrum* in the year of *Curius* and *Cornelius*, five years from the former *lustrum* in the consulship of *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius*. We may refer this census to the beginning of B.C. 274.
272. *Papirio II. et Carvilio II.* Frontinus de Aquæd. c. 6. *Man. Curius Dentatus, qui censuram cum L. Papirio Cursore gessit, Anionis—aquam perducendam in urbem ex manubiis de Pyrrho captis locavit Spurio Carvilio L. Papirio coss. iterum.* Sigonius p. 47. b. ascribes to these censors the thirty-fourth *lustrum*. That four *lustra* were reckoned by the Capitoline Marbles between B.C. 293 (which was the thirtieth) and B.C. 264 (which was the thirty-fifth) is manifest. Either therefore a census occurred here or in the time of those censors who preceded B.C. 280, and whom Sigonius p. 44. cannot trace. In either case the interval would be irregular. In the present instance, the censors *Curius* and *Papirius* are in office three years after their predecessors and seven years before the thirty-fifth *lustrum*.
265. *Q. Fabio III. L. Mamilio.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Cn. Cornelius L. f. Cn. n. Blasio C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus II. *qui in hoc honore Censorin. appell. e. l. f. XXXV.* Liv. Epit. 16. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est; censa sunt civium capita ducenta octoginta duo millia, ducenta triginta quatuor*<sup>h</sup>. Eutropius II. 18. *Cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant—census est habitus: inventa sunt civium capita CCXCII millia CCCXXXIV. quanquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum &c.* Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 49. *Lustrum sequenti anno conditum puto, quia in epitoma lustrum mentio fit post pacem Hieroni datam.* But *Hiero* made peace *Valerio et Otacilio coss.* in whose year these censors were no longer in office. Their eighteen months would expire in the year of *Claudius* and *Fulvius*. Eutropius therefore is confirmed by the Capitoline Marble in placing this census before the Punic war: and we may suppose the Epitomator of Livy in this case (as in some few other instances) to have transposed the order of the facts. The census may be perhaps referred to the beginning of B.C. 264. On the censor *Marcius* conf. Val. Max. IV. 1, 3.
258. *Calatino et Paterculo.* Fasti Capitolini: Cens. C. Duilius M. f. M. n.....<sup>i</sup>
253. *Servilio et Sempronio.* Fasti Capitoli. Cens. C. Junius D. f. D. n. Pera abd. L. Postumius L. f. L. n. Megell. *idem qui pr. erat in mag. m. est.*

second *lustrum* is placed before the second campaign of *Pyrrhus*, sometimes violates the order of *Livy's* narrative. Some instances of this will be seen below.

<sup>s</sup> One copy gives CCLXI millia.

<sup>h</sup> Drakenborch. ad locum: Codicum plerorumque consensus efficit ut—"OCTOGINTA quatuor

"millia" quam vel—"SEPTUAGINTA quatuor  
"millia" cum antt. edd. vel—"NONAGINTA  
"quatuor millia" cum Sigonio legere malim. Sigonius had remarked, *Melius Eutropius CCXCII millia.*

<sup>i</sup> Sigonius p. 51. *Lustrum factum esse XXXVI probat sequens lustrum XXXVII.*

B.C. Coss.

252. *Cotta et Gemino*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maxim. Messal. P. Sempronius P. f. P. n. Sophus l. f. XXXVII. Liv. Ep. 18. P. Sempronius Sophus M. Valerius Maximus censores, quum senatum legerent, tredecim senatu moverunt: lustrum condiderunt, quo censa sunt civium capita ducenta nonaginta septem millia septingenta nonaginta septem]. On these censors conf. Val. Max. II. 9, 7.
247. *Cecilio II. et Fabio*. Fast. Capitoli. Censores A. Atilius A. f. C. n. Calatinus A. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquat. Attic. l. f. XXXVIII. Liv. Ep. 19. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta quinquaginta unum millia, ducenta viginti duo<sup>k</sup>.
241. *Manlio et Cercone*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. C. Aurelius L. [f.]..... Euseb. Chron. Ol. 134. 3. Censu Romæ acto reperta sunt ducenta quinquaginta millia<sup>l</sup>. This date = U. C. Varr. 512 B. C. 242 is within one year of the true time. Placed by Hieronymus at Ol. 134. 1. which, as Scaliger remarks, is *prochronismus triennii*.
236. *Lentulo et Varo*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. L. Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lent. Caudin. Q. Lutatius C. f. C. n. Cerco in m. m. c.
234. *Postumio et Carvilio*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. C. Atilius A. f. A. n. Bulbus A. Postumius A. f. L. n. Albinus l. f. XL.
231. *Mathone et Masone*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Q. Fulvius M. f. Q. n. Flaccus vit. facti abd. Sigonius p. 56. b. Confirmat Livius, qui XXIII. [34.] XXV. [5.] T. Manlium bis consulem et censorem vocat: et XXVII. T. Manlium ex censoriis qui viverent vetustissimum<sup>m</sup>: et XXIII. [30.] Q. Fulvium Flaccum consulem et censorem fuisse tradit.
230. *Æmilio et Junio*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maxim. Verrucos. M. Sempronius C. f. M. n. Tuditan. l. f. XLI.
225. *Æmilio et Regulo*. Fast. Capitoli. Cens. C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Centho M. Junius D. f. D. n. Pera l. f. XXXXII.
220. *Veturio et Lutatius*. Censores L. Æmilius Papus C. Flaminius: Cassiodor. L. Veturius et C. Lutatius. His coss. via Flaminia munita, et circus factus qui Flaminius appellatur. Liv. Ep. 20. Illyrii quum rebellassent, domiti in deditionem venerunt. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est, quo censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta millia, ducenta tredecim<sup>n</sup>. Libertini in quatuor tribus redacti sunt (quum antea dispersi per omnes fuissent) Esquilinam, Palatinam, Suburranam, Collinam. C. Flaminius censor viam Flaminiam munivit et circum Flaminium extruxit. That Æmi-

<sup>j</sup> The various numbers are

CCXCVII millia.

CCCXVI millia.

CCCXVII millia.

CCXVII millia.

CCCXXVII millia.

<sup>k</sup> Five copies quoted by Drakenborch give CCXLI millia.

<sup>l</sup> In the version of Hieronymus ed. Scal. the numbers are CCLX millia.

<sup>m</sup> Sigonius refers to Liv. XXVII. 11. *Senatus lectionem contentio inter censores [B. C. 209] de principe legendo tenuit. Sempronii lectio erat: ceterum Cornelius morem traditum a patribus sequen-*

*dum aiebat, ut, qui primus censor ex iis qui viverent fuisset, eum principem legerent. Is T. Manlius Torquatus erat.—Quum diu certatum verbis esset, concedente collega, lectus a Sempronio princeps in senatu Q. Fabius Maximus consul. This occurred twenty-two years after the censorship of Manlius.*

<sup>n</sup> This number CCLXX millia occurs in all the copies apud Drakenborch. without variation. But he repeats a remarkable variation in the fact: *A censoribus bis conditum: primo lustro censa sunt &c.* He subjoins, *Vulgatum primum obvium fuit in edd. Sigonii, unde anno 1628 Gruterus adoptavit.*

B. C. Cons.

lius was the colleague of *Flaminius* is attested by Livy XXIII. 22. *Neque enim post L. Æmilius et C. Flaminius censores<sup>o</sup> senatus lectus fuerat, quum tantum senatorum adversæ pugnae, ad hoc sui quemque casus, per quinquennium absumpsissent.* And by Pliny H. N. XXXV. 17. That they were censors in this year is attested by Cassiodorus; and by the term of five years—*quinquennium*—computed by Livy l. c. at the close of B. C. 216, after the battle of Cannæ.

Sigonius remarks p. 60. *Lustrum, quod intelligi ex epitoma potest, postero anno conditum est.* This he probably collects from the mention of the Illyrians, who were subdued by the consul *Æmilius* in B. C. 219. See the Tables.

214. Q. Fabio IV. Marcello III. Liv. XXIV. 11. Q. Fabius comitia censoribus creandis habuit: creati M. Atilius Regulus et P. Furius Philus. The acts of these censors are described by Livy XXIV. 18. Idem Ib. c. 43. *Romæ quum tribuni plebis novi magistratum inissent [IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 214], extemplo censoribus P. Furio et M. Atilio a L. Metello tribuno plebis dies dicta ad populum est:—sed novem tribunorum auxilio vetiti causam in magistratu dicere dimissique fuerant. Ne lustrum perficerent mors prohibuit P. Furii. M. Atilius magistratu se abdicavit.* In this case also the *lustrum* would have been deferred till the second year, the beginning of B. C. 213. These censors are mentioned by Val. Max. II. 9, 8. following Liv. XXIV. 18.
210. Lævino et Marcello IV. Liv. XXVII. 6. Censores hic annus habuit L. Veturium Philonem et P. Licinium Crassum, maximum pontificem. Crassus Licinius nec consul nec prætor ante fuerat quam censor est factus: ex ædilitate gradum ad censuram fecit. Sed hi censores neque senatum legerunt neque quidquam publicæ rei egerunt: mors diremit L. Veturii: inde et Licinius censura se abdicavit<sup>p</sup>.
209. Fabio V. Flacco IV. Liv. XXVII. 11. Censoribus creandis Q. Fulvius consul comitia habuit. Creati censores ambo qui nondum consules fuerant, M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus. The census was taken in the following year, towards the close of their office: Liv. XXVII. 36. *Hoc eodem anno [sc. cons. Marcello V. et Crispino B. C. 208] et lustrum conditum est a censoribus P. Sempronius Tuditano et M. Cornelio Cethego. Censa civium capita centum triginta septem millia, centum et octo: minor aliquanto numerus quam qui ante bellum fuerat<sup>q</sup>.*
204. Cethego et Tuditano. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. M. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator C. Claudius Ti. f. Ti. n. Nero l. f. XXXXV. Liv. XXIX. 37. *Dum hæc consules diversis regionibus agunt [B. C. 204], censores interim Romæ M. Livius et C. Claudius senatum recitaverunt.—Lustrum conditum serius, quia per provincias dimiserunt censores ut civium Romanorum in exercitibus quantus ubique esset referretur numerus. Censa cum iis ducenta decem quatuor millia hominum<sup>r</sup>. Condedit lustrum C. Clau-*

<sup>o</sup> The censors L. Æmilius C. Flaminius are named again by Livy XXIII. 23. XXIV. 11.

<sup>p</sup> L. Veturius P. Licinius censores are mentioned again Liv. XXVII. 34.

<sup>q</sup> The variations are  
centum triginta sex millia.

In the Epitomæ:

centum triginta septem millia  
CXXVII millia.

But, as the preceding *lustrum* had given 270,000,

and the following *lustrum* had 214,000, and as the expression *minor aliquanto* would ill express the difference between 137,000 and 270,000, Drakenborch ad Liv. XXVII. 36. appears with reason to suspect that these numbers in B. C. 208 are defective.

<sup>r</sup> Some copies of the Epitomæ have CCLXV millia and CCXV millia. But Drakenborch remarks ad Epit. CCXIV millia in optimis apud Livium codd. Idem ad Liv. XXIX. 37. CCXIV



B. C. Coss.

*dus Nero. Duodecim deinde coloniarum (quod nunquam antea factum erat) deferentibus ipsarum coloniarum censoribus censum acceperunt.* After this it is related c. 38. *Eadem æstate in Bruttia Clamptia a consule vi capta:—et quum comitiorum jam adpeteret tempus,—(Cornelius) consules Cn. Servilium Cypionem et C. Servilium Geminum creavit.* Although therefore this *lustrum* was *serius*, it appears to have been held by these censors in their first year, and before the comitia for the ensuing consuls. Which refutes the supposition of Duker, that this *lustrum* was delayed till the end of the eighteen months and even beyond them<sup>a</sup>. As this *lustrum* was the forty-fifth and the census of B. C. 225 was the forty-second, it is plain that two *lustra* occurred between in the Capitoline Marbles; which agree therefore in this point with Livy, by whom these two *lustra* are recorded.

These censors are noticed by Val. Max. II. 9, 6. after Liv. XXIX. 37.

199. *Lentulo et Villio.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio African. P. Ailius Q. f. P. n. Paitus l. f. XXXXVI. Liv. XXXII. 7. Consul L. Lentulus—*comitia censoribus creandis habuit. Multis claris potentibus viris, creati censores P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus et P. Ailius Patus.* Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 67. b. remarks that Livy makes no mention of this *lustrum*.

194. *Scipione II. et Sempronio.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Sex. Ailius Q. f. P. n. Paitus Catus C. Cornelius L. f. M. n. Cethegus l. f. XXXXVII. Liv. XXXIV. 44. *Censurum inde comitia habita sunt. Creati censores Sex. Ailius Patus et C. Cornelius Cethegus principem senatus P. Scipionem consulem, quem et priores censores legerant, legerunt &c.* The census is not taken till the following year: Liv. XXXV. 9. *Censores erant priore anno creati Sex. Ailius Patus et C. Cornelius Cethegus. Cornelius lustrum condidit: censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia, septingenta quatuor<sup>b</sup>.*

Separate seats for the senators at the Roman games<sup>c</sup> were appointed by these censors: Liv. XXXIV. 44. *Gratiam ingentem apud cum ordinem pepererunt quod ludis Romanis adilibus curulibus imperarunt ut loca senatoria secernerent a populo.* Asconius ad Cic. Cornel. I. p. 961. *Hoc factum est secundo consulatu Scipionis:—fac-*

*millia, quem numerum optimi hoc loco codd. præferunt, legendum esse ex omnium MStorum et cell. edd. auctoritate docui.*

<sup>a</sup> Duker. ad Liv. XXIX. 37. *Lustrum conditum peractis omnibus quæ censorum muneris erant constat ex multis locis Livii, quibus post relata ea quæ censores in magistratu gesserant altero anno quam creati erant lustrum conditum memorat. Vide XXVII. 11. 36. [the forty-fourth lustrum.] XXXIV. 44. XXXV. 9. [the forty-seventh.] XXXVII. 58. XXXVIII. 36. [the forty-eighth.] XLI. 27. XLII. 10. [the fifty-first.] Quid ergo est quod his censoribus lustrum serius conditum scribit? An hoc significat, eos ultra tempus lege finitum censuram gessisse? Ita sane videtur ob causam quam dicit: nam octodecim mensium (vel pauciorum si non statim inito magistratu per provincias dimiserunt) spatium angustius fuisse videtur quam ut eo numerus civium qui in exercitibus erat iniri*

*potuerit.* That the *lustrum* was often deferred till the close of the censorship is attested by some of the passages which Duker has adduced, and by others in the Epitomæ compared with the Capitoline Marbles. But that this was not always done is shewn from the forty-eighth *lustrum*, which was held by the censors a few months after their appointment; and which is therefore improperly quoted by Duker on this occasion.

<sup>b</sup> The numbers in the next census B. C. 188 render these numbers suspicious. Duker ad locum remarks, *Pighius suspicatur legendum CCXLIII millia.—Dubitationem Pighii confirmat quod sequente lustro censa sunt civium capita CCLVIII millia.* Drakenborch reports no variations of moment. This *lustrum* is unnoticed by the Epitomator.

<sup>c</sup> See the Tables B. C. 194. 2.

B. C. Coss.

tum id esse autem Antias tradit ludis Romanis quos fecerunt ædiles curules Atilius Serranus T. Scribonius Libo: id eos fecisse jussu censorum Sex. Ælii Pati C. Cornelii Cethegi.

189. Manlio et Fulvio. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Flaminin. M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus l. f. XXXXVIII. Liv. XXXVII. 58. Censores T. Quinctius Flamininus M. Claudius Marcellus creati. Per eodem dies L. Æmilio Regillo—triumphus navalis est decretus. He triumphed Kal. Feb. B. C. 188: see the Tables: which fixes the creation of these censors towards the close of this consulship, about the beginning of B. C. 188. They held the *lustrum* early in the year of the following consuls: Liv. XXXVIII. 36. Priusquam in provincias novi magistratus proficiscentur,—de Formianis Fundanisque municipibus et Arpinatibus C. Valerius Tappus tribunus plebis promulgavit uti iis suffragii latio (nam ante sine suffragio habuerant civitatem) esset.—Rogatio perlata est ut in Æmilia tribu Formiani et Fundani in Cornelia Arpinates ferrent: atque in his tribubus tum primum ex Valerio plebiscito censi sunt. M. Claudius Marcellus censor, sorte superato T. Quinctio, *lustrum* condidit. Censa sunt civium capita ducenta quinquaginta octo millia, trecenta decem et octo<sup>v</sup>. *Lustro* perfecto, consules [sc. C. Livius M. Valerius] in provincias profecti sunt. We may refer this census to the end of March or the beginning of April B. C. 188, a few months after the accession of the censors to their office.

Duker explains the deficiency of the numbers in the forty-fourth and forty-seventh *lustra* by supposing that the citizens on service in the armies, who, according to Livy himself, were computed in the forty-fifth *lustrum*, were not included in these<sup>w</sup>. This explanation may account for the numbers in the former case, but not in the latter. In B. C. 208, during the forty-fourth *lustrum*, twenty-one legions were employed, two of which were stationed at Rome: Liv. XXVII. 22. and, if the soldiers of nineteen legions were omitted in that census, this omission would account for the difference between the numbers in the forty-fourth *lustrum* and the numbers in the forty-fifth. But in B. C. 193 it appears from Livy XXXIV. 56. XXXV. 2. (who describes the forces of that year in Liguria and Spain) that no great armies were employed: and yet the numbers are less by 114,600 than they are found to be five years afterwards<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>v</sup> The variations are,  
In the Epitomē

CCLIII millia

CCLVIII millia.

The text of Livy has CCLVIII millia.

<sup>w</sup> Duker. ad Liv. XXIX. 37. Hoc extraordinarium fuisse [sc. numerum civium qui in exercitibus erant referri] argumento est quod neque unquam ante hoc tempus id factum, ni valde fallor, prodit Licius; quodque et superiore lustro [in B. C. 208] et eo quod U. C. [Varr.] 560 conditum est longe fuit minor civium censorum numerus XXVII. 36. et XXXV. 9. ubi, vulgatam scripturam tuentibus mas. non est quod cum Pighio numeros corruptos suspicemur. Idem ad Liv. XXXV. 9. Nihil vitii in numero apud Liv. XXIX. 37. esse credo, quia Licius in illa censura quasi extraordinarium memorat quod censores per provincias dimiserunt ut civium Romanorum quantus in exercitibus ubique es-

set numerus referretur;—quod superiore censu non videtur factum.

<sup>x</sup> Duker himself, as quoted in a former note, appears to doubt these numbers, and to concur in the opinion of Pighius. The numbers, however, in this forty-eighth *lustrum*, were perhaps augmented by the Latins who were registered with the Roman citizens, and of whom 12,000 are mentioned in the next year: Liv. XXXIX. 3. Legatis sociorum Latini nominis—senatus datus est: his querentibus magnam multitudinem civium suorum Romam commigrasse et ibi censos esse, Q. Terentio Culleoni prætori negotium datum est, ut eos conquireret, et, quem C. Claudio M. Lirio censoribus [B. C. 204] postea eos censores ipsum parentem ejus apud se censum esse probassent socii, ut redire eo cogeret ubi censi essent. Hac conquisitione duodecim millia Latinorum domos redierunt.

B.C. Coss.

184. *Pulchro et Licino*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus M. Porcius M. f. Cato l. f. XXXXVIII. See the Tables B. C. 184. 4. Add to the testimonies Val. Max. II. 9, 3. IV. 5, 1. Ascon. ad Cic. Divinat. p. 328. This censorship is described by Livy XXXIX. 42—44. who omits to give the *lustrum*.
179. *Manlio et Fulvio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior lustr. f. L. Liv. XL. 45. *Hiems eo anno* [the winter of B. C. 179] *nive saxa—fuit:—&c.* *Ludi deinde votivi Q. Fulvii consulis per dies decem magno adparatu facti.* *Censorum inde comitia habita: creati M. Aemilius Lepidus pontifex maximus et M. Fulvius Nobilior.*—*Comitiis confectis, ut traditum antiquitus est, censores in Campo ad aram Martis sellis curulibus consederunt: quo repente principes senatorum cum agmine venerunt civitatis.* Idem Ib. c. 53. *Biduo quo senatum legerunt censores, Q. Fulvius consul profectus in Ligures—signis conlatis cum hoste pugnavit.* These incidents fix the creation of the censors to the beginning of this consulship, towards the spring of B. C. 179. The *lustrum* is recorded in Liv. Epit. 41. *Gracchus proconsul Celtiberos victos in deditionem accepit:—et a Postumio Albino proconsule Vaccari ac Lusitani subacti sunt. Uterque triumphavit. Antiochus—mortuo fratre Seleuco—in regnum Syriæ ab urbe dimissus.—Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta tria millia ducenta nonaginta quatuor*<sup>2</sup>. From this account, compared with Liv. XL. 59. it appears that this *lustrum* was celebrated in B. C. 178, in the year of Brutus and Manlius: consequently towards the close of this censorship. But it also appears from this narrative that the epitomator does not always arrange his facts in the order of Livy. For the triumphs of Gracchus and Albinus were a little before the *comitia* of B. C. 177, and are recorded Liv. XLI. 7. the accession of Antiochus was in B. C. 175, and was related Liv. XLI. 20. the 50th *lustrum* was recorded in the beginning of the 41st book (where the text is mutilated), and preceded both those facts in Livy's narrative.

These censors are mentioned by Cicero de prov. consul. c. 9. Val. Max. IV. 2, 1. Gellius XII. 8. (*Aemilius Lepidus et Fulvius Flaccus* apud Val. Max. et Gellium) who all relate the circumstance told by Livy XL. 46.

174. *Postumio et Mucio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus A. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus lustr. f. LI. Liv. XLI. 27. *Censores eo anno creati Q. Fulvius Flaccus et A. Postumius Albinus legerunt senatum &c.—Moribus quoque regendis diligens et severa censura fuit: multis equi adempti.* c. 28. *Jam consularia comitia adpetebant, quibus—creati L. Postumius Albinus et M. Popillius Lænas.* Livy there-

<sup>1</sup> The campaign of Fulvius is noticed in the Tables B. C. 179. His triumph there mentioned occurred at the close of his year in the beginning of B. C. 178: Liv. XL. 59. *Secundum triumphum comitia edixit quibus creati consules sunt M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso.* *Prætorum inde, tribus creatis, comitia tempestas diremit: postero die reliqui tres facti ante diem quartum Idus Martias.* The *comitia* therefore for electing the prætors in B. C. 178 were held *V. Id. Mart.* only four days before they entered upon office. The triumphs of Gracchus and Postumius, noticed in the Tables

B. C. 178, also probably occurred at the close of that Roman year, in the beginning of B. C. 177, on account of the *comitia* which followed.

<sup>2</sup> Drakenborch gives the following variations:

CCLXIII millia.

CCLVIII millia.

CCLXXIII millia.

He adds, *Revocavi CCLXIII millia, ut non tantum omnes ante Curionem edil. sed et multi codd. præferunt.* But the argument of Drakenborch himself upon the numbers of the next census seems to require CCLXXIII millia.

B. C. Coss.

fore agrees with the Marbles in placing this censorship in the year of *Sp. Postumius* and *Q. Mucius*. The *lustrum* was in the year following: Liv. XLII. 10. *Eo anno* [sc. coss. *Albino et Popillio* XLII. 1.] *lustrum conditum est. Censores erant Q. Fulvius Flaccus A. Postumius Albinus. Postumius condidit. Censa sunt civium Romanorum capita ducenta sexaginta novem millia et quindecim*<sup>a</sup>. Minor aliquanto numerus, quia *L. Postumius* consul pro concione edixerat, qui socium Latini nominis ex edicto *C. Claudii* consulis [conf. XLI. 9.] redire in civitates suas debuissent, ne quis eorum Romæ, sed omnes in suis civitatibus censerentur.

On these censors conf. Vell. I. 10. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 41. De *Fulvio* Val. Max. II. 7, 5.

169. *Marcio et Capione*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *C. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher Ti. Sempronius P. f. Ti. n. Gracchus l. f. LII.* Liv. XLIII. 14. *ensoribus deinde creandis comitia edicta sunt: petierunt censuram principes civitatis C. Valerius Lavinus &c. —C. Claudius Pulcher Ti. Sempronius Gracchus. Hos duos censores creavit populus Romanus.—Consules deinde sortiti provincias sunt;—Q. Marcio Macedonia obvenit, Latinisque actis Marcus extemplo est profectus.* The election of these censors therefore may be placed between the Ides of March and the Calends of April B. C. 169. Idem XLIV. 16. *Censores censum Idibus Decembribus* [Dec. B. C. 169] *severius quam ante habuerunt. Multis equi adempti.* Liv. Epit. 45. *Lustrum conditum est a censoribus: censa sunt civium capita trecenta duodecim millia octingenta quinque*<sup>b</sup>. The original passage is wanting in Liv. XLV. 15. where a *lacuna* occurs in the text: but the time may be gathered from the narrative of *Livy*. Having related XLV. 13. the return of *Popillius* from his mission, and the news of the capture of *Perseus*<sup>c</sup>, he returns to the acts of these censors: c. 15.—*In quatuor urbanas tribus descripti erant libertini præter eos quibus filius quinquenni major ex senatusconsulto esset. Eos ubi proximo lustro censi essent censeri jusserunt &c.—Plures quam a superioribus et senatu emoti sunt et equos vendere jussi—neque ullius quem alter notaret ab altero levata ignominia. Petentibus ut—anni et bimensis tempus prorogaretur Cn. Tremellius tribunus—intercessit.* Then follows c. 16. *Q. Ælio M. Junio consulibus de provinciis referentibus &c.* These censors therefore held the *lustrum* in their last month, about September B. C. 168, and asked for an extension of their term to fourteen months longer.

These censors are mentioned by the writer de Vir. Illustr. p. 290. by Val. Max. VI.

<sup>a</sup> In the Epitomæ CCLVII millia. Drakenborch. ad loc. Pighius veriore pronuntiat lectionem Epitomes quod *Livius* subjungat civium numerum multo minorem solito fuisse. *Lustro* autem priore censa sunt CCLXXIII millia. At mihi dubium est uter numerus verior sit. Non *Livius* "multo" sed "aliquanto" minorem fuisse tradit. Sufficere igitur videtur quatuor millibus minorem numerum hoc lustro censum fuisse. The numbers in the two lustra might have been CCLXXIII millia and CCLXIX millia. But if we are to read in Epit. 41. CCLXIII millia, we must read CCLVII millia in the present lustrum.

<sup>b</sup> CCCXII millia in all the copies reported by

Drakenborch.

<sup>c</sup> Et *Popillius* et ea legatio quæ missa ad *Antiochum* erat Romam rediit.—*Literæ* deinde Macedonia adlatæ quæ victoria letitiam geminarent: *Perseus* regem in potestatem consulis venisse.—Et ab *Eumene* et ab *Attalo* et ab *Athenæo* fratribus communis legatio de victoria gratulatum venit. These transactions were in the autumn, or towards the close of B. C. 168. The Epitomator lib. 45. records the triumph of *Æmilius*, and then the lustrum. Another example of a departure from the order of *Livy*. For the triumph occurred in the following year, in November B. C. 167, and was described by *Livy* XLV. 35. seq.



B.C. Coss.

5, 3. by Cic. apud Gellium VI. 16. et Nonium p. 290. the censorship of *Gracchus* by Plutarch Tib. Gracch. c. 1. Cicero de Inv. I. 30. de Or. I. 9.<sup>d</sup>

164. *Torquato et Cassio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *L. Aemilius L. f. M. n. Paullus Q. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus l. f. LIII*. Liv. Epit. 46. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti septem millia viginti duo*<sup>c</sup>. Plutarch. *Æmil.* c. 38. ἀπεγράψαντο μὲν οὖν κατ' αὐτὸν [*Æmilium*] μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων τριάκοντα τρεῖς, ἔτι δ' ἑπτακισχίλιοι τετρακόσιοι πενήκοντα δύο. τῆς δὲ βουλῆς προέγραψε μὲν Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον Λίπιδον, ἥδη τετράκις καρπούμενον ταύτην τὴν προεδρίαν<sup>f</sup>, ἐξέβαλε δὲ τρεῖς συγκλητικούς οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξέτασιν ὁμοίως ἐμετρίασεν αὐτός τε καὶ Μάρκιος Φίλιππος ὁ συνάρχων αὐτῶν.

These censors are mentioned Plin. H. N. VII. 60. XXVI. 1. De *Æmilio* Val. Max. VII. 5, 3.

159. *Dolabella et Fulvio*. Fasti Capitolin. Cens. *P. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Scipio Nasica M. Popillius P. f. P. n. Lænas l. f. LIIII*. Liv. Epit. 47. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta triginta octo millia, trecenta quatuordecim*<sup>s</sup>. Princeps senatus lectus *Æmilius Lepidus*. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 6. *L. Piso prodidit M. Æmilio C. Popillio II. coss. a censoribus P. Corn. Scipione M. Popillio statuas circa forum eorum qui magistratum gesserunt sublatas omnes, præter eas quæ populi aut senatus sententia statutz essent*. The eighteen months expired in the year of these consuls B. C. 158: to which year Sigonius p. 76. perhaps justly assigns the *lustrum*.

These censors are named by Sabinus apud Gellium IV. 20, 11. and by Plin. H. N. VII. 60.<sup>b</sup>

154. *Opimio et Albino*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla C. Cassius C. f. C. n. Longinus lustr. f. LV*. Liv. Ep. 48. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti quatuor millia*<sup>i</sup>. Livy at the conclusion of lib. 47. had mentioned the consuls of B. C. 153: whence Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 77. justly infers that this *lustrum* was held Coss. *Fulvio et Annio* B. C. 153.

Liv. Ep. 48. *Quum locatum a censoribus theatrum exstrueretur, P. Corn. Nasica auctore tanquam inutile et nociturum publicis moribus ex senatusconsulto destructum est, populusque aliquamdiu stans ludos spectavit*. Related by the Epitomator among the events of B. C. 150. This theatre had been erected by the censor *Cassius*: Val.

<sup>d</sup> Cic. de Or. I. 9. (*Gracchus*)—*libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit*. Liv. XLV. 15. *Postremo eo descensum est ut ex quatuor urbanis tribubus [conf. Liv. Epit. 20.] unam palam in atrio Libertatis sortirentur, in quam omnes qui servitutem servissent conjicerent. Esquilinæ sors exiit. In ea Ti. Gracchus pronuntiavit libertinos omnes censeri placere*. Auctor de Vir. illust. *Censor libertinos qui rusticas tribus occupant in quatuor urbanas divisit*. Cicero in general terms alludes to the fact. The writer de Viris illust. perhaps founded his account of this matter upon the expression of Cicero. Livy, as far as his text remains entire, gives the exact particulars of what was done by *Gracchus* on this occasion.

<sup>e</sup> Drakenborch. ad loc. *Scripti nostri nihil mutant*.

<sup>f</sup> Confer Dukerum ad Liv. Epit. 46.

<sup>g</sup> Drakenborch records CCCXXXVIII millia as the reading of many copies and of all the editions usque ad *Ascens.* qui CCCXXXVIII millia anno 1513 substituit. Sed ejus loco nunc priscam lectionem reduxi.

<sup>h</sup> Plin. l. c. *Scipio Nasica collega Lænat's primus aqua divisit horas æque noctium ac dierum [conf. Censorin. c. 23.]: idque horologium sub tecto dicavit anno urbis DXCV*. The year of *Dolabella* and *Fulvius* was U. C. Varr. 595. Pliny therefore agrees with the Capitoline Marbles.

<sup>i</sup> Drakenborch reports only one variation, CCCXXIII millia.

B.C. COS.

Max. II. 4, 1. *Inchoata quidem sunt a Messalla et Cassio censoribus: ceterum auctore P. Scipione Nasica omnem apparatus operis eorum subjectum hastæ venire placuit.* Appian. Civ. I. 28. Σκιπίων ὕπατος καθήλει τὸ θέατρον, οὗ Λεύκιος Κάσσιος ἤρχτο, καὶ ἤδη πού τέλος ἰλάμβανεν. Velleius I. 15. *Abhinc [before Kal. Jan. A.D. 30] annos ferme CLXXXVII, ante triennium quam Cassius censor a Lupercali in Palatium versus theatrum facere instituit. Cui in demoliendo eximia civitatis severitas et cos. Scipio restitere.* Orosius IV. 21. *Eodem tempore [the time of the defeat of Galba B.C. 151] censores theatrum lapideum in urbe construi censuerunt; quod ne tunc fieret Scipio Nasica gravissima oratione obstitit.* The error of Appian in calling Scipio consul on this occasion has been marked by Sigonius ad Fast. Cap. p. 77. Manutius ad Velleium l. c.)

These censors are named by Pliny H. N. XVII. 25. *M. Messallæ C. Cassii censorum lustrum: a quo tempore pudicitiam subversam Piso gravis auctor prodidit.*

147. *Scipione et Druso.* Fasti Capitolini. [Cens. L. Cornelius] *Lentulus Lupus L. Marcius C.* [f. Censorinus l.] f. LVI. Euseb. Chron. Ol. 158. 3. [Ol. 158. 2. Hieronym.] *Censu Romæ instituto reperta sunt hominum trecenta viginti duo millia<sup>k</sup>.* The date of Eusebius coincides with the Capitoline Marbles. The censors came into office in Ol. 158. 2. and their eighteen months expired in Ol. 158. 3.

Val. Max. VI. 9, 10. *L. Lentulus consularis, lege Cæcilia repetundarum crimine oppressus, censor cum L. Censorino creatus est.*

142. *Metello et Fabio.* Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. P. Cornelius Scipio Afri] can. *Aimilian.* [L. Mummius Achaicus l.] f. LVII. Liv. Ep. 54. *Q. Pompeius consul [B.C. 141] in Hispania Terrestinos subegit.—Lustrum a censoribus conditum est. Censa civium capita trecenta viginti octo millia, quadringenta quadraginta duo<sup>l</sup>.* From the mention of the consul Pompeius we may collect that the lustrum was held by the censors in the second year B.C. 141.

These censors are mentioned in the following testimonies: Gell. XVI. 8, 10. *P. Scipio Paulli filius et bis consul fuit, et triumphavit, et censura functus est, et collega in censura L. Mummi fuit.* Cic. Brut. c. 22. *P. Cornelio L. Mummi censoribus.* Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. *Laquearia—post Carthaginem eversam primo inaurata sunt in Capitolio censura L. Mummi.* Cic. Somn. Scip. p. 914. speaking of Scipio: *Cum Karthaginem deleveris, triumphum egeris, censorque fueris, et obieris legatus Ægyptum, Syriam, Asiam, Græciam<sup>m</sup>, deligere iterum consul absens, bellumque maximum*

§ Lipsius ad Velleium endeavours to vindicate Velleius: *Haud temere in Velleio mutem, qui tempora fortassis censura hujus aliter digessit. Præsertim cum Appianus Σκιπίων ὕπατος inquit.* The numbers of Velleius (187—3 = 184) would place these censors in the 184th year before the consulship of Vinicius A.D. 30, and would give U.C. Varr. 599 *cos. Nasica II. Marcello II.* B.C. 155 for the date of this censorship, within a year of the true time. Velleius, then, might perhaps refer these censors to the second consulship of Nasica. But he would still err in supposing that the theatre was removed in the same year in which the censors came into their office. That

was a subsequent transaction, and could not have fallen within the consulship of Nasica. On the passage of Appian (which, as it now stands, is liable to much objection) see Schweigh. ad locum.

<sup>k</sup> The same numbers are in Hieronym. ed. Scalig.

<sup>l</sup> The various readings are  
CCCCXXVIII millia.  
CCCXXVIII millia.  
CCXXVIII millia.

Sigonius and Drakenborch with reason prefer CCCXXVIII.

<sup>m</sup> We are not to understand from this order of the words that Scipio was censor before his em-

B. C. Coss.

*conficies, Numantiam exscindes.* Scipio τὴν τιμητικὴν ἀρχὴν μεταίων is described by Plutarch *Æmil.* c. 38. conf. Plutarch. *Apophth.* p. 200. D.

The discordance between Scipio and his colleague is marked by Dio p. 34. fragm. 81. Val. Max. VI. 4, 2. the writer de Vir. illustr. p. 291. Plutarch. *Mor.* p. 816. C. Cic. de Or. II. 66. On the severity of Scipio in his office conf. Cic. de Or. II. 67. His oration *quam censor habuit ad populum de moribus* is quoted by Gellius V. 19. Idem IV. 20, 10. *P. Scipio Africanus Paulli filius—in oratione quam dixit in censura, cum ad majorum mores populum hortaretur.* An anecdote of Scipio is told by Cicero pro Cluent. c. 48. Val. Max. IV. 1, 10. and briefly in Plutarch *Apophthegm.* p. 200. E. Gellius III. 4. *In libris quos de vita P. Scipionis Africani compositos legimus scriptum esse animadvertimus P. Scipioni Paulli filio, postquam de Panis triumphaverat censorque fuerat, eadem diem dictum esse ad populum a Claudio Asello tribuno plebei, cui equum in censura ademeral. Asellus and Scipio* are mentioned by Cicero de Or. II. 66. and Lucilius apud Gellium IV. 17.<sup>n</sup>

136. *Furio et Serrano.* Fasti Capitolini ..... or. l. f. LVIII. The names of the censors are supplied by Sigonius from conjecture. The *lustrum* is preserved in Liv. *Epit.* 56. *Mancinus—deditus Numantinis [B. C. 136] non est receptus. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est. Censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti tria millia.* Fulvius Flaccus consul Vardas subegit [B. C. 135]. The Epitomator and the Marbles agree in the date of this censorship.

131. *Licio et Valerio.* Fast. Capitolin. Ce... Q. Cæcil[us Metellus Macedonicus Q. Pompeius l. f. 59]. Liv. Ep. 59. *M. Perperna consul [B. C. 130] Aristonicum in deditio-nem accepit. Q. Pompeius et Q. Metellus, tunc primum uterque ex plebe facti cen-sores, lustrum condiderunt. Censa sunt civium capita trecenta septemdecim millia, octingenta viginti tria<sup>v</sup>, præter pupillos et viduus. Q. Metellus censor censuit ut omnes cogerentur ducere uxores liberorum creandorum causa. exstat oratio ejus<sup>q</sup>.* The oration of Metellus is quoted by Gellius I. 6.<sup>r</sup> and mentioned by Sueton. *Aug.* c. 89. Liv. *Ibid.* C. *Atinius Labeo tribunus plebis Q. Metellum censorem, a quo in senatu legendo præteritus erat, de saxo dejici jussit; quod ne fieret cæteri tribuni plebis auxilio fuerunt.* This incident is told at large by Pliny H. N. VII. 44.

bassy: for Cicero himself elsewhere plainly attests that the embassy preceded the censorship. See the Tables B. C. 143. 2.

<sup>n</sup> Gellius l. c. *Lucilii ex undecimo versus sunt:*

*Scipiada magno improbus objiciebat Asellus*

*Lustrum illo censore malum infelixque fuisse.*

Cicero l. c. *Asello Africanus objicienti lustrum illud infelix* "Noli, inquit, mirari: is enim qui te ex "æriis exemit lustrum condidit et taurum immo-lavit." Tanta suspicio est ut religione civitatem obstrinxisse videatur Mummius quod Asellum ignominia levaret. It appears from Cicero that Val. Max. IV. 1, 10. is in error when he says *Africanus censor cum lustrum conderet.*

<sup>o</sup> The variations are

CCCXVII millia.

CCCXXXIII millia.

CCCXXIII millia.

<sup>p</sup> The variations

CCCXVIII millia.

CCCXVIII millia.

CCCXVII millia.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 18. 2. 4.

<sup>r</sup> Gell. l. c. *Legebatur oratio Metelli NUMIDICI, gravis ac deserti viri, quam in censura dixit ad populum de ducendis uxoribus.* The difficulty arising from this variation is considered by Duker ad Liv. *Epit.* 59. who thinks it possible *utrumque in censura de eodem argumento orationem habuisse.* The most natural solution of the difficulty is to suppose that Gellius has named *Numidicus* by mistake. This is more probable than that *Metellus Macedonicus* in B. C. 131 and *Metellus Numidicus* in B. C. 102 should each have delivered, and each have published, an oration de ducendis uxoribus.

B.C. Coss.

*Q. Pompeius qui censor fuit* is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 76.

From the mention of *Perperna consul* Sigonius ad Fastos p. 93. b. collects that the *lustrum* was held in B. C. 130.

125. *Hypsæo et Flacco*. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 8. *Cn. Servilius Cæpio et L. Cassius Longinus, qui Ravilla appellatus est*<sup>1</sup>, *censores anno post urbem conditam DCXXVII M. Plautio Hypsæo Fulvio Flacco coss. aquam quæ vocatur Tepula ex agro Lucullano Romam—adducendam curaverunt*. Obsequens c. 90. *P. Plautio M. Fulvio coss. Locustarum ingentia agmina in Africa.—Fregellæ dirutæ*. Oros. V. 11. *M. Plautio Hypsæo et M. Fulvio Flacco coss.—cum per totam Africam immensæ locustarum multitudines coaluissent &c.* Liv. Epit. 60. *L. Opimius prætor Fregellanos—in deditionem accepit, Fregellas diruit*<sup>2</sup>. *Pestilentia in Africa ab ingenti locustarum multitudine—fuisse traditur. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta nonaginta millia, septingenta triginta sex*<sup>3</sup>. Obsequens and Orosius supply the date: and their account combined with the narrative of the Epitomator enables us to fix this *lustrum*, or at least these censors, to the year of *Hypsæus* and *Plautius* where Frontinus places them<sup>4</sup>.

These censors are named by Cic. II. in Verr. I. 55. and by Velleius II. 10. *Prosequamur notam severitatem censorum Cassii Longini, Capionisque, qui—Lepidum Æmilium augurem, quod sex millibus ædes conduxisset, adesse jusserunt*.

- [120.] Between the 58th *lustrum* B. C. 136 and the 63rd B. C. 108 four *lustra* necessarily intervened in the Marbles. Three of these may be traced in Livy at B. C. 130, 125, 114. Sigonius therefore from conjecture supplies the censors who held the 61st *lustrum*, and whom he places at B. C. 120.<sup>5</sup>
115. *Æmilio et Metello*. Cassiodorus: *His coss. L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius censores &c.* See the Tables B. C. 115. Liv. Ep. 63. *Cato Porcius consul—pugnavit* [B. C. 114]. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta nonaginta quatuor millia, trecenta triginta sex*<sup>6</sup>. Sigonius truly concludes that the *lustrum* was held in B. C. 114.<sup>7</sup> The acts of these censors were recorded in the preceding book<sup>8</sup>, and the *lustrum* is described under the year of *Porcius*. It may be therefore placed within the last six months of their office.

<sup>1</sup> See the Tables B. C. 127. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Cicero in Pison. c. 39. *L. Opimius—is qui prætor et consul maximis remp. periculis liberarat*. Asconius ad locum: *Notum est Opimium in prætura Fregellas cepisse*.

<sup>3</sup> The variations are

CCCXXIII millia.

CCCXCIII millia.

<sup>4</sup> Sigonius ad Fast. Capit. p. 94. b. supposes censors in the preceding year: *Quinquennium admonet ut in hunc annum [B. C. 126] censores conjiciamus, quos tamen aliqua de causa abdicasse arbitror nec lustrum fecisse: siquidem postero anno alii censores fuisse commemorantur*. But other instances of irregular intervals have been noticed already: see above p. 440. And the account of Frontinus does necessarily fix the creation of these censors to the year of *Hypsæus* and *Flaccus*. They

might have been elected to their office in the preceding consulship, and might have performed the acts described by Frontinus, and held the *lustrum* described by Livy, under these consuls. Thus the censors of the fifty-fourth *lustrum* are named by Pliny in their second year: see above at B. C. 159. The conjecture of Sigonius is therefore unnecessary.

<sup>5</sup> Sigon. p. 97. *Quinquennii ratio poscit ut in hunc annum censores et lustrum conjiciamus.—Qui autem censores fuerint rix in tanto annalium silentio divinare possum. Utar autem conjecturis*.

<sup>6</sup> Drakenborch. ad loc. *Circa numerum vulgato fere consentiunt scripti et editi*.

<sup>7</sup> Sigon. p. 98. *Lustrum conditum puto anno (ut assolebat) sequenti. Nam in ep. 63. post Porcium consulem de lustro agitur*.

<sup>8</sup> See the Tables B. C. 115.



B.C. Cons.

These censors are mentioned by Cicero II. in Verr. I. 55. *Video in multis veteribus legibus*: "Cn. Domitius L. Metellus, L. Cassius Cn. Servilius [B.C. 125] censores addiderunt." Idem pro Cluent. c. 42. C. Getam, cum a L. Metello et Cn. Domitio censoribus ex senatu ejectus esset, censorem ipsum postea esse factum. Repeated by Val. Max. II. 9, 9.

109. Metello et Silano. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens.] ..... in mag. m. e.

108. Galba et Scauro. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens.] ..... l. f. LXIII. Sigonius p. 100. b. supplies the names of these censors from conjecture. This *lustrum* is unnoticed by the Epitomator.

102. Mario IV. et Catulo. Censores Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus ..... Val. Max. IX. 7, 1, 2. L. Equitium, qui se Ti. Gracchi filium simulabat tribunatumque adversus leges cum L. Saturnino petebat, a C. Mario quintum consulatum gerente in publicam custodiam ductum populus—humeris suis per summam animorum alacritatem portavit. Idem Q. Metellum censorem, quod ab eo tanquam Gracchi filio censum recipere nolebat, lapidibus prosternere conatus est. Cic. pro Sextio c. 47. Q. Metellus—qui cum florentem hominem in populari ratione L. Saturninum censor notasset, cumque insitivum Gracchum contra vim multitudinis incitatus censu prohibuisset, cumque in eam legem quam non jure rogatam judicaret jurare unus noluisse<sup>a</sup>, de civitate mauluit quam de sententia demoveri. We may conclude with Sigonius that Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus was censor in B.C. 102, five years before the following censors (who are fixed to B.C. 97 by the Capitoline Marbles), and that he held a *lustrum* in B.C. 101, according to the narrative of Valerius<sup>b</sup>. Appian Civ. I. 28. marks the censorship of Metellus: *τιμητὴς Κόιντος Καικίλιος Μέτελλος Γλαυκίαν τε βουλευόντα καὶ Ἀπουλῆιον Σατορνίνον διεδημαρχηκότα ἤδη τῆς ἀξιώσεως παρέλκεν—οὐ μὲν ἐδυήθη· ὁ γὰρ οἱ συνάρχων οὐ συνέβητο· μικρὸν οὖν ὕστερον ὁ Ἀπουλῆιος, ὡς ἀμυνόμενος τὸν Μέτελλον, εἰς ἐτέραν παρέγγειλεν ἐδεμαρχίαν.* Equitius and Saturninus were candidates in B.C. 101 (see the Tables), after the censorship of Metellus had expired.

97. Lentulo et Crasso. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. L. Valerius] Flaccus M. Anton[ius l. f. 65]. Val. Max. II. 9, 5. M. Antonius et L. Flaccus censores Duronium senatu moverunt quod legem de coercendis conviviorum sumptibus latam tribunus plebis abrogaverat. Duronium is mentioned by Cicero de Or. II. 68. Tibi, Antoni, Mancina, cum audisset te censorem a M. Duronio de ambitu postulatum, Aliquando, inquit, tibi tuum negotium agere licebit. The censorship of Antonius is noticed again by Cicero de Or. III. 3.

92. Claudio et Perperna. Censores Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus L. Licinius Crassus: see the Tables B.C. 92. 2. 4.

Sigonius p. 107. concludes that Crassus and Domitius abdicated: *Hunc annum Cicero Or. III. ait primum fuisse Crasso ab honorum perfunctione, cumque alio loco illo anno censorium nominat. Ex quo intelligo Crassum hoc anno ob contentionem cum collega ortam abdicasse, neque eos lustrum fecisse: id quod etiam probant insequentibus censors qui ante quinquennium facti sunt.* This, however, is not certain.

<sup>a</sup> See the Tables B.C. 100. 2.

<sup>b</sup> Sigon. ad Fast. p. 103. Censores in hunc annum conjecimus [B.C. 102] propter quinquennale spatium quod est ab his ad proxime sequentes; quo-

rum certum nobis annum Capitolini auctores tradiderunt. Ex Valerio intelligi potest Metellum sequente anno censum egisse.

B. C. Coss.

The dissension of the censors is no sufficient reason: for this happened in the 57th *lustrum*, and yet a census was held. Nor are the expressions of Cicero Or. III. 2. conclusive: for they refer to the month September B. C. 91, when the term of the censorship was expired. Of the short interval to the next censors we have already had an example in B. C. 272 the 34th *lustrum*: and, as no census was taken in the next censorship B. C. 89, it is the more probable that there was a *lustrum* in this.

89. *Pompeio et Porcio*. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. P. Licinius] *Crassus L. Julius L. f. Sex. n.* [Caesar.] Plin. H. N. XIII. 3. *Certum est Antiocho rege Asiaque devictis, urbis anno quingentesimo [l. sexcentesimo] sexagesimo quinto, P. Licinium Crassum L. Julium Casarem censores edixisse ne quis venderet unguenta exotica.* Idem XIV. 14. *P. Licinius Crassus et L. Julius Caesar censores anno urbis conditæ DCLXXV [l. DCLXV] edixerunt &c.* That no census was taken appears from Cicero quoted in the Tables B. C. 86. 3.

86. *Cinna II. et Mario VII.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *L. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus M. Perperna*. Dio XLI. 14. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ ἔτει [B. C. 49] καὶ ὁ Περπέρνας ὁ μετὰ Φιλίππου ποτὶ τιμητεύσας ἀπέθανεν—τελευταῖος ἀπάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ τιμητείᾳ αὐτοῦ βουλευσάντων. Fabricius ad locum adds the following testimonies: Val. Max. VIII. 13, 4. *Jam de M. Perperna quid loquar? qui omnibus quos in senatum consul [B. C. 92] vocaverat superstes fuit: septem quoque tantummodo, quos censor collega L. Philippi [B. C. 86] legerat, e patribus conscriptis reliquos vidit.* Plin. H. N. VII. 48. *Perperna septem reliquit ex iis quos censor legerat: Vixit annos XCVIII.* These censors are mentioned by Cicero II. in Verr. I. 55. *Qui de L. Marcio M. Perperna censoribus redemerit &c.* That they held a *lustrum* may be collected from another passage of Cicero quoted in the Tables B. C. 86. 3. The numbers are preserved by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 173. 4. *Descriptione Romæ facta inventa sunt hominum CCCCLXIII millia*<sup>c</sup>. Nearly expressing the actual date. For the last six months of this censorship would expire at the close of Ol. 173. 3. or the beginning of Ol. 173. 4. Sigonius reckons this the 66th *lustrum*<sup>d</sup>.

70. *Pompeio et Crasso*. *Censores Cn. Cornelius Lentulus L. Gellius*. Asconius in Cic. in toga Candida p. 979. *Antonium Gellius et Lentulus censoribus sexennio quo hæc dicerentur senatu moverunt.* Six years before B. C. 64. These censors are mentioned by Cicero pro Cluentio c. 42. in B. C. 66: *Quos ipse L. Gellius et Cn. Lentulus, duo censores,—notaverunt.* And are fixed to the consulship of Pompey by Plutarch<sup>e</sup>: and by Cicero himself II. in Verr. V. 7. who in B. C. 70 observes *Dicit vir clarissimus Cn. Lentulus censor.* He again alludes to these censors about June B. C. 70.<sup>f</sup> *Divinat. c. 3. Censorium nomen, quod asperius antea populo videri solebat, id nunc*

<sup>c</sup> Phlegon apud Photium cod. 97. gives the same date, although the numbers are doubtless corrupt: τῆς ροζ' ὀλυμπιάδος—τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει ἀπέτιμήθησαν μυριάδες ἐνενήκοντα καὶ μία. Perhaps the numbers stood thus: μυριάδες τετταράκοντα, χιλιάδες ἐνενήκοντα καὶ μία. The words of similar termination caused the transcriber to omit a part.

<sup>d</sup> In the Fasti Capitolini p. 13. he supplies *L. f. LXVI.* and in the commentary p. 110. he treats *De censoribus et lustris LXVI.* He considers this to be the next *lustrum* after the census of B. C. 97,

which was the sixty-fifth.

<sup>e</sup> Pomp. c. 22. προεκάθητο μὲν οἱ τιμηταὶ Γάλλους καὶ Λέντιος ἐν κόσμῳ, καὶ πάροδος ἦν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξεταζομένων. ὤφθη δὲ Πομπηΐος ἀνθεῖν ἐκ' ἀγορὰν κατερχόμενος, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παράσημα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔχων [the consulship], αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ χειρὸς ἄγων τὸν ἵππον.

<sup>f</sup> That oration was delivered more than fifty days before Non. Sextil.: see the Tables B. C. 70. 4. which would place it about June according to the Roman Calendar.

B.C. Coss.

*poscitur. Asconius ad locum: Hoc igitur tam triste severumque nomen populus Romanus sic oderat ut intermissum esset per plurimos annos. Anonymus Scholiastes Ibid. Decem tribuni eligebantur antea qui quasi tuerentur populi Romani majestatem, et censores qui mores senatorum censebant:—Hos omnes pro nobilitate faciens sustulit Sulla; qui hodie a populo propter infamiam judicum, qui sunt de ordine senatorio, requiruntur.*

The Epitomator Liv. 98., who had omitted all the *lustra* after the 62nd B.C. 114, gives the numbers of this: *Cn. Lentulus et L. Gellius censores asperam censuram egerunt, quatuor et sexaginta a senatu motis: a quibus lustrum condito censa sunt civium capita quadringenta quinquaginta millia*. This *lustrum* was held forty-two years before the census in B.C. 28<sup>h</sup>: which again determines this *lustrum* to the consulship of *Pompey and Crassus*.

Sigonius calls this the 66th *lustrum*<sup>i</sup>. But, as according to Sigonius himself the preceding *lustrum* U. C. Capitolin. 667 was the 66th, the present, in U. C. Capitolin. 683, must by his own computation be the 67th.

65. *Cotta et Torquato. Censores Q. Lutatius Catulus M. Licinius Crassus*: Plutarch. Crasso c. 13. ἡ τιμητεία παντάπασιν ἀτελής καὶ ἄπρακτος αὐτῶ [sc. Crasso] διήλθεν (οὔτε γὰρ βουλῆς ἐξέτασιν οὐδ' ἐπείων ἐπίσκηψιν οὔτ' ἀποτίμησιν πολιτῶν ἐποίησατο), καίτοι συνάρχοντα Ῥωμαίων ἔχοντι τὸν πρῶτον, Λουτάτιον Κάτλον. ἀλλὰ φασὶν ἐπὶ δεινὸν ὀρμήσαντι τῷ Κράσσῳ πολίτευμα καὶ βίαιον, Αἴγυπτον ποιεῖν ὑποτελῇ Ῥωμαίοις, ἀντιβῆναι τὸν Κάτλον ἐβρωμένως· ἐκ δὲ τούτου γενομένης διαφορᾶς ἐκόντας ἀποβίσσαι τὴν ἀρχήν. The year is determined by Dio XXXVII. 1. 9. τοῦ τε Κόττου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου ὑπατεύοντων—οἱ τιμηταὶ περὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἡριδανὸν οἰκούντων διενεχθέντες—οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπραξαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἀρχήν ἀπέπτον. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ διαδόχοι αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει οὐδὲν ἐποίησαν, ἐμποδισάντων σφᾶς τῶν δημάρχων πρὸς τὸν τῆς βουλῆς κατάλογον. The censor *Catulus* is mentioned by Plutarch Cat. Min. c. 16. Mor. p. 534. D.

64. *Cæsare et Figulo*. Dio XXXVII. 9. already quoted attests that censors were created in this year, and that they performed no functions. One of the censors was *L. Aurelius Cotta*: Plutarch. Cic. c. 27. Λευκίου δὲ Κόττα τιμητικὴν ἔχοντος ἀρχήν, φιλονοτάτου ὅ ὄντος, ὑπατείαν μετιῶν ὁ Κικέρων ἐβίβησε κ. τ. λ. *Cicero* was a candidate in B.C. 64. The name of the other censor is supplied by Sigonius from conjecture.

61. *Pisone et Messalla*. Dio XXXVII. 46. ἐπὶ τε Πίσωνος καὶ ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μεσσάλου ὑπάτων—ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ οἱ τιμηταὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς γενομένους εἰς τὸ βουλευτικὸν καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐσέγραψαν. *Cicero* in December mentions these censors: Ep. Att. I. 17. [written Non. Decemb. B.C. 61] *Asiani qui de censoribus conduxerant questi sunt in senatu se—nimium magno conduxisse*. In the February following a census was expected: Idem Ib. I. 18. [Kal. Febr. Q. Metello et L. Afranio coss.] *Ne absens censare curabo edicendum:—sub lustrum autem censeri germani negotiatoris est*.

Sigonius, to whom the Lapis Ancyranus was unknown, imagines that a *lustrum*, the 68th, was held by these censors<sup>k</sup>. But we know from this monument that no cen-

<sup>g</sup> Drakenborch. Omnes editi vulgatum (numerum) constanter servant.

<sup>h</sup> See the Tables B.C. 28. 2.

<sup>i</sup> He supplies in Fast. p. 13. b. l. f. LXVI. and in his annotation at p. 119. *De lustris* LXVI.

<sup>k</sup> Sigonius ad Fastos p. 124. b. *Cicero significat*

*lustrum ab his censoribus esse factum sed sequentibus consulibus. Nam Ep. Att. I. [18.] ait &c.* He calls this in the Fasti p. 13. b. Annotation. p. 124. *lustrum* LXVII. He means the sixty-eighth. See above at B.C. 86. 70.

B. C. Cosa.

was taken between B. C. 70 and B. C. 28. The expected *lustrum* therefore in Cicero was never completed.

55. *Pompeio II. Crasso II.* Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 2. [written post Kal. Octob. B. C. 57] *Ego me a Pompeio legari<sup>1</sup> ita sum passus ut nulla re impedirer quod ne, si vellem, mihi esset integrum,—si comitia censorum proximi consules [sc. Marcellinus et Philippus] haberent, petere.* Idem Ib. IV. 9. [written IV Kal. Maias B. C. 55] *Velim scire num censum impediunt tribuni diebus vitandiis,—totaque de censura quid agant, quid cogitent.* Idem Ib. IV. 11. [B. C. 55] *Perscribe mihi quid censores, quid Appius [sc. in petitione consulatus].* Idem Ib. IV. 16. [written Kal. Octob. B. C. 54] *Non enim te puto de lustris, quod jam desperatum est,—quater.* Hence Sigonius p. 128. justly concludes that no *lustrum* was held by these censors.

As these censors were still in office in October B. C. 54, it is evident that their election could not have been earlier than April B. C. 55. Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 9. was consequently written soon after their appointment.

50. *Paullo et Marcello.* *Censores Ap. Claudius L. Calpurnius Piso Casoninus.* See the Tables B. C. 50. 4. The censor *Piso* is mentioned by Caesar in B. C. 50. B. Civ. I. 3. *L. Piso censor pollicetur se iturum ad Caesarem.*

Sigonius<sup>m</sup> thinks that a *lustrum* was celebrated by these censors, and another by *Caesar* in B. C. 46. But the *Lapis Ancyranus* attests that no *lustrum* occurred. The passages upon which Sigonius founds his opinion are these: *Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55.* μετὰ τοὺς θριάμβους [B. C. 46]—τὸν δῆμον ἀνελάμβανεν ἐστίασι καὶ θέαις.—μετὰ δὲ τὰς θέας γενομένων τιμήσεων, ἀντὶ τῶν προτέρων βυεῖν καὶ τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἐξητάσθησαν αἱ πᾶσαι πεντεκαίδεκα· τηλικαύτην ἡ στάσις ἀπειργάσατο συμφορὰν, καὶ τοσοῦτον ἀπηνήλωσε τοῦ δήμου μέρος. *Appian. Civ. II. 102.* τὸ τοῦ δήμου πλῆθος ἀναγραφάμενος ἐς ἥμισυ λέγεται τῶν πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου γενομένων εὐρεῖν. But *Rualdus ad Plutarch. tom. IV. p. 874.* and *Duker ad Liv. Epit. 115.* have shewn that this is to be otherwise understood: *Dio XLIII. 21.* τὰ τε ἄλλα διηκριβοῦτο καὶ τοῦ πλῆθους τοῦ τὸν σῆτον φέροντος ἐπὶ μακρότατον, οὐ κατὰ εἰκὴν ἀλλὰ ὥς περ ἐν ταῖς στάσεσιν εἴωθε γίνεσθαι, ἐπαυξηθέντος ἐξέτασιν ἐποίησατο· καὶ τοὺς γε ἡμίσεις ὁμοῦ τι αὐτῶν προσαπέλειψε. *Sueton. Cæs. c. 41.* *Recensum populi nec more nec loco solito sed viciatim per dominos insularum egit; atque ex viginti trecentisque millibus accipientium frumentum e publico ad centum quinquaginta retraxit.* *Liv. Ep. 115.* *Recensum egit, quo censa sunt civium capita centum quinquaginta millia.* *Plutarch* (who gives the very numbers of *Suetonius*), and *Appian*, and the *Epitomator* (perhaps misrepresenting the meaning of *Livy*), have mistaken that enumeration of the poorer citizens who were fed at the public charge for a census of the whole Roman people<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> That is, cum Pompeius quindecim sibi legaret rei frumentariæ causa: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 1. Fam. VII. 5. Manut. ad locum.

<sup>m</sup> Ad Fastos p. 131. Censum actum [in B. C. 50] inde quis suspicari poterit quod scribit *Plutarchus* ante bellum civile CCCXX millia civium censa, cum, *Cæsare* censum agente [B. C. 46], dimidio minus intenta sint. p. 134. *Cæsarem* hoc anno [B. C. 46] censum egisse &c.

<sup>n</sup> *Ruhnkenius* ad *Sueton. Cæs. c. 41.* well observes, Male quidam hunc locum de censu lustrali, quem a *Cæsare* non actum esse constat, ceperunt.

*Dio XLIII. 25.* mentions a census, a distinct transaction from the enumeration here described: ἐπειδὴ τε δευτὴ ἀναγραφὴ διὰ τὸ τῶν ἀπολεσέντων πλῆθος, ὡς ἐκ τῶν ἀπογραφῶν (καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνας τὰ τε ἄλλα ὥσπερ τις τιμητὴς ἐποίησεν) ἐλέγχεται, ἥ, πεντακταῖας ἄλλα ἐπίθηκεν. But *Duker* ad *Liv. Ep. 115.* points out the error of *Dio*: who probably had in view the measures described by *Suetonius Cæs. c. 42.* Octoginta civium millibus in transmarinas colonias distributis, ut exhaustæ quoque urbis frequentia sup- peteret, sanxit &c.



B. C. Coss.

42. *Planco et Lepido*. Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. p. 133. b. ... *Antonius P. Sulpicius cens. lust. n. f.* Sigonius p. 138. *Hos censores in Fastis Capitolinis non scripsi, quia Lepidum et Plancum censores [B. C. 22] ab auctoribus Capitolinis studiose post præteriri animadverti: quasi vero postquam Caesar censoriam potestatem sibi arrogavit —censura nulla fuerit.*

28. *Cæsare VI. Agrippa II.* See this *lustrum* in the Tables°. Dio LIII. 1. marks the same date: ἔκτον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤρξε κ. τ. λ.—καὶ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς ἐξετίλειπε.

Censorinus de Die Nat. c. 18. reckons 75 *lustra*, of which the last was celebrated by *Vespasian* A.D. 74: *Lustrum ita quidem a Servio Tullio institutum ut quinto quoque anno censu civium habito lustrum conderetur; sed non ita a posteris servatum. Nam cum inter primum a Servio rege conditum lustrum et id quod ab Imperatore Vespasiano V. et Cæsare III. coss. [U. C. Varr. 827 A. D. 74] factum est anni interfuerint paullo minus sexcentis quinquaginta, lustra tamen per ea tempora non plura quam septuaginta quinque sunt facta. Et postea plane fieri desierunt.*

Three *lustra* were held by *Augustus*, one by *Claudius* P, and one by *Vespasian*. As the last was the 75th *lustrum*, the first of these would be the 71st; and the preceding *lustrum* B. C. 70 of the censors *Lentulus* and *Gellius* was the 70th. The *Fasti Capitolini* mark the 63rd *lustrum* at the consulship of *Galba* and *Scaurus* B. C. 108. It will consequently follow that six *lustra* intervened between the census of B. C. 108, which is the 63rd *lustrum* in the *Marbles*, and the census of B. C. 70, which is the 70th according to Censorinus. Sigonius reckons three *lustra* within that interval<sup>9</sup>. We have seen above that there was no good reason for excluding a census from the censorship of *Crassus* and *Domitius* B. C. 92. Hence we obtain a fourth *lustrum*. The other two we cannot trace. We might assign them to the fifteen years which preceded B. C. 70. But, if *Asconius* and the *Scholiast* on *Cicero* be accurate in the assertion that censors were discontinued *plurimos annos*, (or from the time of *Sulla*, as the *Scholiast* implies,) the two deficient *lustra* cannot be inserted there. It remains that we must either reject the authority of *Asconius* and the *Scholiast* upon this point, or conclude the *Capitoline Marbles* to have followed a different computation from that of Censorinus.

22. *Marcello et Arruntio*. *Censores Paullus Æmilius Lepidus L. Munatius Plancus*: Dio LIV. 2. εὐθὺς ἑτέρους τιμητὰς Παῦλόν τε Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον καὶ Λούκιον Μουνάτιον Πλάγκον, τοῦτον μὲν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Πλάγκου ἱκεῖνου τοῦ ἐπικηρυχθέντος ὄντα τὸν δὲ δὴ Λέπιδον αὐτὸν τότε θανατωθέντα, ἀπέδειξεν. *Paullus Lepidus* was the son of *Lucius* and the nephew of *Marcus* the triumvir: conf. *Reimar. ad locum*. Dio adds, ἰσχατοὶ οὗτοι τὴν τιμητείαν ἰδιῶται ἅμα ἰσχόν. *Velleius* II. 95. *Censura Planci et Paulli acta inter discordiam*

° The words of Syncellus are these: τιμήσεις γενομένης ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπεγράφησαν Ῥωμαίων μυριάδες νῆς καὶ χιλιάδες τέσσαρες. Hieronymus, the Armenian copy, and Syncellus, all concur in 4,164,000. The *Ancyran monument* has 4,063,000. *Suidas* v. *Αὔγουστις* gives the following account: Αὔγουστις Καῖσαρ, βόξαν αὐτῷ, πάντα τὰς εἰκήτας Ῥωμαίων κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀριθμεῖ, βουλόμενος γινῶναι πόσον ἴσθι ἐλήθεις καὶ εἰρίσκειται οἱ τὴν Ῥωμαίων εἰκόντες νῆς μυριάδες καὶ χίλιοι εἴς ἄνδρες.

In Hieronymus this census is placed at the sixteenth year of *Augustus*. In the Armenian copy, at the eighteenth year. Neither of these dates is accurate. For this year, *coss. Cæsare VI. Agrippa II.*, was the seventeenth of *Augustus* according to the reckoning of Eusebius. With respect to the Olympic year, Hieronymus gives the true date, Ol. 188. 1.

<sup>9</sup> The testimonies to this will be given below.

<sup>1</sup> At B. C. 101. 97. 86.

B. C. Coss.

*neque ipsis honori neque reipublicæ usui fuit.* Sueton. Claud. c. 16. *Gessit (Claudius) et censuram intermissam diu post Paullum Plancumque censores.*

8. *Censorino et Asinio.* See the Tables for this second *lustrum* of *Augustus*. Dio LIV. 35. notices this under the year of *Tubero* and *Fabius* B. C. 11: ἐν ᾧ δὲ ἐκεῖνα ἐγίγνετο Αὐγουστός ἀπογραφάς τε ἐποιήσατο, πάντα τὰ ὑπάρχοντά οἱ, καθάπερ τις ἰδιώτης, ἀπογραψάμενος· καὶ τὴν βουλὴν κατελίξατο. The review of the senate and other acts relating to the census began in that year, but the lustral ceremonies were not completed till the third year after.

- A. D. 14. *Pompeio et Appuleio.* The third *lustrum* of *Augustus*. See the Tables<sup>1</sup>. Dio LV. 13. mentions a census in the year of *Ælius* and *Saturninus* A. D. 4. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπογραφὰς τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ κατοικοῦντων καὶ μὴ ἐλάττω πέντε μυριάδων εὐσίαν κεκτημένων ἐποιήσατο. τοὺς γὰρ ἀσθενεστέρους τοὺς τε ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας οἰκοῦντας οὐκ ἠνάγκασεν ἀπογράψασθαι, λείπας μὴ νεωτερίσασθαι τι παραχθέντες· καὶ ὅπως γὰρ μὴ δόξειεν ὡς τιμητὴς αὐτὸ ποιεῖν, δι' ὅπερ εἶπον πρότερον [conf. Dion. LIV. 2. Sueton. Aug. c. 27.], ἀνύπατον ἐξουσίαν πρὸς τε τὸ τέλος τῶν ἀπογραφῶν καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ καθαρσίου ποιήσιν προσέβητο. *Augustus* only thrice performed the lustral sacrifice, by the joint testimony of Suetonius and the Ancyran monument: and this monument, Eusebius, and Syncellus, all agree in placing the third *lustrum* of *Augustus* in his last year A. D. 14, ten years after the present date of Dio. We must therefore understand that this was a partial census, not to be confounded with the general census of all the people taken ten years afterwards. Suetonius and the Ancyran inscription would only take account of that general census of the whole which was properly called a *lustrum*.

48. *Vitellio et Vipsanio.* Tacit. Ann. XI. 25. *Claudius—condidit lustrum, quo censa sunt civium LVIIII. LXXXIIII. LXXII.* The censorship of *Claudius* is attested by Sueton. Claud. c. 16. already quoted. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. *CL annos censum Claudii Caesaris censura T. Fullonium Bononiensem.* Idem Ibid. X. 2. *Claudii Principis censura, anno urbis DCCC.* The date of Pliny agrees with that of Tacitus. *Claudius* was censor in U. C. Varr. 800 A. D. 47, and completed the *lustrum*, according to ancient practice, in the second year U. C. Varr. 801 A. D. 48. Eusebius Chron. lib. II. p. 373. places the census at the fifth year of *Claudius* A. D. 45; a *prochronism* of two years with respect to the censorship and of three years with respect to the *lustrum*: *Censu Romæ habito a Claudio inventa sunt civium LXIX centena et XLI millia*<sup>2</sup>. Cassiodorus places it in the sixth year: *Asiaticus et Cornelius* [i. *Corvinus*].

<sup>1</sup> The Armenian copy preserves the genuine numbers of Eusebius, from whence we may supply the *lacuna* in the Ancyran inscription with [nona] *ginta*. The numbers will be 4,097,000 in the Marble, and 4,190,117 in Eusebius. In Hieronymus the amount was much corrupted. Syncellus p. 318. C. thus describes this census, which he also rightly places at the last year of *Augustus*: δ αὐτὸς τοῖς οὐκ ὀκτώτασι Ῥώμης κατὰ πρόσμικτον ἀριθμῆσας εἶπεν οἰκῶντας αὐτὴν ἀνδρῶν μυριάδας ἑγ' καὶ φλζ. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 180. corrects the numbers ὑγ' μυριάδες ζ'. Perhaps they were μυριάδας ὑγ' καὶ ζ'.

<sup>2</sup> In Hieronymus the numbers are *LXVIII cen-*

*tena XLIV millia.* Syncellus p. 332. C. Κλαύδιος τοῖς πολλοῖς Ῥώμης ἀπογραψάμενος μυριάδας εἶπεν χξ' καὶ ς. Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 191. corrects καὶ ζ'. In Cassiodorus the numbers are doubtless defective: *Inventa sunt civium Romanorum centena millia et XLIV.* Either *quingies novies*, or *sexagies novies*, have been omitted.

The true numbers at this census probably were either 5,984,000, or 5,944,000. A corruption in the first numerals would lead to the error in Eusebius, whom Syncellus follows:

*LVIIII. LXXXIIII* (*millia*) became

*LXVIII. LXXXIIII* (*millia*).

In the second numerals it may be doubted whe-

A. D. Coss.

*His coss. descriptio Romæ facta est:* which is one year nearer to the true date than Eusebius.

74. *Vespasiano V. et Tito III.* = U. C. Varr. 827. Censorinus c. 18. already quoted. Pliny H. N. III. 5. places their censorship one year lower: *Mænia Romæ collegere ambitu Imperatoribus censoribusque Vespasianis anno conditæ DCCCXXVIII.* Idem VII. 49. *Recentissimi census, quem intra quadriennium Imperatores Caesares Vespasiani pater filiusque censores egerunt.* If this part of his work was written in U. C. Varr. 832 A. D. 79 (see the Tables B. C. 19. 4.), this agrees with his former date. Sueton. *Vespasiano c. 8. Suscepit et censuram.* Idem *Tito c. 6. Triumphavit cum patre censuramque gessit una.* The numbers at this *lustrum* are not delivered to us.

These registers were preserved with religious care in the families of those who had borne the office of censor; and, as far as they have escaped errors in the transcription, may be regarded as authentic documents: 'τῶν καλουμένων τιμητικῶν ὑπομνημάτων, ἃ διαδέχεται καὶ παρὰ πατρὸς, καὶ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιῆται τοῖς μετ' αὐτὸν ἰσομένοις ὥσπερ ἱερὰ πατρῶα παραδιδόναι. πολλοὶ δ' εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τῶν τιμητικῶν οἰκῶν ἄνδρες ἐπιφανεῖς, οἱ διαφυλάττοντες αὐτά· ἐν οἷς εὐρίσκω δευτέρῳ πρότερον εἶναι τῆς ἀλώσεως τήμῃσιν ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δήμου γενομένην.

The numbers of the Roman census appear to have described the males of military age. The expressions which Livy always employs—*censa civium capita*—might seem to speak more largely. But the terms of Dionysius make it clear that the enumeration was limited to the military age: 'τῶν γὰρ ἐν ἡβῇ πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἑνδεκα μυριάδας ἦσαν, ὥς ἐκ τῆς ἐγγίστα τιμήσεως εὐρέθη· γυναικῶν δὲ καὶ παιδῶν καὶ τῆς οἰκετικῆς θεραπείας, ἐμπόρων τε καὶ τῶν ἐργαζομένων τὰς βαναύσους τέχνας μετοίκων,—οὐκ ἔλαττον ἢ τριπλάσιοι τοῦ πολιτικοῦ πλήθους. "τιμήσεις ἐγίνοντο—ἐξ ὧν εὐρέθη τῶν ἐν ἡβῇ Ῥωμαίων περὶ τρισκαίδεκα μυριάδας. \*τιμήσεις κατὰ φυλὰς τῶν βίων ἐνεγκεῖν προσγράφοντας γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν ὀνόματα, καὶ ἡλικίας αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν τέκνων· ἐν ὀλίγῳ δὲ χρόνῳ πάντων τιμησαμένων—ἐπτακοσίοις πλείους εὐρέθησαν οἱ ἐν ἡβῇ Ῥωμαίων πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδων. Υτρισκαίδεκα μυριάδες εἰσὶ Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἐν ἡβῇ τιμημένων. 2τὸ περὶ τὰς τιμήσεις τῶν βίων νόμιμον, ἐξ ὧν ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἔχόντων τὴν στρατεύσιμον ἡλικίαν ἐγινώσκετο. Fabius so understood the first census: *Millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur. Adjicit scriptorum antiquissimus Fabius Pictor eorum qui ferre arma possent cum numerum fuisse.* When, therefore, the expressions of Dionysius are more general, we may interpret them in the same manner: <sup>b</sup>ἐγένετο ὁ σύμπαρ τῶν τιμησαμένων τοὺς βίους Ῥωμαίων ἀριθμὸς, ὥς ἐν τοῖς τιμητικοῖς φέρεται γράμμασιν, ἐπὶ μυριάσιν ὀκτὼ χιλιάδεις πέντε, τριακοσίαν ἀπεδίδουσαι. But these had been defined by Fabius to be those *qui ferre arma possent*. Dionysius describes a *lustrum*: <sup>c</sup>ἐγένετο τήμῃσι—ἐξ ἧς εὐρέθησαν ὑπὲρ ἑνδεκα πάντων [πολιτῶν Sylb.] μυριάδες αἱ τιμησάμεναι. These numbers express the military age. Again: <sup>d</sup>ἐγένετο τήμῃσι,—καὶ ἦσαν οἱ τιμησάμενοι πολῖται σὺν τ' αὐτοῖς καὶ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς ἐν ἡβῇ παῖδας ὀλίγῳ πλείους τρισχιλίων τε καὶ δέκα μυριάδων. But these he had before called, in a passage already quoted, τοὺς ἐν ἡβῇ πολίτας<sup>e</sup>.

ther the numbers stood *LXXXVIII* (millia) or *XXXXVIII* (millia); that is, whether Tacitus is to be corrected by Eusebius, or Eusebius by Tacitus.

<sup>f</sup> Dionys. Ant. I. p. 190. The numbers of this census, taken the second year before the capture of the city, are preserved by Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 1. *Capta est Roma—cum jam capitum liberorum censa essent CLII millia quingenti LXXX.*

<sup>v</sup> Dionys. IX. p. 1811.

<sup>w</sup> Idem V. p. 891.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. p. 1029.

<sup>y</sup> Idem VI. p. 1186.

<sup>z</sup> XI. p. 2308.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. I. 44.

<sup>b</sup> Ant. IV. p. 690.

<sup>c</sup> VI. p. 1265.

<sup>d</sup> IX. p. 1843.

<sup>e</sup> IX. p. 1811. He observes at U. C. 278 Coss. *Serrilio et Virginio* τῶν ἐν ἡβῇ πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἑνδεκα μυριάδας ἦσαν, ὥς ἐκ τῆς ἐγγίστα τιμήσεως εὐρέθη. In the description of the census itself two years

The military age at Rome was from seventeen to sixty. Till the age of forty-five complete the citizens were liable to foreign service: 'C. Tubero in *Historiarum primo scripsit Servium Tullium*,—*cum illas quinque classes juniorum census faciendi gratia institueret, pueros esse existimasse qui minores essent annis septemdecim: atque inde ab anno septimo decimo, quo idoneos jam esse reipublicæ arbitraretur, milites scripsisse: eosque ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque cum annum seniores appellasse.* In the second Punic war it was proposed *ut qui minores septem et decem annis sacramento dixissent, iis perinde stipendia procederent ac si septem et decem annorum aut majores milites facti essent.* In the fifty-second lustrum<sup>h</sup>, *Legem censui censendo dicturos esse, ut præter commune omnium civium jurjurandum hæc adjurarent: Tu minor annis sex et quadraginta es.* Hence Polybius<sup>i</sup>: *ἐν τοῖς τετταράκοντα καὶ ἑξ ἔτισιν ἀπὸ γενεᾶς.* And Cicero<sup>k</sup>: *Sex et quadraginta anni—quantum spatium ætatis majores nostri ad senectutis initium esse voluerunt.* The period within which military service was required probably began at the entrance into the seventeenth year, and concluded at the entrance into the forty-sixth<sup>l</sup>.

At the forty-sixth year another period of duty commenced<sup>m</sup>: Varro *de vita populi Romani lib. II.* *Quum in quintum gradum pervenerant atque habebant sexaginta annos, tum denique erant a publicis negotiis liberi atque otiosi. Ideo in proverbio quidam putant venisse ut diceretur sexagenarios de ponte dejici oportere, quod suffragium non ferant quod per pontem ferebant.* Varro had divided human life into five grades or periods. The fourth extended from forty-five to sixty; the fifth comprehended all above sixty years of age<sup>n</sup>. Their duty is marked by Dionysius<sup>o</sup>: *διελθὼν τοὺς ὑπὲρ τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε ἔτη γεγονότας ἀπὸ τῶν ἔχόντων στρατεύσιμον τὴν ἡλικίαν, δέκα μὲν ἱποιήσει λόχους νεωτέρων [from the age of seventeen to forty-five], οὓς ἔδει προπολεμεῖν τῆς πόλεως, δέκα δὲ πρεσβυτέρων [from forty-six to sixty], οἱ ἀπέβαινε τειχοφυλακίῃ.* The *seniores* therefore to the age of sixty were liable to home-service. Since it appears from Varro that after the age of sixty they did not vote in the *comitia*, and since the civil duties commenced with the *toga virilis*<sup>p</sup>, it follows that the period for military service was nearly commensurate<sup>q</sup> with the period for civil functions; and the description of Livy, when properly understood, will nearly agree with the description of Dionysius<sup>r</sup>.

after, at U.C. 280 *cons. Manlio et Furio* (p. 1843), the numbers are not without suspicion: *τρισχιλίων τε καὶ δέκα.* A manuscript has *τρισκαίδεκα*, which Reiske has adopted. Neither of these numbers appears to be the true reading. Perhaps they stood *τρισχιλίων καὶ ἑδeka μυριάδων.* Dionysius had called them at p. 1811 more than 110,000, in round numbers. He might call them at p. 1843 a little more than 113,000.

<sup>f</sup> Gellius X. 28.

<sup>g</sup> Liv. XXV. 5.

<sup>h</sup> Idem XLIII. 14.

<sup>i</sup> VI. 19.

<sup>k</sup> De Senect. c. 17.

<sup>l</sup> What number of years' service was required within these limits is not distinctly delivered to us. See Schweigh. ad Polyb. VI. 19.

<sup>m</sup> Nonius c. 12. p. 523.

<sup>n</sup> Censorin. de Die Nat. c. 14. *Varro quinque gradus ætatis æquabiliter putat esse divisos.—In tertio gradu qui erant usque XLV annos juvenes adpellatos, eo quod rempublicam in re militari possent juvare. In quarto autem adusque LX<sup>um</sup> an-*

*num seniores esse vocitatos:—inde usque finem vite quintum gradum factum, in quo qui essent senes adpellatos.*

<sup>o</sup> Ant. IV. p. 678.

<sup>p</sup> Val. Max. V. 4. 4. *M. Cotta eo ipso die quo togam sumpsit virilem protinus ut e Capitolio descendit Cn. Carbonem, a quo pater ejus damnatus fuerat, postulavit; peractumque reum judicio affixit.*

<sup>q</sup> The *toga virilis*, especially in the later times, was often assumed before the seventeenth year. Some examples have occurred: see the Tables B. C. 55. 4. 27. 2. But the seventeenth year was probably the more usual period.

<sup>r</sup> It must, however, be observed that the expressions neither of Livy nor of Dionysius are precisely accurate. The words of Livy, *censa civium capita*, must be limited to citizens under sixty years of age: the terms of Dionysius, *οἱ ἐν ἑξήσιν*, which properly describe the men under forty-six, must be extended to the men as far as the



We may conclude from these testimonies that the enumeration included male citizens from seventeen to sixty years of age. The proportion of these to the whole, upon the principles which have formerly been explained<sup>3</sup>, we may assume to be about 4746 in 20,160 persons. In the following Table the total numbers are computed according to this proportion. It was not necessary to repeat these at every step of the register. In the fifty-first *lustrum* the numbers are nearly the same as they had been in the thirtieth. After some fluctuations, they had returned in 120 years to about the same amount. After the fifty-first *lustrum*, the increase was great and rapid<sup>4</sup>: and an occasional view of the total numbers is given in order to shew the numbers of the Romans of either sex and of every age, who were distributed through the empire<sup>5</sup> at these periods.

age of sixty, comprehending those who are called *seniores* by Varro.

<sup>3</sup> See part II. p. 387. It is there shewn that the proportion of males from the age of twenty to sixty is 4140, and from fifteen to twenty 1010 in 20,160 persons. If we assume  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1010, or 606, for the proportion from seventeen to twenty, we obtain  $4140 + 606 = 4746$  for the number of males in 20,160 persons.

<sup>4</sup> It is to be remembered that this increase was produced not merely by the multiplying of the former numbers, but also by the admission of new citizens.

<sup>5</sup> The expressions of many writers are indistinct or erroneous upon this subject. Syncellus calls the numbers of the seventy-third *lustrum* *ῥῆμας εὐκρίτους*. Goldsmith in his Roman History part II. c. 3. 6. imagines that the numbers registered by Augustus and Claudius were contained within the walls of the city. Kuster ad Suid. v. *Αἰγύπτου*, remarks *Vide Casaubonum contra Baronium et Usserium in Annalibus ad A. M. 3996, qui recte observarunt Suidam hic censum urbis pro censu totius orbis Romani lectori obtrudere*. The observation of Usher Annals p. 786. is to the following effect: *There was a second muster of the citizens made at Rome, in which were numbered 4,233,000 Roman citizens; as is gathered out of the fragments of the Ancyran Marble. In Suidas in Αἴγ. the number is far less of those that were mustered, 4,101,017. which yet very ridiculously*

*he obtrudes upon us, not for the muster of the city only, but of the world.* But in reality the terms of Suidas, when properly understood and limited, are less liable to exception than those of Usher himself when he mentions "the muster of the city." The census contained an account of Roman citizens, wherever they happened to reside. The numbers of the very first census, 80,000 or 84,700, were not inhabitants of the city only, but of the territory, of Rome. In B. C. 88, 80,000 Romans were resident in Asia alone: *octoginta millia civium Romanorum in Asia per urbes negotiandi gratia dispersa* Val. Max. IX. 2. 3. extern. The preceding census would doubtless have taken account of these. Augustus in A. D. 4 took a census, which has been shewn to be a partial enumeration; and yet this extended to the whole of Italy. Suidas describes *ῥῆμας τοῖς εὐκρίτους ῥῆμας*—not the total population, but the Roman inhabitants: and these were *ἄνδρες*—the men of the state. Understood in this sense, the description is correct. That census registered the male adult citizens from the age of seventeen to sixty who were resident in various countries, and were mingled with the provincials in all parts of the empire.

Usher without good reason refers the account of Suidas to the second *lustrum* of Augustus rather than to the first, with which it more nearly agrees in the amount.

## LUSTRA ROMANA.

461

B.C.	Lustr.	Numbers.	Total N°.
293.	30.	262,322 .....	1,114,288
289. <sup>a</sup>	(31)	272,000	
279.	(32)	278,222	
274.	(33)	271,224	
272. <sup>a</sup>	(34)		
264.	35.	282,234	
258. <sup>a</sup>	(36)		
252. <sup>a</sup>	37.	297,797	
247. <sup>a</sup>	38.	251,222 (241,222)	
241. <sup>a</sup>	(39)	250,000	
234. <sup>a</sup>	40.		
230. <sup>a</sup>	41.		
225. <sup>a</sup>	42.		
219.	(43)	270,213	
208.	(44)	137,108	
204. <sup>a</sup>	45.	214,000	
199. <sup>a</sup>	46.		
193.	47.	†143,704	
188.	48.	258,318	
184. <sup>a</sup>	49.		
178.	50.	273,294 (263,244)	
173.	51.	269,015 (257,231)	
168.	52.	312,805 .....	1,328,728
164. <sup>a</sup>	53.	327,022 (337,452)	
158.	54.	338,314	
153.	55.	324,000	
147. <sup>a</sup>	56.	322,000	
141.	57.	328,442	
136. <sup>a</sup>	58.	323,000	
130.	(59)	317,823	
125.	(60)	390,736	
[120 <sup>a</sup> ]	(61)		
114.	(62)	394,336 .....	1,675,055
108. <sup>a</sup>	63.		
101.	(64)		
97.	(65)		
92. <sup>a</sup>	(66)		
86. <sup>a</sup>	(67)	463,000 .....	1,966,725
70. <sup>a</sup>	*70.	450,000	
28.	*71.	4,063,000 .....	17,258,761
8.	*72.	4,233,000	
A.D. 14.	*73.	4,097,000	
48.	*74.	5,984,072 (5,944,072) .....	25,419,066
74.	*75.		

<sup>a</sup> The years thus marked are those in which the censors entered upon their office. Where this mark is absent, the *lustrum* is referred to the second Julian year. This description, however, does not refer to the last five *lustra*.

† These numbers are probably defective.

\* These six *lustra* are numbered on the authority of Censorinus. He determines the last to be the seventy-fifth *lustrum*, and the preceding five are fixed by Suetonius and the Lapis Ancyranus.

## XI.

## PARALLEL YEARS.

IN the following Table the years of each era are placed with that year before or after Christ in which they commenced. Thus the year B. C. 280 contained only the first six months of Ol. 125. 1. the first three months of the year of the *Seleucidæ* 33, the first eight months and ten days of U. C. Varr. 474, and the first sixty-one days of N. E. 469, which began on the first of November. A want of attention to this circumstance often leads to error. And this especially happens in assigning the years of Rome, because the Romans, after B. C. 153, had two fixed computations of their year beginning from different points<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> This has been already adverted to in the Introduction p. xviii. Sigonius in supplying the Capitoline Marbles always anticipates the year of the city. Fabricius ad Dion. LIII. 16. p. 709. anticipates in fixing the death of *Augustus*: *Quinta decennalia nuncupata die septima Januarii A. U. C. 767, qui Augusto emortualis fuit.* But January of U. C. 767 was January A. D. 15, five months after the death of *Augustus*. The author of the *Fasti* apud Noris. anticipates the years of the city. He reckons the Bissextile years, for instance, U. C. Varr. 333, 337, 341, &c. But the Bissextile February in reality occurred two months before those years commenced, in the tenth month of the preceding year. A similar anticipation

might inadvertently be made in comparing a Bissextile year with an Olympic. In a Table of Parallel Years the apparent place of a Bissextile would be in a fourth Olympic year. But February in the third year of each Olympiad was Bissextile. Thus the February of B. C. 421, commencing in the eighth month of Ol. 89. 3. and in the tenth of U. C. Varr. 332, was Bissextile. Norisius ad *Fast. Anon.* p. 29. observes that A. D. 312 was a Bissextile year. But February of A. D. 312 is February of Ol. 272. 3. and of U. C. Varr. 1064.

Norisius himself is generally exact in assigning the years of the city. He sometimes, however, errs from this cause. See above p. 370. note <sup>a</sup>. p. 377. note <sup>a</sup>.

PARALLEL YEARS.

463

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.
3938		1. 1.		776	4203	238	2	243	511	4258	293	81. 1	298	456
*		*		*	4204	239	3	244	510	4259	294	2	299	455
3961		6. 4.	1	753	4205	240	4	245	509	4260	295	3	300	454
*		*	*	*	4206	241	68. 1	246	508	4261	296	4	301	453
3967	1	8. 2.	7	747	4207	242	2	247	507	4262	297	82. 1	302	452
*	*	*	*	*	4208	243	3	248	506	4263	298	2	303	451
4154	188	55. 1	194	560	4209	244	4	249	505	4264	299	3	304	450
4155	189	2	195	559	4210	245	69. 1	250	504	4265	300	4	305	449
4156	190	3	196	558	4211	246	2	251	503	4266	301	83. 1	306	448
4157	191	4	197	557	4212	247	3	252	502	4267	302	2	307	447
4158	192	56. 1	198	556	4213	248	4	253	501	4268	303	3	308	446
4159	193	2	199	555	4214	249	70. 1	254	500	4269	304	4	309	445
4160	194	3	200	554	4215	250	2	255	499	4270	305	84. 1	310	444
4161	195	4	201	553	4216	251	3	256	498	4271	306	2	311	443
4162	196	57. 1	202	552	4217	252	4	257	497	4272	307	3	312	442
4163	197	2	203	551	4218	253	71. 1	258	496	4273	308	4	313	441
4164	198	3	204	550	4219	254	2	259	495	4274	309	85. 1	314	440
4165	199	4	205	549	4220	255	3	260	494	4275	310	2	315	439
4166	200	58. 1	206	548	4221	256	4	261	493	4276	311	3	316	438
4167	201	2	207	547	4222	257	72. 1	262	492	4277	312	4	317	437
4168	202	3	208	546	4223	258	2	263	491	4278	313	86. 1	318	436
4169	203	4	209	545	4224	259	3	264	490	4279	314	2	319	435
4170	204	59. 1	210	544	4225	260	4	265	489	4280	315	3	320	434
4171	205	2	211	543	4226	261	73. 1	266	488	4281	316	4	321	433
4172	206	3	212	542	4227	262	2	267	487	4282	317	87. 1	322	432
4173	207	4	213	541	4228	263	3	268	486	4283	318	2	323	431
4174	208	60. 1	214	540	4229	264	4	269	485	4284	319	3	324	430
4175	209	2	215	539	4230	265	74. 1	270	484	4285	320	4	325	429
4176	210	3	216	538	4231	266	2	271	483	4286	321	88. 1	326	428
4177	211	4	217	537	4232	267	3	272	482	4287	322	2	327	427
4178	212	61. 1	218	536	4233	268	4	273	481	4288	323	3	328	426
4179	213	2	219	535	4234	269	75. 1	274	480	4289	324	4	329	425
4180	214	3	220	534	4235	270	2	275	479	4290	325	89. 1	330	424
4181	215	4	221	533	4236	271	3	276	478	4291	326	2	331	423
4182	216	62. 1	222	532	4237	272	4	277	477	4292	327	3	332	422
4183	217	2	223	531	4238	273	76. 1	278	476	4293	328	4	333	421
4184	218	3	224	530	4239	274	2	279	475	4294	329	90. 1	334	420
4185	219	4	225	529	4240	275	3	280	474	4295	330	2	335	419
4186	220	63. 1	226	528	4241	276	4	281	473	4296	331	3	336	418
4187	221	2	227	527	4242	277	77. 1	282	472	4297	332	4	337	417
4188	222	3	228	526	4243	278	2	283	471	4298	333	91. 1	338	416
4189	223	4	229	525	4244	279	3	284	470	4299	334	2	339	415
4190	224	64. 1	230	524	4245	280	4	285	469	4300	335	3	340	414
4191	225	2	231	523	4246	281	78. 1	286	468	4301	336	4	341	413
4192	226	3	232	522	4247	282	2	287	467	4302	337	92. 1	342	412
4193	{ 227 }				4248	283	3	288	466	4303	338	2	343	411
	{ 228 }	4	233	521	4249	284	4	289	465	4304	339	3	344	410
4194	229	65. 1	234	520	4250	285	79. 1	290	464	4305	340	4	345	409
4195	230	2	235	519	4251	286	2	291	463	4306	341	93. 1	346	408
4196	231	3	236	518	4252	287	3	292	462	4307	342	2	347	407
4197	232	4	237	517	4253	288	4	293	461	4308	343	3	348	406
4198	233	66. 1	238	516	4254	289	80. 1	294	460	4309	344	4	349	405
4199	234	2	239	515	4255	290	2	295	459	4310	345	94. 1	350	404
4200	235	3	240	514	4256	291	3	296	458	4311	346	2	351	403
4201	236	4	241	513	4257	292	4	297	457	4312	347	3	352	402
4202	237	67. 1	242	512										



Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.
4313	348	4	353	401	4368	403	3		408	346	4423	458	2	22	463	291
4314	349	95.1	354	400	4369	404	4		409	345	4424	459	3	23	464	290
4315	350	2	355	399	4370	405	109.1		410	344	4425	460	4	24	465	289
4316	351	3	356	398	4371	406	2		411	343	4426	461	123.1	25	466	288
4317	352	4	357	397	4372	407	3		412	342	4427	462	2	26	467	287
4318	353	96.1	358	396	4373	408	4		413	341	4428	463	3	27	468	286
4319	354	2	359	395	4374	409	110.1		414	340	4429	464	4	28	469	285
4320	355	3	360	394	4375	410	2		415	339	4430	465	124.1	29	470	284
4321	356	4	361	393	4376	411	3		416	338	4431	466	2	30	471	283
4322	357	97.1	362	392	4377	412	4		417	337	4432	467	3	31	472	282
4323	358	2	363	391	4378	413	111.1		418	336	4433	468	4	32	473	281
4324	359	3	364	390	4379	414	2		419	335	4434	469	125.1	33	474	280
4325	360	4	365	389	4380	415	3		420	334	4435	470	2	34	475	279
4326	361	98.1	366	388	4381	416	4		421	333	4436	471	3	35	476	278
4327	362	2	367	387	4382	417	112.1		422	332	4437	472	4	36	477	277
4328	363	3	368	386	4383	418	2		423	331	4438	473	126.1	37	478	276
4329	364	4	369	385	4384	419	3		424	330	4439	474	2	38	479	275
4330	365	99.1	370	384	4385	420	4		425	329	4440	475	3	39	480	274
4331	366	2	371	383	4386	421	113.1		426	328	4441	476	4	40	481	273
4332	367	3	372	382	4387	422	2		427	327	4442	477	127.1	41	482	272
4333	368	4	373	381	4388	423	3		428	326	4443	478	2	42	483	271
4334	369	100.1	374	380	4389	424	4		429	325	4444	479	3	43	484	270
4335	370	2	375	379	4390	425	114.1		430	324	4445	480	4	44	485	269
4336	371	3	376	378	4391	426	2		431	323	4446	481	128.1	45	486	268
4337	372	4	377	377	4392	427	3		432	322	4447	482	2	46	487	267
4338	373	101.1	378	376	4393	428	4		433	321	4448	483	3	47	488	266
4339	374	2	379	375	4394	429	115.1		434	320	4449	484	4	48	489	265
4340	375	3	380	374	4395	430	2		435	319	4450	485	129.1	49	490	264
4341	376	4	381	373	4396	431	3		436	318	4451	486	2	50	491	263
4342	377	102.1	382	372	4397	432	4		437	317	4452	487	3	51	492	262
4343	378	2	383	371	4398	433	116.1		438	316	4453	488	4	52	493	261
4344	379	3	384	370	4399	434	2		439	315	4454	489	130.1	53	494	260
4345	380	4	385	369	4400	435	3		440	314	4455	490	2	54	495	259
4346	381	103.1	386	368	4401	436	4		441	313	4456	491	3	55	496	258
4347	382	2	387	367	4402	437	117.1	1	442	312	4457	492	4	56	497	257
4348	383	3	388	366	4403	438	2	2	443	311	4458	493	131.1	57	498	256
4349	384	4	389	365	4404	439	3	3	444	310	4459	494	2	58	499	255
4350	385	104.1	390	364	4405	440	4	4	445	309	4460	495	3	59	500	254
4351	386	2	391	363	4406	441	118.1	5	446	308	4461	496	4	60	501	253
4352	387	3	392	362	4407	442	2	6	447	307	4462	497	132.1	61	502	252
4353	388	4	393	361	4408	443	3	7	448	306	4463	498	2	62	503	251
4354	389	105.1	394	360	4409	444	4	8	449	305	4464	499	3	63	504	250
4355	390	2	395	359	4410	445	119.1	9	450	304	4465	500	4	64	505	249
4356	391	3	396	358	4411	446	2	10	451	303	4466	501	133.1	65	506	248
4357	392	4	397	357	4412	447	3	11	452	302	4467	502	2	66	507	247
4358	393	106.1	398	356	4413	448	4	12	453	301	4468	503	3	67	508	246
4359	394	2	399	355	4414	449	120.1	13	454	300	4469	504	4	68	509	245
4360	395	3	400	354	4415	450	2	14	455	299	4470	505	134.1	69	510	244
4361	396	4	401	353	4416	451	3	15	456	298	4471	506	2	70	511	243
4362	397	107.1	402	352	4417	452	4	16	457	297	4472	507	3	71	512	242
4363	398	2	403	351	4418	453	121.1	17	458	296	4473	508	4	72	513	241
4364	399	3	404	350	4419	454	2	18	459	295	4474	509	135.1	73	514	240
4365	400	4	405	349	4420	455	3	19	460	294	4475	510	2	74	515	239
4366	401	108.1	406	348	4421	456	4	20	461	293	4476	511	3	75	516	238
4367	402	2	407	347	4422	457	122.1	21	462	292	4477	512	4	76	517	237

# PARALLEL YEARS.

465

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.
4478	513	136.1	77	518	236	4533	568	4	132	573	181	4588	623	3	187	628	126
4479	514	2	78	519	235	4534	569	150.1	133	574	180	4589	624	4	188	629	125
4480	515	3	79	520	234	4535	570	2	134	575	179	4590	625	164.1	189	630	124
4481	516	4	80	521	233	4536	571	3	135	576	178	4591	626	2	190	631	123
4482	517	137.1	81	522	232	4537	572	4	136	577	177	4592	627	3	191	632	122
4483	518	2	82	523	231	4538	573	151.1	137	578	176	4593	628	4	192	633	121
4484	519	3	83	524	230	4539	574	2	138	579	175	4594	629	165.1	193	634	120
4485	520	4	84	525	229	4540	575	3	139	580	174	4595	630	2	194	635	119
4486	521	138.1	85	526	228	4541	576	4	140	581	173	4596	631	3	195	636	118
4487	522	2	86	527	227	4542	577	152.1	141	582	172	4597	632	4	196	637	117
4488	523	3	87	528	226	4543	578	2	142	583	171	4598	633	166.1	197	638	116
4489	524	4	88	529	225	4544	579	3	143	584	170	4599	634	2	198	639	115
4490	525	139.1	89	530	224	4545	580	4	144	585	169	4600	635	3	199	640	114
4491	526	2	90	531	223	4546	581	153.1	145	586	168	4601	636	4	200	641	113
4492	527	3	91	532	222	4547	582	2	146	587	167	4602	637	167.1	201	642	112
4493	528	4	92	533	221	4548	583	3	147	588	166	4603	638	2	202	643	111
4494	529	140.1	93	534	220	4549	584	4	148	589	165	4604	639	3	203	644	110
4495	530	2	94	535	219	4550	585	154.1	149	590	164	4605	640	4	204	645	109
4496	531	3	95	536	218	4551	586	2	150	591	163	4606	641	168.1	205	646	108
4497	532	4	96	537	217	4552	587	3	151	592	162	4607	642	2	206	647	107
4498	533	141.1	97	538	216	4553	588	4	152	593	161	4608	643	3	207	648	106
4499	534	2	98	539	215	4554	589	155.1	153	594	160	4609	644	4	208	649	105
4500	535	3	99	540	214	4555	590	2	154	595	159	4610	645	169.1	209	650	104
4501	536	4	100	541	213	4556	591	3	155	596	158	4611	646	2	210	651	103
4502	537	142.1	101	542	212	4557	592	4	156	597	157	4612	647	3	211	652	102
4503	538	2	102	543	211	4558	593	156.1	157	598	156	4613	648	4	212	653	101
4504	539	3	103	544	210	4559	594	2	158	599	155	4614	649	170.1	213	654	100
4505	540	4	104	545	209	4560	595	3	159	600	154	4615	650	2	214	655	99
4506	541	143.1	105	546	208	4561	596	4	160	601	153	4616	651	3	215	656	98
4507	542	2	106	547	207	4562	597	157.1	161	602	152	4617	652	4	216	657	97
4508	543	3	107	548	206	4563	598	2	162	603	151	4618	653	171.1	217	658	96
4509	544	4	108	549	205	4564	599	3	163	604	150	4619	654	2	218	659	95
4510	545	144.1	109	550	204	4565	600	4	164	605	149	4620	655	3	219	660	94
4511	546	2	110	551	203	4566	601	158.1	165	606	148	4621	656	4	220	661	93
4512	547	3	111	552	202	4567	602	2	166	607	147	4622	657	172.1	221	662	92
4513	548	4	112	553	201	4568	603	3	167	608	146	4623	658	2	222	663	91
4514	549	145.1	113	554	200	4569	604	4	168	609	145	4624	659	3	223	664	90
4515	550	2	114	555	199	4570	605	159.1	169	610	144	4625	660	4	224	665	89
4516	551	3	115	556	198	4571	606	2	170	611	143	4626	661	173.1	225	666	88
4517	552	4	116	557	197	4572	607	3	171	612	142	4627	662	2	226	667	87
4518	553	146.1	117	558	196	4573	608	4	172	613	141	4628	663	3	227	668	86
4519	554	2	118	559	195	4574	609	160.1	173	614	140	4629	664	4	228	669	85
4520	555	3	119	560	194	4575	610	2	174	615	139	4630	665	174.1	229	670	84
4521	556	4	120	561	193	4576	611	3	175	616	138	4631	666	2	230	671	83
4522	557	147.1	121	562	192	4577	612	4	176	617	137	4632	667	3	231	672	82
4523	558	2	122	563	191	4578	613	161.1	177	618	136	4633	668	4	232	673	81
4524	559	3	123	564	190	4579	614	2	178	619	135	4634	669	175.1	233	674	80
4525	560	4	124	565	189	4580	615	3	179	620	134	4635	670	2	234	675	79
4526	561	148.1	125	566	188	4581	616	4	180	621	133	4636	671	3	235	676	78
4527	562	2	126	567	187	4582	617	162.1	181	622	132	4637	672	4	236	677	77
4528	563	3	127	568	186	4583	618	2	182	623	131	4638	673	176.1	237	678	76
4529	564	4	128	569	185	4584	619	3	183	624	130	4639	674	2	238	679	75
4530	565	149.1	129	570	184	4585	620	4	184	625	129	4640	675	3	239	680	74
4531	566	2	130	571	183	4586	621	163.1	185	626	128	4641	676	4	240	681	73
4532	567	3	131	572	182	4587	622	2	186	627	127	4642	677	177.1	241	682	72

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4643	678	2	242	683	71	4698	733	191. 1	297	738	16	4753	788	4	352	793	40
4644	679	3	243	684	70	4699	734	2	298	739	15	4754	789	205. 1	353	794	41
4645	680	4	244	685	69	4700	735	3	299	740	14	4755	790	2	354	795	42
4646	681	178. 1	245	686	68	4701	736	4	300	741	13	4756	791	3	355	796	43
4647	682	2	246	687	67	4702	737	192. 1	301	742	12	4757	792	4	356	797	44
4648	683	3	247	688	66	4703	738	2	302	743	11	4758	793	206. 1	357	798	45
4649	684	4	248	689	65	4704	739	3	303	744	10	4759	794	2	358	799	46
4650	685	179. 1	249	690	64	4705	740	4	304	745	9	4760	795	3	359	800	47
4651	686	2	250	691	63	4706	741	193. 1	305	746	8	4761	796	4	360	801	48
4652	687	3	251	692	62	4707	742	2	306	747	7	4762	797	207. 1	361	802	49
4653	688	4	252	693	61	4708	743	3	307	748	6	4763	798	2	362	803	50
4654	689	180. 1	253	694	60	4709	744	4	308	749	5	4764	799	3	363	804	51
4655	690	2	254	695	59	4710	745	194. 1	309	750	4	4765	800	4	364	805	52
4656	691	3	255	696	58	4711	746	2	310	751	3	4766	801	208. 1	365	806	53
4657	692	4	256	697	57	4712	747	3	311	752	2	4767	802	2	366	807	54
4658	693	181. 1	257	698	56	4713	748	4	312	753	1	4768	803	3	367	808	55
4659	694	2	258	699	55	4714	749	195. 1	313	754	A. D. 1	4769	804	4	368	809	56
4660	695	3	259	700	54	4715	750	2	314	755	2	4770	805	209. 1	369	810	57
4661	696	4	260	701	53	4716	751	3	315	756	3	4771	806	2	370	811	58
4662	697	182. 1	261	702	52	4717	752	4	316	757	4	4772	807	3	371	812	59
4663	698	2	262	703	51	4718	753	196. 1	317	758	5	4773	808	4	372	813	60
4664	699	3	263	704	50	4719	754	2	318	759	6	4774	809	210. 1	373	814	61
4665	700	4	264	705	49	4720	755	3	319	760	7	4775	810	2	374	815	62
4666	701	183. 1	265	706	48	4721	756	4	320	761	8	4776	811	3	375	816	63
4667	702	2	266	707	47	4722	757	197. 1	321	762	9	4777	812	4	376	817	64
4668	703	3	267	708	46	4723	758	2	322	763	10	4778	813	211. 1	377	818	65
4669	704	4	268	709	45	4724	759	3	323	764	11	4779	814	2	378	819	66
4670	705	184. 1	269	710	44	4725	760	4	324	765	12	4780	815	3	379	820	67
4671	706	2	270	711	43	4726	761	198. 1	325	766	13	4781	816	4	380	821	68
4672	707	3	271	712	42	4727	762	2	326	767	14	4782	817	212. 1	381	822	69
4673	708	4	272	713	41	4728	763	3	327	768	15	4783	818	2	382	823	70
4674	709	185. 1	273	714	40	4729	764	4	328	769	16	4784	819	3	383	824	71
4675	710	2	274	715	39	4730	765	199. 1	329	770	17	4785	820	4	384	825	72
4676	711	3	275	716	38	4731	766	2	330	771	18	4786	821	213. 1	385	826	73
4677	712	4	276	717	37	4732	767	3	331	772	19	4787	822	2	386	827	74
4678	713	186. 1	277	718	36	4733	768	4	332	773	20	4788	823	3	387	828	75
4679	714	2	278	719	35	4734	769	200. 1	333	774	21	4789	824	4	388	829	76
4680	715	3	279	720	34	4735	770	2	334	775	22	4790	825	214. 1	389	830	77
4681	716	4	280	721	33	4736	771	3	335	776	23	4791	826	2	390	831	78
4682	717	187. 1	281	722	32	4737	772	4	336	777	24	4792	827	3	391	832	79
4683	718	2	282	723	31	4738	773	201. 1	337	778	25	4793	828	4	392	833	80
4684	719	3	283	724	30	4739	774	2	338	779	26	4794	829	215. 1	393	834	81
4685	720	4	284	725	29	4740	775	3	339	780	27	4795	830	2	394	835	82
4686	721	188. 1	285	726	28	4741	776	4	340	781	28	4796	831	3	395	836	83
4687	722	2	286	727	27	4742	777	202. 1	341	782	29	4797	832	4	396	837	84
4688	723	3	287	728	26	4743	778	2	342	783	30	4798	833	216. 1	397	838	85
4689	724	4	288	729	25	4744	779	3	343	784	31	4799	834	2	398	839	86
4690	725	189. 1	289	730	24	4745	780	4	344	785	32	4800	835	3	399	840	87
4691	726	2	290	731	23	4746	781	203. 1	345	786	33	4801	836	4	400	841	88
4692	727	3	291	732	22	4747	782	2	346	787	34	4802	837	217. 1	401	842	89
4693	728	4	292	733	21	4748	783	3	347	788	35	4803	838	2	402	843	90
4694	729	190. 1	293	734	20	4749	784	4	348	789	36	4804	839	3	403	844	91
4695	730	2	294	735	19	4750	785	204. 1	349	790	37	4805	840	4	404	845	92
4696	731	3	295	736	18	4751	786	2	350	791	38	4806	841	218. 1	405	846	93
4697	732	4	296	737	17	4752	787	3	351	792	39	4807	842	2	406	847	94



# PARALLEL YEARS.

467

Jul P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4808	843	3	407	848	95	4863	898	2	462	903	150	4918	953	246.1	517	958	205
4809	844	4	408	849	96	4864	899	3	463	904	151	4919	954	2	518	959	206
4810	845	219.1	409	850	97	4865	900	4	464	905	152	4920	955	3	519	960	207
4811	846	2	410	851	98	4866	901	233.1	465	906	153	4921	956	4	520	961	208
4812	847	3	411	852	99	4867	902	2	466	907	154	4922	957	247.1	521	962	209
4813	848	4	412	853	100	4868	903	3	467	908	155	4923	958	2	522	963	210
4814	849	220.1	413	854	101	4869	904	4	468	909	156	4924	959	3	523	964	211
4815	850	2	414	855	102	4870	905	234.1	469	910	157	4925	960	4	524	965	212
4816	851	3	415	856	103	4871	906	2	470	911	158	4926	961	248.1	525	966	213
4817	852	4	416	857	104	4872	907	3	471	912	159	4927	962	2	526	967	214
4818	853	221.1	417	858	105	4873	908	4	472	913	160	4928	963	3	527	968	215
4819	854	2	418	859	106	4874	909	235.1	473	914	161	4929	964	4	528	969	216
4820	855	3	419	860	107	4875	910	2	474	915	162	4930	965	249.1	529	970	217
4821	856	4	420	861	108	4876	911	3	475	916	163	4931	966	2	530	971	218
4822	857	222.1	421	862	109	4877	912	4	476	917	164	4932	967	3	531	972	219
4823	858	2	422	863	110	4878	913	236.1	477	918	165	4933	968	4	532	973	220
4824	859	3	423	864	111	4879	914	2	478	919	166	4934	969	250.1	533	974	221
4825	860	4	424	865	112	4880	915	3	479	920	167	4935	970	2	534	975	222
4826	861	223.1	425	866	113	4881	916	4	480	921	168	4936	971	3	535	976	223
4827	862	2	426	867	114	4882	917	237.1	481	922	169	4937	972	4	536	977	224
4828	863	3	427	868	115	4883	918	2	482	923	170	4938	973	251.1	537	978	225
4829	864	4	428	869	116	4884	919	3	483	924	171	4939	974	2	538	979	226
4830	865	224.1	429	870	117	4885	920	4	484	925	172	4940	975	3	539	980	227
4831	866	2	430	871	118	4886	921	238.1	485	926	173	4941	976	4	540	981	228
4832	867	3	431	872	119	4887	922	2	486	927	174	4942	977	252.1	541	982	229
4833	868	4	432	873	120	4888	923	3	487	928	175	4943	978	2	542	983	230
4834	869	225.1	433	874	121	4889	924	4	488	929	176	4944	979	3	543	984	231
4835	870	2	434	875	122	4890	925	239.1	489	930	177	4945	980	4	544	985	232
4836	871	3	435	876	123	4891	926	2	490	931	178	4946	981	253.1	545	986	233
4837	872	4	436	877	124	4892	927	3	491	932	179	4947	982	2	546	987	234
4838	873	226.1	437	878	125	4893	928	4	492	933	180	4948	983	3	547	988	235
4839	874	2	438	879	126	4894	929	240.1	493	934	181	4949	984	4	548	989	236
4840	875	3	439	880	127	4895	930	2	494	935	182	4950	985	254.1	549	990	237
4841	876	4	440	881	128	4896	931	3	495	936	183	4951	986	2	550	991	238
4842	877	227.1	441	882	129	4897	932	4	496	937	184	4952	987	3	551	992	239
4843	878	2	442	883	130	4898	933	241.1	497	938	185	4953	988	4	552	993	240
4844	879	3	443	884	131	4899	934	2	498	939	186	4954	989	255.1	553	994	241
4845	880	4	444	885	132	4900	935	3	499	940	187	4955	990	2	554	995	242
4846	881	228.1	445	886	133	4901	936	4	500	941	188	4956	991	3	555	996	243
4847	882	2	446	887	134	4902	937	242.1	501	942	189	4957	992	4	556	997	244
4848	883	3	447	888	135	4903	938	2	502	943	190	4958	993	256.1	557	998	245
4849	884	4	448	889	136	4904	939	3	503	944	191	4959	994	2	558	999	246
4850	885	229.1	449	890	137	4905	940	4	504	945	192	4960	995	3	559	1000	247
4851	886	2	450	891	138	4906	941	243.1	505	946	193	4961	996	4	560	1001	248
4852	887	3	451	892	139	4907	942	2	506	947	194	4962	997	257.1	561	1002	249
4853	888	4	452	893	140	4908	943	3	507	948	195	4963	998	2	562	1003	250
4854	889	230.1	453	894	141	4909	944	4	508	949	196	4964	999	3	563	1004	251
4855	890	2	454	895	142	4910	945	244.1	509	950	197	4965	1000	4	564	1005	252
4856	891	3	455	896	143	4911	946	2	510	951	198	4966	1001	258.1	565	1006	253
4857	892	4	456	897	144	4912	947	3	511	952	199	4967	1002	2	566	1007	254
4858	893	231.1	457	898	145	4913	948	4	512	953	200	4968	1003	3	567	1008	255
4859	894	2	458	899	146	4914	949	245.1	513	954	201	4969	1004	4	568	1009	256
4860	895	3	459	900	147	4915	950	2	514	955	202	4970	1005	259.1	569	1010	257
4861	896	4	460	901	148	4916	951	3	515	956	203	4971	1006	2	570	1011	258
4862	897	232.1	461	902	149	4917	952	4	516	957	204	4972	1007	3	571	1012	259



Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4973	1008	4	572	1013	260	5020	1055	3	619	1060	307	5067	1102	2	666	1107	354
4974	1009	260.1	573	1014	261	5021	1056	4	620	1061	308	5068	1103	3	667	1108	355
4975	1010	2	574	1015	262	5022	1057	272.1	621	1062	309	5069	1104	4	668	1109	356
4976	1011	3	575	1016	263	5023	1058	2	622	1063	310	5070	1105	284.1	669	1110	357
4977	1012	4	576	1017	264	5024	1059	3	623	1064	311	5071	1106	2	670	1111	358
4978	1013	261.1	577	1018	265	5025	1060	4	624	1065	312	5072	1107	3	671	1112	359
4979	1014	2	578	1019	266	5026	1061	273.1	625	1066	313	5073	1108	4	672	1113	360
4980	1015	3	579	1020	267	5027	1062	2	626	1067	314	5074	1109	285.1	673	1114	361
4981	1016	4	580	1021	268	5028	1063	3	627	1068	315	5075	1110	2	674	1115	362
4982	1017	262.1	581	1022	269	5029	1064	4	628	1069	316	5076	1111	3	675	1116	363
4983	1018	2	582	1023	270	5030	1065	274.1	629	1070	317	5077	1112	4	676	1117	364
4984	1019	3	583	1024	271	5031	1066	2	630	1071	318	5078	1113	286.1	677	1118	365
4985	1020	4	584	1025	272	5032	1067	3	631	1072	319	5079	1114	2	678	1119	366
4986	1021	263.1	585	1026	273	5033	1068	4	632	1073	320	5080	1115	3	679	1120	367
4987	1022	2	586	1027	274	5034	1069	275.1	633	1074	321	5081	1116	4	680	1121	368
4988	1023	3	587	1028	275	5035	1070	2	634	1075	322	5082	1117	287.1	681	1122	369
4989	1024	4	588	1029	276	5036	1071	3	635	1076	323	5083	1118	2	682	1123	370
4990	1025	264.1	589	1030	277	5037	1072	4	636	1077	324	5084	1119	3	683	1124	371
4991	1026	2	590	1031	278	5038	1073	276.1	637	1078	325	5085	1120	4	684	1125	372
4992	1027	3	591	1032	279	5039	1074	2	638	1079	326	5086	1121	288.1	685	1126	373
4993	1028	4	592	1033	280	5040	1075	3	639	1080	327	5087	1122	2	686	1127	374
4994	1029	265.1	593	1034	281	5041	1076	4	640	1081	328	5088	1123	3	687	1128	375
4995	1030	2	594	1035	282	5042	1077	277.1	641	1082	329	5089	1124	4	688	1129	376
4996	1031	3	595	1036	283	5043	1078	2	642	1083	330	5090	1125	289.1	689	1130	377
4997	1032	4	596	1037	284	5044	1079	3	643	1084	331	5091	1126	2	690	1131	378
4998	1033	266.1	597	1038	285	5045	1080	4	644	1085	332	5092	1127	3	691	1132	379
4999	1034	2	598	1039	286	5046	1081	278.1	645	1086	333	5093	1128	4	692	1133	380
5000	1035	3	599	1040	287	5047	1082	2	646	1087	334	5094	1129	290.1	693	1134	381
5001	1036	4	600	1041	288	5048	1083	3	647	1088	335	5095	1130	2	694	1135	382
5002	1037	267.1	601	1042	289	5049	1084	4	648	1089	336	5096	1131	3	695	1136	383
5003	1038	2	602	1043	290	5050	1085	279.1	649	1090	337	5097	1132	4	696	1137	384
5004	1039	3	603	1044	291	5051	1086	2	650	1091	338	5098	1133	291.1	697	1138	385
5005	1040	4	604	1045	292	5052	1087	3	651	1092	339	5099	1134	2	698	1139	386
5006	1041	268.1	605	1046	293	5053	1088	4	652	1093	340	5100	1135	3	699	1140	387
5007	1042	2	606	1047	294	5054	1089	280.1	653	1094	341	5101	1136	4	700	1141	388
5008	1043	3	607	1048	295	5055	1090	2	654	1095	342	5102	1137	292.1	701	1142	389
5009	1044	4	608	1049	296	5056	1091	3	655	1096	343	5103	1138	2	702	1143	390
5010	1045	269.1	609	1050	297	5057	1092	4	656	1097	344	5104	1139	3	703	1144	391
5011	1046	2	610	1051	298	5058	1093	281.1	657	1098	345	5105	1140	4	704	1145	392
5012	1047	3	611	1052	299	5059	1094	2	658	1099	346	5106	1141	293.1	705	1146	393
5013	1048	4	612	1053	300	5060	1095	3	659	1100	347	5107	1142	2	706	1147	394
5014	1049	270.1	613	1054	301	5061	1096	4	660	1101	348	5108	1143	3	707	1148	395
5015	1050	2	614	1055	302	5062	1097	282.1	661	1102	349	5109	1144	4	708	1149	396
5016	1051	3	615	1056	303	5063	1098	2	662	1103	350	5110	1145	[294]1	709	1150	397
5017	1052	4	616	1057	304	5064	1099	3	663	1104	351	5111	1146	2	710	1151	398
5018	1053	271.1	617	1058	305	5065	1100	4	664	1105	352	5112	1147	3	711	1152	399
5019	1054	2	618	1059	306	5066	1101	283.1	665	1106	353	5113	1148	4	712	1153	400

## XII.

## GREEK AUTHORS.

THIS chapter will be a commentary upon the third column of the Tables, and will contain such facts and testimonies as the compass of the Tables would not admit. The literary names in the Tables and in this Catalogue will frequently occur in a different order. Here it has been attempted either to arrange them in the order in which they flourished, or to place together contemporaries who were engaged in the same pursuits or studied in the same school. But in the Tables it was necessary to treat the literary history according to the nature of the materials which we possess. Sometimes, therefore, an author is described under the year of his birth: sometimes at the year of his death. Sometimes the account is given at some particular point of his history which happens to be marked. Hence, for instance, in the Tables *Evander* is placed at B. C. 215, and *Hermippus* at B. C. 203. But in this list this order is reversed, because *Hermippus*, who was still writing at that year, had studied under *Callimachus* thirty years before; while *Evander* in B. C. 215 began to preside in his school. *Hermippus* therefore seems to have preceded him, and in this list is placed before him.

Together with the names mentioned in the Tables some others are introduced; and especially the beginning of the Catalogue exhibits many of those who flourished in the times of the *διάδοχοι*, and preceded the 125th Olympiad, with which these Tables begin.

1. *Heraclides Ponticus*. The disciple of *Plato*, who died B. C. 347, of *Speusippus*, who taught B. C. 347—339, and of *Aristotle*, who taught at Athens B. C. 334—322. Laërt. V. 86. 'Ηρακλείδης Εὐθύφρωνος, 'Ηρακλειώτης τοῦ Πόντου, ἀνὴρ πλούσιος. 'Αθήνησι διὰ παρέβαλε πρῶτον μὲν Σπυσιππῶ· ἄλλὰ καὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων διήκουσε καὶ τὰ Πλάτωνος ἐξηλώκει, καὶ ὕστερον ἤκουσεν 'Αριστοτέλους, ὡς φησι Σατίων ἐν διαδοχαῖς. Suidas: 'Ηρακλείδης Εὐθύφρωνος, φιλόσοφος, 'Ηρακλείας τῆς ἐν Πόντῳ· τὸ δὲ γένος ἀναθεὶν ἀπὸ Δάμιδος ἐνὸς τῶν ἡγησαμένων τῆς εἰς 'Ηράκλειαν ἐκ Θηβῶν ἀποικίας· Πλάτωνος γνώριμος· ἐκδημήσαντος δὲ Πλάτωνος εἰς Σικελίαν προστάναι τῆς σχολῆς κατελείβετο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. It is attested by Cicero Div. I. 23. that he had heard *Plato*: *Ponticus Heraclides, doctus vir, auditor et discipulus Platonis*<sup>a</sup>. Some of his works preceded *Aristoxenus*, but others were written in the time of *Chamaeleon*: Laërt. V. 92. φησὶ δ' 'Αριστόξενος ὁ μουσικὸς καὶ τραγωδίας αὐτὸν ποιῆν καὶ Θέσπιδος αὐτὰς ἐπιγραφεῖν· Χαμαιλέων τε τὰ παρ' ἑαυτοῦ φησι κλέψαντα αὐτὸν τὰ περὶ 'Ησιόδου καὶ 'Ομήρου γράψαι. He was therefore contemporary with the disciples of *Aristotle*, and must have been young at the death of *Plato* in B. C. 347, whom he probably survived full forty years. The account of Suidas, who places him at *Plato's* Sicilian voyage, is refuted by the time of *Chamaeleon*<sup>b</sup>.

According to Laërtius V. 86. φέρεται αὐτοῦ συγγράμματα κάλλιστα τε καὶ ἄριστα. But his literary honesty is rendered questionable by *Aristoxenus* and *Chamaeleon*: and Cicero and Plutarch speak of his judgment with no respect: Cic. Nat. Deor. I. 13.

<sup>a</sup> Cicero attests the same in two other passages which will be produced below.

<sup>b</sup> Plutarch Camill. c. 22. speaking of the capture of Rome by the Gauls, observes, 'Ηρακλείδης ὁ

Ποντικός, οὐ πολλὸν τῶν χρόνων ἐκείνων ἀπολειπόμενος. But, if *Heraclides* was later than that event B. C. 389, he was later than the Sicilian voyages of *Plato*.

*Ex eadem Platonis schola Ponticus Heraclides puerilibus fabulis refert liberos.* Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. 'Ηρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός—ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς συγγράμματι φησὶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας λόγον κατασχεῖν ὡς στρατὸς ἐξ Ὑπερβορέων ἐλθὼν ἐξωθεν ἔρχεται πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα Ῥώμην ἐκεῖ που κατακημένην περὶ τὴν μεγάλην θάλασσαν. οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάσαιμι μυθώδη καὶ πλασματίαν ὄντα τὸν Ἡρακλείδην ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀλώσεως ἐπικομπάσαι τοὺς Ὑπερβορέους καὶ τὴν μεγάλην θάλατταν. Athenæus also remarks XV. p. 701. e. τὸ ὑφ' Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ λεχθὲν φανερῶς πέπλασται<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Laërtius V. 87. 88. gives a catalogue of the works of Heraclides, which he distributes according to their subjects: *διάλογοι, δὲ ἠθικά μὲν, περὶ δικαιοσύνης κ. τ. λ.—φυσικά δὲ, περὶ τοῦ κ. τ. λ.—γραμματικά δὲ, περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσιόδου ἡλικίας κ. τ. λ.—καὶ μουσικά δὲ, περὶ τῶν παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ κ. τ. λ.—ῥητορικά δὲ, περὶ τοῦ ῥητορεύειν, ἢ Πρωταγόρας. ἱστορικά, περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων, καὶ περὶ εἰρημάτων. τούτων τὰ μὲν κομικῶς πέπλακον, ὡς τὸ περὶ ἡδονῆς, καὶ περὶ σωφροσύνης· τὰ δὲ τραγικῶς, ὡς τὸ περὶ τῶν καθ' ὄλην, καὶ τὸ περὶ εὐσεβείας, καὶ τὸ περὶ ἐξουσίας. ἔστι δ' αὐτῷ καὶ μεσότης τις ἐμμελητικὴ φιλοσόφου τε καὶ στρατηγικῶν καὶ πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλεγομένων. ἀλλὰ καὶ γεωμετρικά ἐστιν αὐτοῦ καὶ διαλεκτικά. ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἅπασι ποιήμασι τε καὶ διηρημένοις τὴν λῆξιν ἔστι καὶ ψυχαγωγεῖν ἱκανῶς δυνατόμενος. It is not distinctly marked by Laërtius how many of these works were written in dialogue. That he wrote in dialogue is attested by Posidonius apud Strabon. II. p. 98. (ὁ Ποσειδώνιος) μνησθεὶς τῶν περιπλαῦσαι λεγομένων τὴν Λιβίην—φησὶν Ἡρακλείδην τὸν Ποντικὸν ἐν διαλόγῳ ποιεῖν ἀφιγμένον παρὰ Γέλωνι μάχην τινὰ περιπλαῦσαι φάσκοντα. In the following catalogue of the works of Heraclides, where Laërt. simply is referred to, this passage of Laërtius, V. 87. 88., is to be understood.*

1. Ἀβάρης. Plutarch. Mor. p. 14. E. οὐ μόνον τὰ Λισώπεια μυθάρια, καὶ τὰς ποιητικὰς ἐκδοσεις, καὶ τὸν Ἀβάρην τὸν Ἡρακλείδου, καὶ τὸν Λύκωνα τὸν Ἀρίστου [Aristonis Ceī] διαρχόμενοι (οἱ εἰσι), ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν ψυχῶν δόγματα μεμνημένα μυθολογία μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἐνθουσιῶσι. Conf. Wyttenb. ad locum.

2. περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ α'. Laërt.

3. περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἄδῳ. Laërt. Plutarch. adv. Colot. p. 1115. A. ποῦ τὸ βιβλίον ἔγραψες; ὡς ταῦτα συντιθεῖς τὰ ἐγκλήματα μὴ τοῖς ἐκείνων [sc. τῶν περιπατητικῶν] συντάγμασιν ἐντίχης, μηδὲ ἀναλάβης εἰς χεῖρας Ἀριστοτέλους τὰ περὶ εἰρανοῦ καὶ τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, Θεοφράστου δὲ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς φυσικοὺς, Ἡρακλείτου [i. Ἡρακλείδου cum Reisk.] δὲ τὴν Ζευξάστρην, τὸ περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἄδῳ, τὸ περὶ τῶν φυσικῶν ἀπορρυμένων, Δικαιάρχου δὲ τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, ἐν οἷς πρὸς τὰ κυριώτατα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν φυσικῶν ἐπεναντιώμενοι τῷ Πλάτῳ καὶ μάχονται διατελοῦσι. Plutarch here reckons Heraclides Ponticus among the Peripatetics.

4. αἰτίαι περὶ εἴσεων α'. Laërt.

5. περὶ ἀνδρείας α'. Laërt.

6. περὶ τῆς ἀπην. Laërt. I. 12. Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀπην. Idem VIII. 67. Ἡρ. τὰ περὶ τῆς ἀπην διηγησάμενος. Plin. II. N. VII. 52. *Nobile illud apud Græcos volumen Heraclidis, septem diebus fœmina exanimis ad vitam revocata.* Galen. tom. III. p. 314. 30. τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ποντικὸν Ἡρακλείδου γεγραμμένον βιβλίον ἀπείρην ἔχει πολλὴν ὅπως γίγνεται· λέγεται γὰρ ἀπηνος τε καὶ ἀσφικτος ἐκείνη ἢ ἀνθρώπος γεγενῆσθαι, τὸν νεκρὸν ἐν μέρει διαλλάττουσα τῷ βραχεῖαν ἔχειν θερμότητα κατὰ τὰ μέσα μέρη τοῦ σώματος. ἐκτεγγράπται γοῦν τὸ βιβλίον, ἀπηνος Ἡρακλείδου. καὶ ζήτησιν ἔφη γεγενῆσθαι τοῖς παρούσιν ἰατροῖς εἰ μήπω τίθησεν.

7. περὶ ἀρετῆς α'. Laërt.

8. περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς α'. Laërt.

9. περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου καὶ Ὀμήρου α'. β'. Laërt.

10. ἀξίωμα α'. Laërt.

11. περὶ βίων α'. β'. Laërt. Hence perhaps Plutarch treating of Solon: Solon. c. 1. Ἡρ. ὁ Ποντικός ἱστορεῖ. c. 22. ὡς Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖται ὁ Π. c. 31. φησὶν Ἡρ. c. 32. ὡς Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἱστορεῖ. Of Themistocles: Themist. c. 27. Ἐφορος καὶ Δείων καὶ Κλείταρχος καὶ Ἡρακλείδης. Of Pericles: Per. c. 27. Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐλέγχει τοὺς Ἀνακρέοντες ποιήμασιν. c. 35. ὁ δὲ Π. Ἡρ. Λακρᾶτιδαν εἴρηκε.

12. πρὸς Δημόκριτον. Laërt.

13. πρὸς τὸν Δημόκριτον ἐξηγήσεις α'. Placed by Laërtius in a distinct class from the preceding.

14. περὶ δικαιοσύνης γ'. Laërt. Idem V. 92. Ἀντόδωρος Ἐπικύρειος ἐπιτιμᾷ αὐτῷ, τοῖς περὶ δικαιοσύνης ἀντιλέγων. Athen. XII. p. 521. e. Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ δικαιοσύνης φησὶ—“Συβαρῖται τὴν Τήλιαν τυραννίδα καταλύσαντες” κ. τ. λ. Idem Ib. p. 523. f. Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ δικαιοσύνης. Eratosth. Catasterism. 29. p. 124. Ἡρ. ὁ Π. φησὶ ἐν τῷ περὶ δικαιοσύνης.

15. πρὸς Διονύσιον α'. Laërt.

16. περὶ εἰδώλων. Laërt.

17. περὶ εἰδῶν α'. Laërt.

18. περὶ ἐξουσίας. Laërt.

19. ἐρωτικά. Athen. XIII. p. 602. b. Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐρωτικῶν. Laërt. mentions ἀκώσιος ἐρωτικός.

20. περὶ εὐδαιμονίας α'. Laërt.

21. περὶ τῶν παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ α'. β'. γ'. Laërt.

22. περὶ εὐσεβείας α'. Laërt.



23. περὶ εἰρημάτων. Laërt.  
 24. πρὸς τὰ Ζήνωνος α'. Laërt.  
 25. Ζυρώστρης. Plutarch. See §. 2.  
 26. περὶ ἡδονῆς. Laërt. Athen. XII. p. 512. a. Ἡρ. δ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἡδονῆς. Idem Ib. p. 554. c. ἐν μασίᾳ τρυφῇν ἡδίστην γενομένην οἷα ἀνδρῶς δ Π. Ἡρ. διηγῆται ἐν τῇ περὶ ἡδονῆς οὕτως γράφειν "Ὁ Αἰξωνεὺς "Θρασύλαος δ Πιθοδώρου διετίθη ποτὲ ὑπὸ μανίας τοιαύτης" κ. τ. λ. Conf. Ælian. V. H. IV. 25.  
 27. Ἡρακλείτου ἐξηγήσεις γ'. Laërt.  
 28. θεωρηματικῶν α'. Laërt.  
 29. Κλειῶν α'. Laërt.  
 30. κτίσεις. Clem. Al. ad Gentes p. 25. D. Ἡρακλείδης ἐν κτίσειν ἱερῶν περὶ Ἀκαριαίαν φησὶν, ἵνα τὸ Ἀκτιὸν ἐστὶν ἀκρυτήριον καὶ τοῦ Ἀπέλλαντος τοῦ Ἀκτίου τὸ ἱερὸν, ταῖς μύαις προθύεσθαι βῶν. Clemens on other occasions in quoting this author adds δ Ποντικός, as p. 44. B. 323. D. 417. A. which may perhaps render it doubtful whether the same Heraclides is quoted in this passage.  
 31. λύσεις α'. Laërt.  
 32. λύσεων ἐριστικῶν α'. β'. Laërt.  
 33. λύσεων Ὀμηρικῶν α'. β'. Laërt. Dio Chrysost. tom. II. p. 274. γεγράφασιν οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς ἐγκωμιάζοντες τὸν ποιητὴν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ δηλοῦντες ὅτι τῶν ἐν αὐτοῦ λεγομένων οἱ δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὴν διανοίαν ἐξηγοῦμεν οὐ μόνον Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Κράτης, καὶ ἕτεροι πλείους τῶν ἑστέρον γραμματικῶν κληθέντων πρότερον δὲ κριτικῶν, καὶ δὴ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀριστοτέλης—περὶ τοῦ ποιητοῦ διέξεισι θαυμάζων αὐτὸν ὡς τὸ πολὺ καὶ τιμῶν. ἔτι δὲ Ἡρ. δ Π. τούτων δὲ πρότερος Πλάτων πανταχοῦ μέμνηται κ. τ. λ.  
 34. πρὸς τὰ Μήτρου α'. Laërt.  
 35. περὶ μουσικῆς α'. β'. Laërt. Athen. X. p. 455. d. Ἡρ. δ Π. ἐν τρίτῃ περὶ μουσικῆς. Idem XIV. p. 624. c. Ἡρ. δ Π. ἐν τρίτῃ περὶ μουσικῆς. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1131. F. Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν ἐν μουσικῇ τὴν κιθαροδίαν καὶ τὴν κιθαροδικὴν ποιήσιν πρῶτον φησιν Ἀμφίωνα ἐκινῆσαι κ. τ. λ. It appears from Athenæus that one book at least is wanting of this work in the account of Laërtius.  
 36. περὶ νήσων. Steph. Byz. v. Ὀλίαντες. νῆσις τῶν Κυκλάδων μία, περὶ ἧς Ἡρ. δ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ νήσων οὕτω φησὶν "Ὀλίαντος Σιδωνίου ἀποκία, ἀπέχουσα Πάρου "σταδίους ιγ'."  
 37. νόμον α'. Laërt.  
 38. περὶ νόῦ. Laërt.  
 39. περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσίοδου ἡλικίας α'. β'. Laërt. In which he borrowed from Chamaeleon: Idem V. 92. Aspasius ad Aristot. Eth. Nicom. III. 1. λέγει δὲ καὶ περὶ Αἰσχύλου καὶ Ἡρ. Π. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ Ὀμήρου ὡς κινδυνεύοντες ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν μυστικῶν περιφέρειν τινὰ δοκίμ.  
 40. περὶ ὀνομάτων α'. Laërt.  
 41. περὶ τῶν ἐν οὐρανῷ α'. Laërt. Perhaps the same with §. 12. Scil. πρὸς Δ. περὶ τῶν ἐν οὐρ.  
 42. πρῶτικῶν α'. Laërt.  
 43. περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων. Laërt. Porphyrt. de

Abstin. I. p. 40. ἱστοροῦσιν τινες καὶ αὐτοὺς ἄπτεσθαι τῶν ἐμφύχων τοὺς Πυθαγορείους ὅτε θύουσιν θεοῖς. τοιαῦτα μὲν καὶ τὰ παρὰ Κλαύδιον καὶ Ἡρακλείδῃ τῷ Ποντικῷ Ἑρμάχῳ τε τῷ Ἐπικουρίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς καὶ τοῦ περιπάτου. Clem. Al. Strom. II. p. 417. A. Πυθαγόραν δ Ποντικὸς Ἡρακλείδης ἱστορεῖ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τελειότητος τῶν ἀρετῶν τῆς ψυχῆς εὐδαιμονίαν εἶναι. Perhaps in the same work.

44. περὶ ποιητικῆς καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν α'. Laërt.  
 45. περὶ πολιτειῶν. Cicero Leg. III. 6. Aristoteles illustravit omnem hunc civilem in disputando locum; Heraclidesque Ponticus, profectus ab eodem Platone. An epitomē περὶ πολιτειῶν is still extant.

46. περὶ τοῦ βητορείου, ἢ Πρωταγόρας. Laërt.  
 47. περὶ στοχασμῶν α'. Laërt.  
 48. συνθήκαι α'. Laërt.  
 49. περὶ σωφροσύνης α'. Laërt.  
 50. περὶ τῶν τριῶν τραγωδοποιῶν α'. Laërt.  
 51. ὑποθήκαι α'. Laërt.  
 52. περὶ φύσεως. Laërt. περὶ φυσικῶν ἀπορρομένων. Plutarch. See §. 2.

53. χαρακτήρες α'. Laërt.  
 54. περὶ χρηστηρίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 323. D. (de Sybillis) μέμνηται τοῦτων Ἡρ. δ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ χρηστηρίων. Schol. Hesiod. Scut. 70. Ἡρ. δὲ δ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ χρηστηρίων τὸν ἐν Παργασαῖς Ἀπέλλωνα ἐπὶ Τριφυλίου ἰδρῖσθαι φησι.

55. περὶ ψυχῆς. Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 52. p. 796. Ἡρ. φωτεινὴ τὴν ψυχὴν ὀρίσατο. Tertullian. de Anima c. 9. Nec ut lumen (sit ipsa substantia animæ), etsi hoc placuit Pontico Heraclidi. Macrobi. Somn. Scip. I. 14. Animam dixit—Heraclitus [l. Heraclides] Ponticus lucem.

Possibly some of the pieces named by Laërtius may have belonged to a later Heraclides Ponticus, who was the disciple of Didymus, and flourished at Rome in the time of Claudius and Nero: Suid. Ἡρακλείδης Ποντικός ἀπὸ Ἡρακλείας τοῦ Πόντου, γραμματικός ὃς τις Διδύμῳ τῷ πάντῃ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν ἐφύτησεν.—ἔγραψε μέτρῳ Σαπφικῷ ἥτοι Φαλακίῳ βιβλῶν γ'. δυσερμήνυντα, καὶ πολλὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν ἔχοντα προβαλλομένων ζητήσεων ἅτινα Λέσχαις ἐκάλεσεν εἰς Ῥώμῃ δὲ κομίσας—κατέμεινε σχολάζων ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου καὶ Νέρωνος. The Λέσχαι are quoted by Artemidor. IV. 63. εἰσι καὶ παρὰ Λυκάφρονι ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξάνδρῃ καὶ παρὰ Ἡρακλείδῃ τῷ Ποντικῷ ἐν ταῖς Λέσχαις καὶ παρὰ Παρθένῳ ἐν ἐλεγείαις—ἱστορίαι εἶναι καὶ ἄτριπτοι. Fabricius B. Gr. tom. I. p. 513. confounds the two, ascribing to the younger what belonged to the elder Heraclides Ponticus. That the extant piece entitled ἀλληγορίαι Ὀμηρικαὶ is falsely ascribed to Heraclides is shewn by Fabricius tom. I. p. 194. and by Valesius apud Harles. ad locum. His son Euthyphro appears to have been a writer: Laërt. I. 107. Εὐθύφρων δ Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ Κρήτα φησὶν εἶναι (τὸν Μύσηνα), ἥτις γὰρ πόλιν εἶναι Κρήτης.



2. *Clitarchus*. The son of the historian *Dino*<sup>d</sup>. The companion of *Alexander*: Diod. II. 7. ὡς Κλείταρχος καὶ τῶν ὕστερον μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου διαβάλλοντες εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τινὲς ἀνέγραψαν. Κλείταρχος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἱστοριῶν is quoted by Athenæus IV. p. 148. d. ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον XII. p. 530. a. ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἱστορίαις XIII. p. 586. d. Κλ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ Schol. Aristoph. Av. 487. Κλ. ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ Harpocr. v. ὁμηρεύοντες. Quoted on the burning of Persepolis Athen. XIII. p. 576. e. On the campaigns of *Alexander* in India Curt. IX. 5, 21. 8, 15. On the human sacrifices offered to Saturn at Carthage Phot. v. Σαρδόνιος γέλας<sup>e</sup>.

Longinus §. 3. speaks contemptuously of his style; and an example of his bad taste is given in the treatise ascribed to Demetrius περὶ ἑρμην. §. ult. His veracity was questioned: Quintil. X. 1, 74. *Clitarchi probatur ingenium fides infumatur*.

3. *Onesicritus*. Laërt. VI. 84. τοῦτον οἱ μὲν Αἰγινήτην, Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Μάγνης Ἀστυπαλῆα φησί. καὶ οὗτος τῶν ἐλλογίμων Διογένης μαθητῶν. ἔοικε δέ τι ὁμοιον πεπονθέναι πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα· ἐκεῖνος μὲν γὰρ Κύρου συνιστράτευσεν οὗτος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· καὶ οὗτος μὲν παιδείαν Κύρου, ὁ δὲ πῶς Ἀλεξάνδρος ἤχθη γέγραφε. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐγκώμιον Κύρου ὁ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου πεποίηκε. He was the pilot of *Alexander's* ship in B. C. 326: Arrian. Exp. VI. p. 381. τῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ νεὼς κυβερνήτης Ὀνησίκριτος, ὅς ἐν τῇ ξυγγραφῇ ἦντινα ὑπὲρ Ἀλεξάνδρου ξυνέγραψε καὶ τοῦτο ἐφεύσατο, ναύαρχον ἐαυτὸν εἶναι γράψας, κυβερνήτην ὄντα. Plutarch. Mor. p. 331. E. Ὀνησίκριτον δὲ τὸν Διογένην τοῦ κυνὸς μαθητὴν ὅτι ἀρχοντα τῶν κυβερνητῶν κατέστησεν ὑπὸ πλειόνων ἰστώρηται. Quoted by Lucian Macrob. c. 14. on the death of *Cyrus*: Ὀνησίκριτος ὁ τὰ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου συγγράψας. And again de morte Peregrin. tom. VIII. p. 290. on the death of *Calanus*: Ὀν. ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου κυβερνήτης—φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. *Onesicritus* is often quoted by Strabo XV. concerning India; and his narratives appear extravagant and absurd.
4. *Cyrsilus*. A companion of *Alexander* quoted on Armenia by Strabo XI. p. 530. τούτου φασὶν ἐπώνυμον τὴν Ἀρμενίαν οἱ περὶ Κυρσίλον τὸν Φαρσάλιον καὶ Μήδιον τὸν Λαρισαῖον, ἄνδρες συνιστραπευκότες Ἀλεξάνδρῳ.
5. *Medius*. See *Cyrsilus*. *Medius* is mentioned in the last illness of *Alexander* B. C. 323: Arrian. Exp. VII. p. 497. Plutarch. Alex. c. 75. 76. And perhaps the same *Medius* is the friend of *Antigonos*—Μήδιος Ἀντιγόνου φίλος—in B. C. 305: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 19. But *Medius* who recorded the death of *Antigonos Gonatas* apud Lucian. Macrob. c. 11. was another *Medius*, because he still wrote history after B. C. 239 (when *Antigonos Gonatas* died), ninety-five years after the death of *Alexander*. He is therefore improperly taken for the companion of *Alexander* by Maius and Lucian. tom. VIII. p. 468.
- 5.\* *Androsthene*s. In the service of *Alexander*: Arrian. Exp. VII. p. 488. Ἀνδροσθένης ξὺν ἄλλῃ τριακοντόρῳ σταλὲς [B. C. 324] καὶ τῆς Χιζρόνηςου τι τῶν Ἀράβων παρέπλευσε. Wrote παράπλου τῆς Ἰνδικῆς. Athen. III. p. 93. b. Ἀνδροσθένης ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς παράπλῳ γράφει

<sup>d</sup> See part II. p. 376.

<sup>e</sup> Plin. H. N. III. 5. *Theophrastus qui primus externorum aliqua de Romanis diligentius scripsit; nam Theopompus, ante quem nemo mentionem habuit, urbem duntaxat a Gallis captam dixit; Clitarchus ab eo proximus, legationem tantum ad Alexandrum missam [sc. in B. C. 324. Conf. Arrian. Exp. VII. p. 476.]. Pliny implies that Clitarchus was the second Greek writer by whom the Ro-*

*mans were mentioned. And yet the capture of the city was mentioned by Aristotle and by Heraclides Ponticus: Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. Aristotle must have preceded Clitarchus, who wrote after the death of Alexander. Heraclides might have followed him; and, as he wrote περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου ἑλικίας after some works of Chamaeleon (see N<sup>o</sup>. I.), he might have written the treatise περὶ ψυχῆς after the history of Clitarchus.*

οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Theophrast. Caus. Plant. II. 5, 5. εἰ δ' ἀληθὲς ὃ ἔλεγεν Ἀνδρυσθένης ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν Τύλῳ τῇ νήσῳ τῇ περὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν κ. τ. λ. From whence we may collect that *Androsthenes* wrote at least not later than B. C. 314. See part II. p. 366. g. Strabo XVI. p. 766. καθάπερ καὶ Ἀνδρυσθένης λέγειν φασὶ τὸν Θάσιον τὸν καὶ Νιάρχῳ συμπλεύσαντα κατ' αὐτόν [de sinu Persico]. From this passage Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 463. properly corrects Ἀνδρυσθένης ὁ Θάσιος for Ἀν. ὁ Ἰάσιος in Marcian. Heracleot. quoted in the Tables B. C. 262. 3.

6. *Aristobulus*. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22. Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ Κασανδρεὺς ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐνενήκοντα ἔτη λέγεται βιβιωκίνας τὴν ἱστορίαν δὲ τέταρτον καὶ ἐγδοηκοστὸν ἔτος γεγονώς ἤρξατο συγγράφειν, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς πραγματείας λέγει. *Aristobulus* is quoted by Athenæus II. p. 43. d. VI. p. 251. a. X. p. 434. d. XII. p. 513. f. 530. b. although the title of his history is not named. Arrian, who every where follows *Aristobulus* and *Ptolemy*, describes their histories proœm. lib. I.: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ Ἀριστοβούλου ὅσα μὲν ταῦτά ἄμφω περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλίππου ξυνέγραψαν, ταῦτα ἐγὼ ὡς πάντῃ ἀληθῆ ἀναγράφω.—ἱμοὶ Πτολεμαῖός τε καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος πιστότεροι ἔδοξαν ἐς τὴν ἀξήγησιν, ὁ μὲν ὅτι ξυνεστράτεισε βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, Ἀριστόβουλος Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πρὸς τῷ ξυστρατεῦσαι ὅτι καὶ αὐτῷ βασιλεῖ ὄντι αἰσχροτέρων ἢ τῷ ἄλλῳ ψεύσασθαι ἦν· ἄμφω δὲ ὅτι τετελευτηκότος ἦδη Ἀλεξάνδρου ξυγγράφουσιν. As *Aristobulus* did not write his history till after the death of *Alexander* and in his eighty-fourth year, we may reject as fictitious the anecdote related by Lucian Conscrib. Hist. tom. IV. p. 172.

7. *Aristoxenus*. Suidas: Ἀριστόξενος υἱὸς Μησίου τοῦ καὶ Σπινθάρου, μουσικοῦ· ἀπὸ Τάραντος τῆς Ἰταλίας. διατρίψας δὲ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ φιλόσοφος γέγονε καὶ μουσικῇ ἐπιθίμιος οὐκ ἡστόχησεν, ἀκουστὴς τοῦ τε πατρὸς καὶ Λάμπρου τοῦ Ἐρυθραίου· εἶτα Ξενοφίλου τοῦ Πυθαγορείου, καὶ τέλος Ἀριστοτέλους. εἰς ὃν ἀποθανόντα ὕβρισε διότι κατέλιπε τῆς σχολῆς διάδοχον Θεόφραστον.—γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῶν μετέπειτα χρόνων· ὡς εἶναι ἀπὸ τῆς ριᾶ ὀλυμπιάδος, σύγχρονος Δικαιάρχῳ τῷ Μισσηνίῳ. συντάξατο δὲ μουσικά τε καὶ φιλόσοφα καὶ ἱστορίας, καὶ παντὸς εἶδους παιδείας. καὶ ἀριθμοῦ αὐτοῦ τὰ βιβλία εἰς ὑγ'.

Among his numerous treatises were the following.

1. περὶ ἀρμονικῶν στοιχείων. This work in three books is still extant. Cicero Fin. V. 19. remarks, Quantum Aristoxeni ingenium consumptum videmus in musicis.

2. περὶ αἰλητῶν. Athen. XIV. p. 634. d. εἴτ' Ἀριστοξένου τοῦτ' εἰπόντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ αἰλητῶν, ἣ ἐν τοῖς περὶ αἰλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων.

3. περὶ αἰλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων. See the preceding. To this work we may with M. Schweigh. refer Athen. XIV. p. 634. e. Ἀρ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ αἰλῶν τρῆσι.

4. βίαι. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1093. C. βίαις ἀνδρῶν Ἀριστοξένος ἔγραψεν. See Hieronymus quoted below under *Hermippus* N°. 86. Athenæus XII. p. 545. a. preserves a long extract from Ἀριστοξένος ὁ μουσικός ἐν τῷ Ἀρχύτῳ βίῳ. Laërt. V. 35. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Πλάτῳ βίῳ. Euseb. Præp. XV. p. 791. C. τοῖς ἐπ' Ἀ. τοῦ μουσικοῦ λεγομένοις ἐν τῷ βίῳ τοῦ Πλάτωνος. Catalog. Cod. Clark. p. 72. 4. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτῳ βίῳ. Plutarch. Mor. p. 856. C. ἐπὶ Σωκράτῳ Ἀ. ἀπαίδευτον καὶ ἀμαθῆ καὶ ἀπόλαστον εἰπὼν ἐπήνεγκεν, "ἀδικία δὲ οὐ προ-

σῆν." Conf. Laërt. II. 19. Laërtius I. 118. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγόρου καὶ τῶν γνωρίμων αὐτοῦ φησὶ νοτήσαντα Φερκύδην ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου ταφῇ ἐν Δήλῳ. Gellius IV. 11. *Aristoxenus musicus, vir literarum veterum diligentissimus, Aristoteli philosophi auditor, in libro quem de Pythagora reliquit &c.*—Verba ipsa Aristoxeni subscripsi: Πυθαγόρας δὲ τῶν ὁσπρίων μάλιστα τὸν κύαμον ἐδουλόμασε κ. τ. λ.—Quam rem videtur cognovisse e Xenophilo Pythagorico, familiari suo. To this work περὶ Πυθαγόρου may be referred the passage quoted in the Tables B. C. 472. 3.

5. ἱστορικὰ ἐκπονήματα. Laërt. IX. 40. Ἀ. ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ἐκπονήμασι φησὶ Πλάτωνα θελήσαι συμπλέξαι τὰ Δημοκρίτου συγγράμματα ὅποια ἔδυνάθη συναγαγεῖν, κ. τ. λ.

6. περὶ μουσικῆς. Athen. XIV. p. 619. d. Ἀ. ἐν τετάρτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. Plutarch de Musica often quotes this work: Ἀ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς p. 1136. C. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν μουσικῶν p. 1136. F. A long passage from *Aristoxenus* is quoted p. 1142. B. probably περὶ μουσικῆς, although the treatise is not named.

8. *Dicaearchus*. Suidas: Δικαίρχος Φειδίου Σικελιώτης ἐκ πόλεως Μεσσηνίας, Ἀριστοτέλους ἀκουστής, φιλόσοφος καὶ ῥήτωρ καὶ γεωμέτρης. He was still living in B. C. 289, since he quotes *Posidippus*. He therefore flourished for about forty years: cir. B. C. 326—287.s

7. παιδευτικοὶ νόμοι. In Laërt. VIII. 15. 'Α. ἐν δεκάτῃ παιδευτικῶν νόμων is quoted on the Pythagoreans. Ammonius v. Αἰῶς. 'Α. ὁ μουσικός—ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ νόμῳ παιδευτικῶν "Διαφορὰν τῇδε νομιστὲν αἰδοῦς τε καὶ αἰσχύνῃς, ὅτι ἡ μὲν αἰδώς πρὸς ἡλικίαν, πρὸς ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ἐμπειρίαν, πρὸς εὐδοξίαν—ἡ δ' αἰσχὺν πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἔπειτα ἐπὶ τοῖς νομιζομένοις αἰσχροῖς."

8. πολιτικοὶ νόμοι. Athen. XIV. p. 648. d. 'Α. ἐν ὀγδόῳ πολιτικῶν νόμων.

9. Πραξιδάμαντα. Harpocr. v. Μουσαῖος. περὶ Μουσαίου 'Α. ἐν τοῖς Πραξιδάμανταῖς φησὶν, ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἐκ Θρήκης εἰρήκασιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, οἱ δὲ αὐτόχθονα ἐξ Ἑλευσίνος.

10. Πυθαγορικαὶ ἀποφάσεις. Stob. Serm. 5, 70. ἐκ τῶν 'Α. Πυθαγορικῶν ἀποφάσεων. Idem 10, 67. ἐκ τῶν 'Α. Π. ἀ. Idem 43, 49. ἐκ τῶν 'Α. Π. ἀ. Idem 79, 45—48. four passages ἐκ τῶν 'Α. Π. ἀ. Idem 101, 4. ἐκ τῶν 'Α. Πυθαγορείου. doubtless from the same work.

11. τὰ σποράδην. Laërt. I. 107. 'Α. φησὶν ἐν τοῖς σποράδην ἐν πόρῳ Τίμωνος καὶ Ἀσημάτου (τὸν Μύσωνα) γηγονέαι· μισαθροῦν γὰρ.

12. σύμμικτα συμποτικά. Athen. XIV. p. 632. a. 'Α. ἐν τοῖς συμμίκτοις συμποτικῶς "ὅμουν," φησὶ, "ποιῶμεν Ποσειδωνιάταις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Τυρσηνικῇ κόλῳ κα- τοικεῦσιν. οἷς συνέβη τὰ μὲν ἐξαρχῆς Ἑλλήσιν ὄσιν ἐκβεβαρβαρῶσθαι Τυρρῆσις ἢ Ῥωμαῖς γεγενησί, καὶ τὴν τε φωνὴν μεταβεβληκέναι τὰ τε λοιπὰ τῶν ἐπιτη- "δευμάτων," κ. τ. λ. The Romans had already been mentioned by Theopompus, Aristotle, and Clitarchus, and about this time by Heraclides Ponticus and Theophrastus. See the preceding note.

13. σύμμικτα ὑπομνήματα. Phot. cod. 161. p. 340. ἐκλογαὶ διάφοροι ἐν βιβλίοις ἱβ' Σωπάτρου σεφιστοῦ.—ὁ τέταρτος αὐτῶν λόγος—ἐκ τῶν τοῦ 'Α. συμμίκτων ὑπομνημάτων, οὐκ ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἀλλ' ἐκ γε τοῦ ἐκκαίδεκάτου λόγου μόνου, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ὀγδοῦ λόγου τῆς Ραῦφου δραματι- κῆς ἱστορίας.

14. περὶ τραγῳδιοποιῶν. Ammon. v. μέσθαι. 'Α. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τραγῳδοποιῶν περὶ νεωτέρων οὕτων φησὶ κατὰ λέξιν "μέσθαι καὶ ἐρύεσθαι διαφορὰν ἔχει πρὸς ἀλλήλα. "τὸ μὲν γὰρ μέσθαι, ἐκ θανάτου ἔλκει· τὸ δὲ ἐρύεσθαι, "φυλάττειν."

15. περὶ τραγικῆς ὀρχήσεως. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 101, 16. κέρδακα καὶ κορδακίζειν.—'Α. ἐν τῇ περὶ τραγικῆς ὀρχήσεως δηλοῖ οὕτως "ἦν δὲ τὸ μὲν εἶδος τῆς τρ. ὀρ. "ἡ καλουμένη ἐμμέλεια, καθάπερ τῆς σατυρικῆς ἢ καλου- "μένη σίκινις τῆς δὲ κωμικῆς ὁ καλούμενος κέρδαξ." Harpocr. κορδακισμοῖς. ὁ κέρδαξ κωμικῆς ὀρχήσεώς ἐστιν εἶδος, καθάπερ φησὶν 'Α. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς τρ. ὀρ. Photii lex. v. σίκινις. σατυρικῆς ὀρχήσεως. ἐμμέλεια δὲ, τραγικῆς.

κέρδαξ δὲ, κωμικῆς. ὡς 'Α. α' περὶ τρ. ὀρ. Etymol. v. σίκινις. σατυρικῆς ὀρχήσεως κ. τ. λ.—ὡς 'Α. ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ τρ. ὀρ.

16. τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ ὑπομνήματα. Athen. XIV. p. 619. c. ἐν τοῖς κατὰ βραχὺ ὑπομνήματι. ὁ 'Α. "Ἰφικλῆος," φησὶν, "Ἀρπαλὺκην ἐρασθεῖσαν ὑπερεῖδεν. ἡ δὲ ἀπέθανε, "καὶ γίνεται ἐπ' αὐτῇ παρθένης εἶδός ἀγῶν, ἥτις Ἀρπα- "λὺκη καλεῖται."

8 Among his works were the following.

1. περὶ Ἀλκαίου. Athen. XIV. p. 666. b. and Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1243. Δικαίρχος ὁ Μεσσηνίας, Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητὴς, ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλκαίου καὶ τὴν λα- τάγην φησὶν εἶναι Σικελικὸν ὄνομα [τὴν λατάγην αὐτὴν εἶναι Schol. Aristoph.]. Athen. XI. p. 461. a. Δ. ὁ Μεσσο. ὁ Ἀρ. μαθητὴς ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλκαίου μικροῖς φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐκπώμασι κεχρησθαι κ. τ. λ. Idem XV. p. 668. e. ἰστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλκαίου.

2. ἀναγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς Θεόφραστον. A me- trical work of which two fragments remain. In- tended to illustrate geographical charts constructed by Dicaearchus.

3. πρὸς Ἀριστέξιν ἐπιστολή. See below §. 13.

4. περὶ Διονυσιακῶν ἀγῶνων. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1403. οἱ ἀρχαιότεροι Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Δικαίρχος, —Δη- μαρχος μὲν [Δικαίρχος μὲν] ἐν τῇ περὶ Διονυσιακῶν ἀγῶνων, Ἑλλάνικος δὲ ἐν τοῖς Κραναϊκοῖς. To this work may be referred the passage in Arg. Ran. ἀνεδι- δάχθη, ὅς φησι Δικαίρχος.

5. περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. Suidas: Ἑλλάδος βίος ἐν βιβλίοις γ'. Athen. XIV. p. 636. c. Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. Steph. Byz. Καλδαῖοι. ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ Καλδαίου τινος, ὡς Δ. ἐν πρώτῃ τοῦ τῆς Ἑ. βίου. Schol. Apollon. IV. 272—276. φησὶ Δ. ἐν δευτέρῃ καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ βίου Σεσογασίδι [Σεσώστριδι Cod. Par.] μεμεληκέναι.—Δ. ἐν πρώτῃ μετὰ τὸν Ἰσίδος καὶ Ὀσίριδος Ὄρον βασιλεία γηγονέαι Σεσόγχεων λίγει [Σεσώστριν Cod. Paris.] ὥστε γήγεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Σε- σογασίδος [Σεσώστριδος Cod. Par.] βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς Νείλου ἔτη διςχίλια φ', ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Νείλου βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς πρῆτης ἐλυμπιάδος ἔτη υλς'. ὡς εἶναι τὰ πάντα ὁμοῦ ἔτη διςχίλια ἐνακεία λς'. Athenæus XIII. p. 557. b. ἰστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τρίτῃ περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. de Dario III. See part II. p. 227. note. Arg. Eur. Med. τὸ δράμα δοκεῖ ὑπερβαλέσθαι διασκενάσας, —ὡς Δ. περὶ τοῦ Ἑλλάδος βίου. Steph. Byz. Δάριον. Δ. κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον τοῦ βίου τῆς Ἑλλάδος βιβλίον, "τὴν δ' "ἐν τῇ Πελασγιότητι χώρα Δαριέαν κατοικοῦνταν"— Porphyrius de Abstin. IV. p. 295. τῶν συντόμως τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀκριβῶς τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ συναγαγόντων ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ περιπατητικὸς Δικαίρχος" ὅς τὸν ἀρχαῖον βίον τῆς Ἑλλά-δος ἀφηγούμενος τοὺς παλαιούς καὶ ἐγγὺς θεῶν φησὶ γεγο-νέταις, βελτίστους τε ὄντας φύσει καὶ τὸν ἀρίστον ἐξέκτας βίον, ὡς χρυσὸν γένος νομίζεσθαι παραβαλλομένους πρὸς

9. *Pyrrho*. The disciple of *Anaxarchus*: Laërt. IX. 61. 62. Πύρρον Ἡλείος Πλειστάρχου μὲν ἦν υἱός, κατὰ καὶ Διοκλῆς ἱστορεῖ ὥς φησι δὲ Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς πρότερον ἢ ζωγρά-

τοὺς εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. An extant prose fragment of *Dicaearchus* is probably from this work. He there quotes *Posidippus*: δ τῶν κομφοδίων ποιητῆς Ποσειδίππου p. 75. whence it appears that he was still employed upon this work after B. C. 289.

6. περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἰλίου θυσίας. Athen. XIII. p. 603. b. Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἰλίου θυσίας, Βαγών τοῦ εἰνούχου ὅπως αἰτὸν [*Alexandrum*] φησὶν ἡττάσθαι κ. τ. λ. A treatise on *Alexander's* sacrifice there.

7. καταμετρήσεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ὄρων. Suid. v. Δικαίάρχου.

8. περὶ μουσικῆς. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1367. Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ μουσικῆς "Ἐπεὶ δὲ κρινόν τι πάθος αἰεὶ φαίνεται συσκολοῦσθαι τοῖς διερχομένοις εἴτε μετὰ μέλους εἴτε αὐτοῦ μέλους ἔχοντά τι τῇ χειρὶ ποιῆσθαι τὴν ἀφηγησιν" κ. τ. λ.

9. περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγόνων. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1337. Vesp. 1231. Suid. v. σκολιόν. Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγόνων, ὅτι τρία γένη ἦν ὄδων. τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ πάντων ἀδόμενον καθ' ἑνα ἔξης, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ τῶν συνετωπιάτων ὡς ἔτιχεν τῇ τάξει, ὃ δὲ καλεῖσθαι διὰ τὴν τάξιν σκολιόν.

10. Ὀλυμπικός. Athen. XIV. p. 620. d. τοῖς Ἐμποδιστοῖς καθαρμοῖς ἐβραψύθησαν Ὀλυμπίᾳ Κλεομένης ὁ βαφρὸς, ὡς φησι Δ. ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπικῇ.

11. Παναθηναϊκός. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 542. δ Δ. ἐν τῇ Παναθηναϊκῇ οἱ οἶδα ἐξ οὗτου ποτὶ καὶ τὰς γυναικας ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις ἐπέλεγε θαλασφορεῖν.

12. πολιτεία. Cic. Ep. Att. II. 2. Περὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς τenebris, et Hercule magnum acervum *Dicaearchi* mihi ante pedes extruxeram. O magnum hominem et a quo multo plura didiceris quam de *Proclio* [conf. *Plin. H. N. VIII. 2.*]. Κορινθίαν et Ἀθηναίων puto me Romæ habere. Mihi credes, leges; hæc doceo; mirabilis vir est. Suid. v. Δικαίάρχου ὅπως ἔγραψε τὴν πολιτείαν Σπαρτιατῶν καὶ νόμος ἐτίθη ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι καθ' ἑκάστην ἔτος ἀναγιγνώσκουσιν τὸν λόγον εἰς τὸ τῶν ἐφόρων ἀρχεῖον, τοῖς δὲ τὴν ἡθητικὴν ἔχοντας ἡλικίαν ἀκροῶσθαι. καὶ τοῦτο ἐκράτησε μέχρι πολυῶν.

13. Τριπολιτικός. Athen. IV. p. 141. a. περὶ τοῦ τῶν Φειδιτίων δειπνῶν Δ. τάδε ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφομένῃ Τριπολικῇ "Τὸ δειπνῶν" κ. τ. λ. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 32. *Dicaarchi* περὶ ψυχῆς utrosque velim mittas, et καταβάσεις. τριπολικὸν non invenio, et epistolam ejus, quam ad *Aristoxenum* misit: tres eos libros maxime nunc vellem.

14. περὶ τῆς εἰς Τροφονίου καταβάσεως. Athen. XIII. p. 594. e. Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς εἰς Τροφονίου καταβάσεως φησὶ "Ταῦτά δὲ πάθαι τις αἶν" κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV. p. 641. e. Δ. ἐν πρώτῃ τῆς εἰς Τρ. κατ. φησὶν ὅπως "Ἡ γὰρ τὴν πολλὴν δαπάνην ἐν τοῖς δειπνοῖς παρέχουσα δευτέρα τράπεζα προσεγίνετο" κ. τ. λ. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 31. *Dicaarchi* quos scribis libros sane velim mihi mittas: addas etiam καταβάσεις. Idem

ib. XIII. 33. *Dicaarchi* librum accepi, et καταβάσεις expecto. Conf. XIII. 32. Written in dialogue: Idem Ep. Att. VI. 2. *Dicaearchus* multis nominibus in *Trophoniana Chæronis* narratione [a speaker in the dialogue] *Græcos* in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt.

15. ἐποθέσεις τῶν Εὐριπίδων καὶ Σαφικλέους μύθων. Sext. Empir. III. 3. p. 310. Δ. τινὰς ἐποθέσεις τῶν Εὐρ. καὶ Σοφ. μύθων. Hence perhaps Arg. Soph. Aj. Δ. ἐπὶ Λίαντες θάνατον ἐπιγράφει ἐν δὲ ταῖς διδασκαλαῖς ψιλῶς Λίαν ἀναγράφεται.

16. περὶ ψυχῆς. Cic. Tusc. I. 10. *Dicaearchus*, in eo sermone quem *Corinthis* habitum tribus libris exponit doctorum hominum disputantium, primo libro multos loquentes facit, duobus *Pherecratem* quendam *Phthiotam* senem, quem ait a *Deucalione* ortum, disserentem inducit nihil esse omnino animum &c. Hence Cic. Acad. IV. 39. *Sitne* animus, aut, ut *Dicaarcho* visum est, ne sit quidem ullus. Tusc. I. 18. *Dicaarchum* cum *Aristoxeno* æquali et condiscipulo suo—omittamus; quorum alter ne condidisse quidem unquam videtur, qui animum se habere non sentiat, alter ita delectatus est suis cantibus ut eos etiam ad hæc transferre conetur. Sex. Empir. p. 74. οἱ μὲν μὴ εἶναι τὴν ψυχὴν ἔφασαν, ὡς εἰ περὶ τὴν Μ. Δικ. Idem p. 438. οἱ μὲν μὴ εἶναι (τὴν διανοίαν)—καθάπερ δ Δ. *Atticus* *Platonius* apud *Euseb. Præp. XV. p. 810. A.* τοῦτ' [τῇ Ἀριστοτέλει] ἐπέμενος δ Δ.—ἀνέθηκε τὴν ἑλὴν ἐπέστασιν τῆς ψυχῆς. Conf. *Stob. Eclog. I. 52. p. 796. Ibid. p. 870. Tertull. de Anim. c. 15. Ipsam* prius animam nihil censuerunt, *Messenius* aliquis *Dicaarchus*, &c. Cic. Tusc. I. 31. *Dicaarchus* contra hanc immortalitatem disseruit: is enim tres libros scripsit, qui *Lesbiaci* vocantur quod *Mytilenis* sermo habetur, in quibus vult efficere animos esse mortales. There were therefore (as *Fabricius* ad *Sex. Empir. p. 438. remarks*) two works περὶ ψυχῆς (utrosque Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 32.), Κορινθιακὴς and Λεσβιακός. *Plutarch Mor. p. 1115. A.* alludes to them both: Δικαίάρχου τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, ἐν οἷς—ἐπεναντιώμενος τῷ Πλάτῳ καὶ μαχόμενος διατελεῖ.

17. Cic. Off. II. 5. Est *Dicaarchi* liber de interitu hominum, *Peripatetici* magni et copiosi, qui, collectis cæteris causis,—deinde comparat quanto plures deleti sint homines hominum impetu, id est, bellis aut seditionibus, quam omni reliqua calamitate.

18. Cic. Div. II. 51. Magnus *Dicaarchi* liber est, Nescire ea (quæ futura sint) melius esse quam scire.

The geographical charts of *Dicaearchus* (see §. 2.) are noticed by Cicero Ep. Att. VI. 2. *Dicaarchi tabulis* credidi. Of the same charts *Dodwell* de



φος' καὶ ἤκουσε Βρύσανος τοῦ Στίλπανος, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς· εἶτα Ἀναξάρχῳ συνακο-  
λουθῶν πανταχοῦ, ὥστε τοῖς Γυμνοσοφισταῖς ἐν Ἰνδία συμμῖξαι καὶ τοῖς μάγοις.—ὁ δὲ πρὸς τὰ  
ἐνεύκοντα ἔτη κατεβίω. Suidas: Πύρρων Πλειστάρχου Ἰλεῖος, φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ Φιλίππου  
τοῦ Μακεδόνης κατὰ τὴν ριά<sup>h</sup> Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ἐπέκεινα. καὶ πρότερον μὲν ἦν ζωγράφος ὕστερον δὲ  
ᾤρμησεν ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ διήκουσε Βρύσανος τοῦ Κλεινομάχου μαθητοῦ· εἶτα Ἀναξάρχου<sup>i</sup> τοῦ  
Μητροδώρου μαθητοῦ τοῦ Χίου. Aristocles apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. B. ὁ μὲν οὖν  
Πύρρων Ἀναξάρχου τινὲς ἐγένετο μαθητῆς· ὃς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἦν ζωγράφος. Idem Ib. p. 758. A.  
Μητροδώρος, οὗ Διογένης, οὗ Ἀναξάρχος· Ἀναξάρχου δὲ γνώριμος γέγονε Πύρρων. Among his  
disciples were Timon Phliasius, and Nausiphanes who taught Epicurus: Laërt. IX.  
64. Ναυσιφάνην ἔφη νεανίσκον ὄντα θηραθῆναι· ἔρασκε γοῦν γίνεσθαι δεῖν τῆς μὲν διαθέσεως τῆς  
Πυρρωνείου τῶν δὲ λόγων τῶν αὐτοῦ. ἔλεγέ τι πολλάκις καὶ Ἐπίκουρον θαυμάζοντα τὴν Πύρρω-  
νος ἀναστροφὴν συντεχὴς αὐτοῦ πυνθάνεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ. §. 69. διήκουε τοῦ Πύρρωνος Ἐκαταῖος τε  
ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης καὶ Τίμων ὁ Φλιάσιος ὁ τοὺς σίλλους πεποιηκώς· ἔτι τε Ναυσιφάνης Τήιος, οὗ φασί  
τινὲς ἀκοῦσαι Ἐπίκουρον<sup>k</sup>. οὗτοι πάντες Πυρρωνεῖοι μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἀπορητικοὶ δὲ καὶ  
σκεπτικοὶ καὶ ἔτι ἐρεκτικοὶ καὶ ζητητικοὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅλον δόγματος προσηγορεύοντο. Clem. Alex.  
Strom. I. p. 301. D. Μητροδώρος ὁ Χῖος· οὗ Διογένης ὁ Σμυρναῖος· οὗ Ἀναξάρχος· τούτου δὲ  
Πύρρων· οὗ Ναυσιφάνης. τούτου φασὶν ἔνιοι μαθητὴν Ἐπίκουρον γενέσθαι. Pyrrho left nothing  
in writing: Aristocles apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 758. C. αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν ἐν γραφῇ  
καταλέλοιπεν. ὁ δὲ γε μαθητῆς αὐτοῦ Τίμων φησὶ κ. τ. λ.

If *Anaxarchus* flourished in Ol. 110 B. C. 339<sup>l</sup>, *Pyrrho*, who was his disciple and  
companion, may be placed at Ol. 111 B. C. 335. *Epicurus* heard and conversed with  
*Nausiphanes* at least before B. C. 310. In that year *Epicurus* began to teach at Lamp-  
sacus<sup>m</sup>; which would carry back the communication of *Nausiphanes* with *Pyrrho* proba-  
bly to B. C. 335. The other disciples of *Pyrrho* were contemporary with the disciples of  
*Aristotle*. *Timon* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*. We may therefore suppose  
*Pyrrho* to have been forty years of age in B. C. 335: which places his birth at about  
B. C. 375. This would be consistent with the account of Suidas that he lived in the  
reign of *Philip*, and at the 111th Olympiad<sup>n</sup>. The age of his master *Anaxarchus* will

*Dicæarcho* p. 15. rightly understands Agathem.  
I. 1. συνήνεσε Δημοκρίτῳ καὶ Δ. ὁ περιπατητικὸς.—Δ. δὲ  
ὀρίξει τὴν γῆν ὡς ἔβασιν ἀλλὰ τομῇ εἰθεῖα ἀκράτῳ ἀπὸ  
στηλῶν ἐκ Σαρδεῦς, Σικελίας, κ. τ. λ. And Laërt. V.  
51. in *Theophrasti* testamento: τοὺς πίνακας ἐν εἰς  
αἱ τῆς γῆς περιέειν εἰσίν. The geographical errors of  
*Dicæarchus*, principally in the west of Europe, are  
noticed by Polybius apud Strab. II. p. 104. 105.

Plutarch Mor. p. 1096. A. refers to *Dicæarchus*:  
Ποῖος ἂν αὐτὸς ἦ κισθάρῳ—εἴ τις ἠέφρανε Ἐπίκουρον καὶ  
Μητροδώρον, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλη καὶ Θειόφραστον καὶ Ἰερώνυ-  
μον καὶ Δικαίον οἱ περὶ χειρῶν λόγοι καὶ διδασκαλίας,  
καὶ τὰ ἐν αἰσίων προβλήματα καὶ μυσθῶν καὶ ἀρμονῶν;  
He has in view either §. 4. or §. 8. or 9. in which  
*Dicæarchus* would treat these subjects.

Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 30. mentions *Dicæarchus*  
again: *Volo aliquem Olympiæ aut ubi visum πολι-  
τικὸν σύλλογον, more Dicæarchi familiaris tui*. Per-  
haps referring to §. 10.

<sup>l</sup> Sic MSS. Paris. apud Kuster. ρα' Eudoc.  
p. 368.

<sup>i</sup> Sic leg. cum Menag. ad Laërt.

<sup>k</sup> Laërt. X. 13. 14. de *Epicuro*: τοῦτον Ἀπελλέ-  
δμος ἐν χρονικοῖς Ναυσιφάνους [sic leg.] ἀκοῦσαι φησὶ  
καὶ Πραξιφάνους.—εἰ δὲ φασιν ἐν τῷ Ἐπικύρῳ βίῳ τὸν  
κατὸνα γράφει αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ Ναυσιφάνους τρίποδος, οὗ καὶ  
ἀκοῦσαι φασὶν αὐτὸν. Menag. ad §. 13. *Nausiphaneus*  
ed. pr. at *Nausiphaneus Steph. et uterque cod. Reg.*  
sed in altero adnotatur *Nausif.* *Nausiphaneus malebat*  
*Gassendus, quia paullo post dicatur ἀκοῦσαι Ναυσι-  
φάνους. Verum hæc ratio nihili est.* The reason  
which Gassendi assigns for adopting *Nausiphaneus* is  
a reason for rejecting it.

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables 339. 3.

<sup>m</sup> See the Tables 310. 3.

<sup>n</sup> If the other reading in Suidas v. Πύρρων is the  
true one, κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν πρώτην Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C.  
376], it probably expressed the date of the birth  
of *Pyrrho*. The passage might have originally  
stood,—φιλόσοφος, γενόμενος κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν πρώτην  
Ὀλυμπιάδα, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ Φιλίππῳ τοῦ Μακεδόνης καὶ ἐπὶ  
ἐκείνῳ.

not admit a higher date for his birth. As he lived to the age of ninety years, his life would be prolonged to B. C. 285. *Pyrrho* is mentioned in the Tables at B. C. 225.

10. *Clytus*. A disciple of *Aristotle*: Athen. XIV. p. 655. b. Κλύτος ὁ Μιλήσιος Ἀριστοτέλους διὰ μαθητὴς ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ Μιλήτου γράφει οὕτως: "Περὶ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς παρθένου ἐν Λέρῳ," κ. τ. λ. Idem XII. p. 540. c. Κλείτος [i. Κλύτος] ὁ Ἀριστοτελικὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Μιλήτου "Πολυκράτη," φησὶ, "τὸν Σάμιον τύραννον," κ. τ. λ.
11. *Clearchus*. Athen. VII. p. 275. b. Κλέαρχος Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητὴς, Σολεὺς δὲ τὸ γένος. Idem XV. p. 701. c. Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς οὐδένος ἂν δεύτερος τῶν τοῦ σοφοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητῶν. Largely quoted by Athenæus in many works. On this writer see the judgment of Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XIV. p. 77.<sup>o</sup>
12. *Theocritus Chius*. Suidas: Θεοκρ. Χίος, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Μητροδώρου τοῦ Ἰσοκρατικοῦ, ἔγραψε χρείας. ἀντεπολιτεύσατο δὲ Θεοπόμπῳ τῷ ἱστορικῷ. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ ἱστορία Λιβύης, καὶ ἐπιστολαὶ θαυμάσιαι. Strab. XIV. p. 645. ἄνδρες δὲ Χῖοι γεγονόσιν ἐλλόγιμοι Ἴων τε ὁ τραγικὸς καὶ Θεόπομπος ὁ συγγραφεὺς καὶ Θεόκριτος ὁ σοφιστής. οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἀντεπολιτεύσαντο ἀλλήλοις. *Theocritus* was at Chios when a letter from *Alexander* to the people of Chios was received: Athen. XII. p. 540. a. ἀναγνωσθείσης τῆς ἐπιστολῆς Χίους, παρὰν Θ. ὁ σοφὸς ἔφη, κ. τ. λ. He was accused to *Alexander* of luxury by *Theopompus*: Athen. VI. p. 280. f.  
*Theocritus* was put to death by the first *Antigonus*: Plutarch. Mor. p. 633. C. Θ. τὸν Χῖον ἀπύκτεινεν ὅτι φήσαντές τινες, εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως παραγίνεται, σωθῆναι, Ἄλλ' ἔμοι, εἶπεν, ἀδύνατα φῆς τὰ τῆς σωτηρίας. To the same purpose Macrobi. Saturn. VII. 3. P He flourished therefore, like his rival *Theopompus*, in the reign of *Alexander*, and his death happened before B. C. 301, when *Antigonus* fell in battle.<sup>1</sup>
13. *Chamaeleon*. ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης Athen. IV. p. 184. d. ὁ Ποντικὸς Idem VI. p. 273. C. Χαμαιλίων ὁ περιπατητικὸς Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 106. Some of his works were copied by *Heraclides Ponticus*: see above, N<sup>o</sup>. 1. *Chamaeleon* therefore flourished in the time of *Heraclides*, and was the disciple of *Aristotle* or *Theophrastus*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς ἐν τῇ περὶ παιδείας is quoted Laërt. I. 9. one of the works named by Athenæus. To the works mentioned by Athenæus may be added ἐγκώμιον Πλάτους Laërt. III. 2. quoted also by Hieronymus apud Menag. ad locum.

<sup>2</sup> The story of the death of *Theocritus* is told with some variation by Plutarch (or the author of the treatise περὶ παιδων ἀγωγῆς) Mor. p. 11. B. Θεόκριτος ὁ σοφιστής—Ἀντίγονον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Μακεδόνων ἱερέφθαλμον ὄντα τὴν πῆρσιν προφέρων εἰς αὐτὸν μετρίαν ἐργὴν κατέστησε κ. τ. λ.

<sup>3</sup> His epigram against *Aristotle* apud Brunck. Anal. tom. I. p. 181. is preserved by Euseb. Præp. XV. p. 793. A. Θεόκρ. ὁ Χῖος ἐποίησεν ἐπίγραμμα τοιοῦτον—and the two first lines by Laërt. V. 11. ἀπέσκυψεν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐπίγραμμα καὶ Θ. ὁ Χῖος, οὕτως πεποίηκε, ὥς φησιν Ἀμβρόσιος ἐν τῇ περὶ Θεοκρίτου. A sarcasm of *Theocritus Chius* is mentioned by Athen. VIII. p. 344. b. and another by Plutarch Mor. p. 631. F. τοῦ Θ. πρὸς τὸν δοκῶντα λυπεῖν αὐτὸν—where *Theocritus Chius* seems to be intended.

<sup>2</sup> Many works of *Chamaeleon* are quoted.

1. περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Athen. IX. p. 375. f. ταῦτα παρέθετο Χ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Idem X. p. 428. f. ἱστορεῖ Χ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Αἰσχ.

2. περὶ Ἀνακρέοντος. Athen. XII. p. 533. e. Χ. ὁ II. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀνακρ. προθεῖς τὸ  
 ξανθὴ δ' Εἰρηκύλη μέλει  
 ὁ περιφέρητος Ἀρτέμων,

τὴν προσηγείαν ταύτην λαβεῖν τὸν Ἀρτέμωνα διὰ τὸ τρυφερῶς βιωῖντα περιφέρεισθαι ἐπὶ κλίνης. Plutarch Pericl. c. 27. quotes the same account from *Heraclides Ponticus*: whence Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 93. infers that in this instance also *Heraclides* may have borrowed from *Chamaeleon*.

3. περὶ ἡδονῆς. Athen. VIII. p. 347. e. (ὁ Αἰσχύλος) ἡττηθεὶς ἀδίκως ποτὲ, ὥς Θεόφραστος ἢ Χ. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἡδονῆς εἴρηκεν, ἔφη χρὴν τὰς τραγωδίας ἀνατιθεῖναι.

4. περὶ Θεσπίδος. Phot. lex. ὡδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον (whom Suid. transcribes). τὸ προσθεῖν εἰς τὸν Διόνυσον γράφοντες τοῖς ἡγωνίζοντο ἄτερ καὶ σατυρικὰ ἐλέγετο ἑστέρον δὲ μεταβάντες εἰς τραγωδίας γράφειν κατὰ

12. *Demetrius Phalereus*. The disciple of *Theophrastus*: Laërt. V. 75. Δημήτριος Φανοστράτου Φαληρέως. οὗτος ἤκουσε Θεοφράστου. The Tables of the former volume contain the leading events of his life; his first appearance in public affairs B. C. 325; his government of Athens B. C. 317—307; his retreat to Egypt after the death of *Cassander* B. 296; and it has been shewn at B. C. 283 that he died there in the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*. He would be from twenty to twenty-five years of age in B. C. 325, when he first came forward in public affairs at Athens, which would make him from sixty-two to sixty-seven years old in B. C. 283 at the death of his patron *Ptolemy Soter*.

During his retreat in Egypt he composed many of his works: Cic. Fin. V. 19. *Phalereus Demetrius cum patria pulsus esset injuria ad Ptolemæum se regem Alexandriam contulit: qui cum—Theophrasti esset auditor multa præclara in illo calamitoso otio scripsit*. It will be seen in the note annexed that his treatise *περὶ τύχης* was composed during the period of his government of Athens<sup>2</sup>.

μικρὸν εἰς μύθους καὶ ἱστορίας ἐτρέψαν, μικρέτι τοῦ θεοῦ μνημονεύοντες. ὅθεν καὶ ἐπεφώνησαν. καὶ X. ἐν τῇ περὶ Θέσπ. τὰ παραπλήσια ἱστορεῖ.

5. περὶ θεῶν. Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 300. A. τὸ μὲν οὖν γινώθι σαυτὸν—X. ἐν τῇ περὶ θεῶν Θαλῶ ἐπέληψε.

6. περὶ Ἰλιάδης. Schol. Apollon. II. 904. X. ἱστορήσεν ἐν πέμπτῳ περὶ Ἰλιάδης. Tatian. ad Græc. p. 106. Euseb. Præp. X. p. 492. A. περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου γένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου καθ' ὃν ἤκμασεν προηρέησαν οἱ πρεσβύτατοι κ. τ. λ.—μετ' ἐκείνους Ἐφορος ὁ Κυμαῖος καὶ Φιλόχορος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Μεγακλείδης τε καὶ Χαμαιλέον οἱ περιπατητικοί. Perhaps *Chamæleon* treated this subject in a separate work *περὶ Ὀμήρου*. From hence *Heraclides* borrowed: see above N<sup>o</sup>. 1. *Chamæleon* is quoted Schol. Iliad. XII. 231. XIX. 62. XXIII. 454.

7. περὶ κυμαδίας. Athen. IX. p. 374. a. εἶρηκε περὶ αὐτοῦ [de *Anaxandride*] X. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ κυμαδίας. Idem Ib. p. 406. e. X. ὁ Π. ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κυμ. “Ἡγήμεν,” φησὶν, “ὁ Θάσιος,” κ. τ. λ. See the Tables B. C. 413. 4.

8. περὶ Λάσου. Athen. VIII. p. 338. b. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῇ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Λάσου συγγράμματι.

9. περὶ μέθης. Athen. X. p. 427. b. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῇ περὶ μέθης. Idem XI. p. 461. a. X. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ μ. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 351. D. X. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ μ. καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Λακρῶν πολιτείᾳ Ζάλευκον τὸν Λακρὸν παρὰ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τοὺς νόμους λαμβάνειν ἀπομνημονεύουσιν.

10. περὶ Πινδάρου. Athen. XIII. p. 573. c. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ περὶ Πινδάρου.

11. προτρεπτικός. Athen. IV. p. 184. d. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφομένῳ προτρεπτικῷ Λακεδαιμονίους φησὶ καὶ Θηβαίους πάντας αὐλεῖν μανθάνειν, Ἡρακλεώτας τε τοὺς ἐν τῇ Πόντῳ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔτι.

12. περὶ Σαπφούς. Athen. XIII. p. 599. c. X. ἐν τῇ περὶ Σαπφούς λέγειν τινὰς φησὶν εἰς αὐτὴν πεποιθῆσθαι ὑπὸ Ἀνακρέοντος τάδε “Σφαίρῃ δευτέ με” κ. τ. λ.

13. περὶ σατύρων. Suid. Ἀριστίου Κύκλωψ. μέμνηται τοῦτου X. ἐν τῇ περὶ σατύρων. Idem ἀπωλείας τὸν οἶνον ἐπιχέας ὕδωρ.—αὕτη ἡ παροιμία γέγονεν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀριστίου Κύκλωπος, ὡς φησι X. ἐν τῇ περὶ σατύρων.

14. περὶ Σιμωνίδου. Athen. XIII. p. 611. a. X. φησὶν ἐν τῇ περὶ Σιμωνίδου. Idem XIV. p. 656. c. X. φησὶν ἐν τῇ περὶ Σιμ. ὡς δειπνῶν παρὰ τῇ Ἱέρωνι ὁ Σιμωνίδης κ. τ. λ.

15. περὶ Στησιχόρου. Athen. XIV. p. 620. c. X. ἐν τῇ περὶ Στησιχόρου καὶ μελεθῆσθαι φησὶν εὐ μόνον τὰ Ὀμήρου ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ Ἡσίου καὶ Ἀρχιλόχου, ἔτι δὲ Μυμνέμευ καὶ Φωκυλίδου.

<sup>2</sup> Laërtius V. 80. 81. gives a catalogue of the works of *Demetrius*: πλῆθει δὲ βιβλίων καὶ ἀριθμῷ στίχων σχεδὸν ἅπαντας παρελήλακε τοὺς κατ' αὐτὸν περιπατητικούς, εὐπαίδευτος ὢν καὶ πολύπειρος παρ' ἐντιμῶν. ὃν ἔστι τὰ μὲν ἱστορικά τὰ δὲ πολιτικά τὰ δὲ ποιητῶν τὰ δὲ βητορικά. δημογιορῶν τε καὶ πρεσβειῶν ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ λόγων Αἰσωπέων συναγωγὰ καὶ ἄλλα πλείω. The list of Laërtius, when arranged alphabetically, will stand thus:

1. περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησι νομοθεσίας α'. β'. γ'. δ'. ε'.

2. περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι πολιτῶν α'. β'.

3. Ἀθηναίων καταδριμὴ α'.

4. Αἰσωπέων α'.

5. περὶ Ἀντιφάνους α'.

6. Ἀριστειδῆς α'.

7. Ἀριστόμαχος α'.

8. Ἀρταξέρξης α'.

9. ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφὴ. Not named V. 80. but quoted Laërt. II. 7. Δημ. ὁ Φ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφῇ.

10. περὶ γάμου α'.

11. περὶ γήρας α'. Laërt. II. 13. IX. 20. Δ. φησὶν ὁ Φ. ἐν τῇ περὶ γήρας. de *Anaxagora et Xenophane*.

12. περὶ τῆς δεκαετίας α'. *Accipio de Trojanæ ob-sidionis decennio* Menag. More probably an ac-

15. *Hecataeus of Abdera*, a disciple of *Pyrrho*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 9. Flourished in the time of the διάδοχοι. *Suidas*: 'Εκαταῖος Ἀβδηρίτης, φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη κριτικὸς καὶ γραμματικὸς: οἷα γραμματικὴν ἔχων παρασκευὴν γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων. Visited Egypt in the reign of the first *Ptolemy*: *Diod.* I. 46. οὐ μόνον οἱ κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἱερεῖς ἐκ τῶν ἀναγραφῶν ἱστοροῦσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν παραβαλόντων μὲν εἰς τὰς Θήβας ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου, συνταξαμένων δὲ τὰς Αἰγυπτιακὰς ἱστορίας (ὣν ἔστι καὶ Ἐκαταῖος) συμφωνοῦσι τοῖς ὑφ' ἡμῶν εἰρημένοις. *Joseph. Apion.* I. 22. Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης, ἀνὴρ φιλόσοφος ἅμα καὶ περὶ τὰς

count of his own ten years' government of Athens. *Strabo* IX. p. 398. mentions τὰ ὑπομνήματα ᾧ συνέγραψε Δημήτριος περὶ τῆς πολιτείας ταύτης. Referring either to this very work or to §. 36. ὑπὲρ τῆς πολιτείας.

13. περὶ δημοκρατίας α'. β'.
14. δίκαια α'.
15. Διονύσιος α'.
16. περὶ τοῦ δακτύ α'. *Legendum potius* δέκου *Menag.* Rather perhaps περὶ τοῦ δοκίμου, as *Meibomius* corrects it.
17. περὶ εἰρήνης α'.
18. ἐκκλησία ἑνερκος α'.
19. ἐπιστολαὶ α'.
20. περὶ ἐπιτηδεύματων α'.
21. ἐρατικὸς α'.
22. περὶ Ἰλιάδος α'. β'.
23. περὶ τῶν Ἰόνων α'.
24. περὶ καιρῶν α'.
25. Κλέων α'.
26. Μαίδων α'.
27. περὶ μεγαλοφυΐας α'.
28. περὶ νόμων α'.
29. περὶ Ὀδυσσεΐας α'. β'. γ'. δ'.
30. Ὀμηρικὸς α'.
31. περὶ πίστεως α'.
32. πρεσβευτικὸς α'.
33. προείμῳ ἱστορικὸν α'.
34. προτρεπτικὸς α'.
35. περὶ πολιτικῆς α'. β'.
36. ὑπὲρ τῆς πολιτείας α'.
37. Πτολεμαῖος α'.
38. περὶ ῥητορικῆς α'. β'.
39. στρατηγικῶν α'. β'.
40. Σωκράτης α'. *Plutarch. Aristid.* c. 1. ὁ Φαλ. Δημ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτει. *Ibid.* c. 27. ὁ Φαλ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτει. *Laërt.* IX. 15. ὁ Φ. Δ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτει ἀπολογία. Quoted again IX. 37. 57.
41. περὶ τύχης α'. A fragment is preserved in *Polybius* fragm. *Vatican.* p. 434. *Diod.* fragm.

*Vatican.* p. 81. *Polybius*: ὥστε πολλὰ καὶ λίαν μνημονεύειν τῆς Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως φωνῆς ἐκείνης γὰρ ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς τύχης ὑπομνήματι βουλόμενος ἐναργῶς ὑποδεικνύναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ ταύτης εὐμετάβλητον, ἐπιστάς ἐπὶ τοὺς κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον καιροὺς, ὅτε κατέλυσε τὴν Περσῶν ἀρχὴν, λέγει ταῦτα: "εἰ γὰρ λάβοις<sup>a</sup> μὴ χρεῖν<sup>b</sup> ἄπειρον μὲν γενηὰς πολλὰς, ἀλλὰ πενήκοντα μόνον ἔτη<sup>c</sup> ταυτὶ τὰ πρὸ ἡμῶν, γροῖς<sup>d</sup> ἂν<sup>e</sup> ὥς τὸ τῆς τύχης χαλεπὸν ἐνταῦθα. πενήκοντ' ἂν<sup>f</sup> γὰρ ἔτει πρότερον οἶσθ' ἂν<sup>g</sup> ἢ Πέρσας ἢ βασιλέας<sup>d</sup> τῶν Περσῶν ἢ Μακεδόνας ἢ βασιλέας τῶν Μακεδόνων, εἰ τις θεῶν αὐτοῖς προέβλεπε τὸ μέλλον, πιστεῦσαι ποτ' ἂν ὥς εἰς ταῦτα τὸν καιρὸν Περσῶν μὲν<sup>e</sup> οὐδ' ὄνομα λειψήσεται τὸ παράπαν, εἰ<sup>f</sup> πάσης σχεδὸν<sup>g</sup> τῆς εἰκουμένης ἐδέσποζον, Μακεδόνες δὲ<sup>h</sup> καὶ<sup>i</sup> πάσης κρατήσουσιν, ἂν<sup>j</sup> οὐδ' ὄνομα πρότερον ἦν<sup>k</sup>; ἀλλ' ὅμως ἢ πρὸς τὸν βίον ἡμῶν ἀσύμμετρος τύχη<sup>l</sup> καὶ<sup>m</sup> πάντα<sup>n</sup> παρὰ τὸν λογισμὸν τὸν ἡμέτερον καινοποιῦσα, καὶ τὴν αὐτῆς δύναμιν ἐν τοῖς παραδόξοις<sup>o</sup> ἐνδεικνυμένη, καὶ οὖν ὥς ἐμὲ δεκεῖ δέκνυσι πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις Μακεδόνας<sup>p</sup> εἰς τὴν Περσῶν εὐδαιμονίαν εἰσοκίσασα<sup>q</sup>. διότι καὶ τοῖτοίς ταῦτα<sup>r</sup> ἀγαθὰ κέχρηκεν ἕως ἂν<sup>s</sup> ἄλλο τι βουλευσῇται περὶ αὐτῶν." Ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Δημήτριος ὥσανει θέει τινὶ στόματι περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος πεφούβανεν<sup>t</sup> ἐγὼ δὲ κατὰ τὴν γραφὴν ἐπιστάς τοῖς καιροῖς καθ' ὅς συνέβη καταλυθῆναι τὴν Μακεδόνων βασιλείαν οὐκ ἔκρινον ἀνεπιστάτως παραδραμεῖν, ἅτε γενηὼς αὐτόπτης τῆς πράξεως, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε τὸν πρόποντα λόγον ἐπιφθίγξασθαι καὶ Δημητρίου μνησθῆναι. δεκεῖ γὰρ μοι θευτέραν ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπων τὴν ἀπόφασιν ποιήσασθαι. σχεδὸν γὰρ ἑκατὸν καὶ πενήκοντα πρότερον ἔτῳν ἀλλήθεις ἀπεφύρατο περὶ τῶν ἔπειτα συμβησομένων. In *Diodorus* προείπεν ἑκατὸν καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτη. Almost 150 years before B. C. 167, the period to which *Polybius* refers, will place that piece of *Demetrius* at almost B. C. 317, or during the time of his government at Athens.

42. Φαίδωνδας α'.
43. περὶ χάριτος α'.
44. χαλκιδικὸς α'.
45. χρεῖων α'.

<sup>a</sup> λάβοις τις *Pol.* λάβοις πρὸ τῆς ἰστορίας *Diod.*

<sup>b</sup> πενήκοντ' ἂν γὰρ ἔτει πρότερον οἶσθαι μὴ *Diod.*

<sup>c</sup> καὶ om. *Pol.*

<sup>d</sup> πᾶσιν *Diod.*

<sup>e</sup> πάντως *Diod.*

<sup>f</sup> ταύτης ἢ τύχης *Diod.*

<sup>g</sup> ἂν om. *Pol.*

<sup>h</sup> γροῖς α' *Pol.*

<sup>i</sup> βασιλῖα—βασιλῖα *Diod.*

<sup>j</sup> ὡς οὐδ' ὄνομα ἢ γινώσκουσιν *Diod.*

<sup>k</sup> ἡμῶν ἐνδείκνυται Μακεδόνας *Diod.*

<sup>l</sup> ἀναλογία [*ἀλογία recte Maius*] τῆς τύχης *Diod.*

<sup>m</sup> ἡγήμονας ἐνακίσασα *Diod.*

<sup>n</sup> μὴν om. *Pol.*

<sup>o</sup> σχεδὸν om. *Pol.*



πράξεις Ικανώτατος, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ συνακμάσας καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Λάγῳ συγγενόμενος<sup>1</sup>.

16. *Philetas of Cos*. B. C. 271. Strabo XIV. p. 657. τῶν ἐνδόξων Κῶος ἀνὴρ—Φιλητᾶς ποιητῆς ἄμα καὶ κριτικός. Proclus apud Photium Cod. 239. ἀριστεύσαι τῷ μέτρῳ [in elegy] Καλλίνον τε τὸν Ἐφέσιον καὶ Μίμνερμον τὸν Κολοζώνιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Τηλέφῳ Φιλητᾶν τὸν Κῶον καὶ Καλλίμαχον τὸν Βάττου. He is mentioned by Theocritus and his scholiast<sup>v</sup>. If *Philetas* was the instructor of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* according to Suidas quoted in the Tables B. C. 271, and lived to reach the times of *Aratus*<sup>w</sup>, he was probably very young at the death of *Philip* in B. C. 336. He might survive that period between forty and fifty years; and we may place his death about B. C. 290, five years before *Philadelphus* began to reign. There is no reason to suppose that he lived to advanced age. According to Plutarch Mor. p. 791. E. he had weak health in his youth: Πρόδικον τὸν σοφιστὴν ἢ Φιλητᾶν τὸν ποιητὴν—νέους μὲν ἰσχυροὺς δὲ καὶ νοσώδεις, καὶ τὰ πολλὰ κλινοπέτεϊς δι' ἀρρώστιαν ὄντας<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Among the works ascribed to *Hecataeus* we may trace the following:

1. Suidas: βιβλία αὐτοῦ ταῦτα· περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡοιδῶν.

2. περὶ τῶν Ὑπερβορέων. Schol. Apollon. II. 675. Ἐκαταῖος—ἔστιν αὐτῷ βιβλία ἐπιγραφόμενα περὶ τῶν Ὑπερβορέων. Aelian. H. A. XI. 1. ἀνθρώπων Ὑπερβορέων γένος—ἐμμεῖσι καὶ συγγραφῆς· ἐν δὲ τοῖς καὶ Ἐκαταῖος οὐ Μιλήσιος ἀλλ' ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης. Steph. Byz. v. Ἐλίθεια, νῆσος Ὑπερβορέων.—οἱ νησιῶται Καραμβύκαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ὡς Ἐκ. δ' Ἀβδ. Idem Καραμβύκαι. ἔθνος Ὑπερβορέων ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ Καραμβύκαι, ὡς Ἐκ. δ' Ἀβδ. Rightly referred to this work by Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 53.

3. That he wrote concerning Egypt is attested by Diodorus l. c. and by Plutarch Is. Osir. p. 354. D. τὸν Ἀμοῦν—Ἐκαταῖος δ' Ἀβδηρίτης φησὶ τούτῳ καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῷ ῥήματι χρῆσθαι τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ὅταν τὰ προσκαλῶνται, κ. τ. λ.

4. Joseph. Apion. I. 22. Ἐκ. δ' Ἀβδ.—περὶ αὐτῶν Ἰουδαίων συγγέγραφε βιβλίον. He quotes some passages p. 1186—1190. Idem Ib. II. 4. φησὶν Ἐκαταῖος περὶ ἡμῶν. Idem Ant. I. 7, 2. Ἐκ. βιβλίον περὶ τοῦ Ἀβράμου συνταξάμενος κατέλυσε. Euseb. Præp. IX. p. 408. Ἐκαταῖος δ' Ἀβδ.—ἰδίαν βίβλον ἀναβίς τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων ἱστορίᾳ πλεῖστα περὶ αὐτῶν διέκειν. He transcribes two passages from Josephus Apion. I. p. 1188, 1190. Clem. Al. Strom. V. p. 603. B. transcribed by Euseb. Præp. XIII. p. 680. D. ὁ Σοφοκλῆς, ὡς φησὶν Ἐκ. δ' τὰς ἱστορίας συνταξάμενος ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀβραμὸν καὶ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους, ἀντικρὺς ἐπὶ τῆς σκῆης ἐκβοᾷ· “εἰς ταῖς ἀληθείαις”—κ. τ. λ. The lines ascribed to Sophocles had been already quoted by Justin Mart. Cohort. c. 18. and were given after the time of Eusebius by Theodoret. Ἑλλ. παθ. θερ. VII. tom. IV. p. 896. although Theodoret and Justin do not name *Hecataeus*. That

this work, however, -on the Jews was of very doubtful authority, appears from Origen contra Cels. I. 15. quoted by Voss. de Hist. Gr. p. 52. Ἐκ. τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ φέρεται περὶ Ἰουδαίων βιβλίον ἐν ᾧ προστίθεται μᾶλλον πῶς ὡς σοφῶ τῷ ἔθνεϊ ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ὡς καὶ Ἐρένιος Φίλων ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συγγράμματι πρῶτον μὲν ἀμφιβάλλειν εἰ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ ἐστὶ τὸ σύγγραμμα, δεύτερον δὲ λέγειν ὅτι, εἴπερ ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ, εἰκὸς αὐτὸν συνηρᾶσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς παρὰ Ἰουδαίους πιθανότητος, καὶ συγκατατεθεῖσθαι αὐτῷ τῷ λόγῳ. The lines ascribed to Sophocles are shewn to be spurious by Bentley ad Millium p. 11, 12.

δ τῶν παλαιῶν φιλοσόφων Ἐκαταῖος δ' Ἀβδηρίτης is quoted by Plutarch Sympos. p. 666. E.

<sup>v</sup> VII. 40. —εἴτε τὸν ἱσθλόν

Σικελίδαν νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμου εἴτε Φιλητᾶν.

Schol. δ' ἐπὶ Φιλητᾶς Κῶος τὸ γένος, ἦ, ὡς ἔναι, Ῥέιος, υἱὸς Τηλέφου. ποιητῆς δὲ ἦν καὶ εὖτος.

<sup>w</sup> See the Tables B. C. 272. 3.

<sup>x</sup> Of his few remaining fragments the following are the most material:

1. Δημήτηρ. In Elegiac verse. Four lines are preserved Φιλήτα Δημητρός Stob. Flor. 124, 26. and two Ibid. 104, 11.

2. ἐπιγράμματα. Stob. Flor. 59, 5. Φιλήτα ἐπιγραμμάτων.

γαῖαν μὲν φανέουσι θεοὶ ποτε· νῦν δὲ πάρεστιν

λαοφθρῶν ἀνέμων μετὼν ὄρν' ἑμέτες.

3. Ἑρμῆς. Stob. Flor. 118, 3. Φιλήτα Ἑρμοῦ.

—ἀτραπὸν εἰς Ἀἶδαν

ἦνισα, τὴν αὖτε τις ἐναντίον ἦλθεν ὁδότης.

Strabo III. p. 168. Φ. ἐν Ἑρμετεῖα [recte Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VI. p. 394. Fortasse Ἑρμῇ].

λευγαλῆος δὲ χιτὸν πεπωμένος· ἀμφὶ δ' ἀραιὰς

ἱεῖς εἰλεῖται, ἄμμα μελαγκράινον.

Stob. Eclog. I. 5. p. 156. has three hexameters inscribed in some copies Φιλήτα Ἑρμοῦ. Heeren

17. *Menachmus of Sicyon*. Suidas: Μάνεχμος [Μάναιχμος Eudoc.] Σικυάνιος, υἱὸς Ἀλκιβίου ἢ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἱστορικός. γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων. ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Μακεδόνα Ἀλέξανδρον. Μέναιχμος ἐν τοῖς Σικυωνιακοῖς is quoted Athen. VI. p. 272. d.
18. *Euhemerus*. Euseb. *Præp.* II. p. 59. ὁ Διόδωρος ἐν τῇ ἔκτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐημέρου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου γραφῆς ἐπικυροῖ τὴν αὐτὴν θεολογίαν, ἅδε κατὰ λέξιν φάσκων· “ Περὶ θεῶν τοίνυν διττὰς οἱ  
 “ παλαιοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μεταγενεστέροις δεδῶκασιν ἐννοίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ αἰτίους καὶ ἀφάρ-  
 “ τους εἶναι φασίν, οἷον ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην κ. τ. λ.—ἑτέρους δὲ λέγουσιν ἐπιγείους γενέσθαι θεοὺς,  
 “ διὰ δὲ τὰς εἰς ἀνθρώπους εὐεργεσίας τιτυχηκίας τιμῆς καὶ δόξης, οἷον Ἡρακλέα, Διόνυσον,  
 “ Ἀρισταῖον.—περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐπιγείων θεῶν πολλοὶ καὶ ποικίλοι παραδέδονται λόγοι παρὰ τοῖς ἱστο-  
 “ ρικοῖς τε καὶ μυθογράφοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἱστορικῶν Εὐήμερος ὁ τὴν ἱερὰν ἀναγραφὴν ποιησάμενος  
 “ ἰδίως ἀνέγραψεν.—Εὐήμερος μὲν οὖν φίλος γεγονώς Κασσάνδρου βασιλείας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτον ἠνα-  
 “ γκασμένος τελεῖν βασιλικὰς τινὰς χρείας καὶ μεγάλας ἀποδημίας, φησὶν ἐκτοπισθῆναι κατὰ τὴν  
 “ μεσημβρίαν εἰς τὸν ὠκεανόν· ἐκπλεύσαντα δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβίας ποιήσασθαι τὸν  
 “ πλοῦν δι’ ὠκεανοῦ πλείους ἡμέρας καὶ προτενεχθῆναι νήσοις πελαγίαις, ὧν μίαν ὑπερέχειν τὴν  
 “ ὀνομαζομένην Παγχαίαν κ. τ. λ.—καὶ περὶ μὲν Εὐημέρου τοῦ συνταξαμένου τὴν ἱερὰν ἀναγρα-  
 “ φὴν ἀρκεσθῆσόμεθα τοῖς βηθείσιν.” His narratives are rejected as fabulous by Eratosthenes and Plutarch.

tom. IV. p. 157. remarks *ex ejus Hermete desumptum dicitur: a quo nescio an diversum fuerit carmen Strab. III. sub Ἑρμείας titulo, nō fallor, corrupto citatum. Obstat quidem quod fragmentum apud Strab. versibus elegiacis conscriptum sit. Verum in Florilegio aliud carmen Δημήτηρ laudatur, in quo idem observare licet. Nam locus p. 558 [104, 11.] versibus heroicis alter p. 617 [124, 26.] elegiacis constat. But both these fragments are in elegiac verse; and that the Ἑρμῆς was elegiac is attested by Stobæus Flor. 113, 3. We may therefore suspect that the lines in Stob. Eclog. I. 5. were from some other piece, and not from the Ἑρμῆς.*

4. *παίγνια*. Four elegiac verses in Stob. Flor. 81, 4. two Ibid. 124, 10.

5. *ἄτακτα*. Athen. III. p. 114. e. Φιλῆτας ἐν τοῖς ἀτάκτοις. A philological work, often quoted by Athenæus.

Four elegiac lines of *Philetas* are preserved by Stob. Flor. 104, 15. two by Athenæus II. p. 71. a. two by Steph. Byz. v. Φλοιῶς. two by Schol. Theocrit. II. 118. three hexameters by Stob. 104, 12.

Strabo I. p. 47. ὁ δὲ (Ἐρατοσθένης) Δαμάστην χρέμενος μάρτυρι οὐκ ἐν διαφέρει τοῦ καλοῦντος μάρτυρα τὸν Βεργαῖον, ἢ τὸν Μεσσηνίον Εὐήμερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους οὓς αὐτὸς εἴρηκε διαβάλλον τὴν φιλαρίαν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 369. A. λαμπερὰν τοῖς Εὐημέρου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου φητακισμοῖς παρήρησαν διδόντας, ὃς αὐτὸς ἀντίγραφα συνθεῖς ἀπίστου καὶ ἀνεπάρκτου μυθολογίας πᾶσαν ἀθεότητα κατασκευάζοντι τῆς οἰκουμενῆς τοῖς νομιζομένοις θεοῖς πάντας ἑμαυτῶς διαγράφειν εἰς ὄνομα στρατηγῶν καὶ ναυάρχων καὶ βασιλέων, ὡς δὴ πάλαι γεγόνειεν ἐν δὲ Πόγγηωτι γράμμασι χρυσῶς ἀναγεγραμμένους, οἷς οὔτε βάρβαρος οὐδαίς οὔτε Ἕλλην, ἀλλὰ μόνος Εὐήμερος, ὡς εἶκε, πλεόσας εἰς τοὺς μυθολογίας γῆς γεγόνειας μὴδὲ ὄντας Παγχώ-

ους καὶ Τριφύλλους ἐντετιχῆκε. He is charged with impiety in the following testimonies: Theophil. ad Autol. III. 6. τὰ περὶ Εὐημέρου τοῦ ἀθεωτάτου πέρισσεν ἡμῖν καὶ λέγειν· πολλὰ γὰρ περὶ θεῶν τολμήσας φθέγγεσθαι ἔσχατον καὶ τὸ ἐξόλου μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς ἀλλὰ τὰ πάντα αὐτοματισμῷ διοικεῖσθαι βούλεται. *Ælian*. V. II. 31. μηδεὶς αὐτῶν εἰς ἀθεότητα ἐξέπεσε—οὐδαίς γένεσιν ἔγνωσαν ἑαυτοὺς εἶναι ὁ Εὐήμερος ὁ Μεσσηνίος κ. τ. λ. *Sext. Empir.* p. 561. μὴ εἶναι (φασὶ θεοὶ) εἰ ἐπικληθέντες ἄθεοι, καθάπερ Εὐήμερος.

γέρον ἀλάζων, ἄδικα βιβλία ψύχει.

καὶ Διαγόρας ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Πρόδικος ὁ Κεῖος καὶ Θεόδωρος. —ὁ Εὐήμερος μὲν ἔλεγε τοῖς νομιζομένοις θεοῖς δυνατοὺς τινὰς γενέσθαι ἀνθρώπους, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων θιουνηθέντας δέξαι θεοὺς. His opinion was before expressed by Sextus Empir. p. 552. where he is also mentioned with Prodicus of Ceos. Cicero N. Deor. I. 42. (who also names him with Prodicus): *Quæ ratio maxime tractata ab Euhemero est: quem noster et interpretatus et secutus est præter ceteros Ennius. Ab Euhemero autem et mortes et sepultura demonstrantur Deorum.* This translation by Ennius is quoted Lactant. de fals. Rel. I. 11. *In sacra historia sic Ennius tradit &c.* Ibid. c. 14. *Hæc Ennii verba sunt, &c.* Augustin. Civ. Dei VII. 27. *Totam de hoc Euhemerus pandit historiam, quam Ennius in Latinum vertit eloquium.* The Pseudo-Plutarch de Placit. p. 880. D. *ἔνιοι τῶν φιλοσόφων, καθάπερ Διαγόρας ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ Κυρηναῖος καὶ Εὐήμερος ὁ Τεγεάτης, καθόλου φασὶ μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς. τὸν δὲ Εὐήμερον καὶ Καλλίμαχος ὁ Κυρηναῖος αἰνίσσεται ἐν τοῖς λάμβαις γράφειν,*

εἰς τὸ πρὸ τείχεος ἱερὸν ἀλλέες διῆτε,  
 εἰ τὸν πάλαι χάλασεν ὁ πλάσας Ζᾶνα  
 γέρον ἀλάζων ἄδικα βιβλία ψύχει.

19. *Megasthenes*. The companion of *Seleucus Nicator*: Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 305. D. Μεγασθένης ὁ συγγραφεὺς ὁ Σιλεύκῳ τῷ Νικάτορι συμβεβηκώς. He was sent by *Seleucus* to the Indian king *Sandrocottus*: Arrian. Exp. V. p. 323. Μεγασθένης ὃς ξυτὴν μὲν Σιβυρίῳ τῷ σατράπῃ τῆς Ἀραχωσίας, πολλάκις δὲ λέγει ἀρικεῖσθαι παρὰ Σανδράκοτον τὸν Ἰνδῶν βασιλέα. Strab. XV. p. 702. τὸν Σανδρόκοτον πρὸς ἃν ἦκεν ὁ Μεγασθένης πεμψθεὶς. Idem II. p. 70. ἐπέμψθησαν εἰς τὰ Παλίμβοθρα ὁ μὲν Μεγασθένης πρὸς Ἀνδρόκοτον ὁ δὲ Δημάχως πρὸς Ἀλλιτροχάδην τὸν ἐκείνου υἱὸν κατὰ πρεσβείαν. ὑπομνήματα δὲ τῆς ἀπεδημίας κατέλιπον\*. He seems to have seen more of India than the companions of *Alexander*: Arrian. Indic. c. 5. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ Μεγασθένης πολλὴν δοκίμῃ ἐπελθεῖν τῆς Ἰνδῶν χώρας πλὴν γε ὅτι πλεῖνα ἢ οἱ ξὺν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ—ἐπελθόντες. ξυγγενίσθαι γὰρ Σανδρακόττῳ λέγει τῷ μεγίστῳ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ἰνδῶν καὶ Πόρῳ ἔτι τούτου μέζονι. Plin. H. N. VI. 17. *Patefacta est (India) non modo Alexandri Magni armis regumque qui ei succedere, circumvectis etiam in Hyrcanum mare et Caspium Seleuco et Antiocho, praefectoque classis eorum Patrocle, verum et aliis auctoribus Graecis, qui cum regibus Indicis morati (sicut Megasthenes, et Dionysius a Philadelpho missus ex ea causa) vires quoque gentium prodidere.*

Arrian followed *Megasthenes* with satisfaction in Indian affairs: Exped. V. p. 321. ὅσα Μεγασθένης τε καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, δοκίμῳ ἄνδρι, ξυνεγραψάτην. Indic. c. 17. ταῦτά μοι ἀπόχρη διδελῶσθαι ὑπὲρ Ἰνδῶν, ὅσα γνωριμώτατα Νιάρχος τε καὶ Μεγασθένης, δοκίμῳ ἄνδρι ἀνεγραψάτην\*. But Strabo doubted his veracity in some particulars: II. 70. διαφειρόντως ἀπιστεῖν ἄξιον Δημάχῳ τε καὶ Μεγασθένει· οἳτοι γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ τοὺς ἐνωτοκοίτας καὶ τοὺς ἀστο-

ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι θεῶς. Wyttenb. ad loc. observes, *Bentleius ad Callim. t. I. p. 458. [ed. Ern.] χάλκιον mutat in Πάγχαϊον et ψέχει in ψήχει. Probabiliter sane: nec tamen contra librorum auctoritatem recipere ausus sum.* The word ψέχει is vindicated by Sextus Empiricus already quoted, as Fabric. ad locum remarks. Minuc. Felix p. 160. *Euhemerus exsequitur et eorum [sc. Deorum] natales, patrias, sepulchra, dinumerat et per provincias monstrat.—Prodicus assumptos in Deos loquitur.* where he is named again with *Prodicus*. On *Euhemerus* conf. Fabric. ad Sext. Empir. p. 552. He is called of *Cos* by Athenæus XIV. p. 658. f. Εὐήμερος ὁ Κῷος ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ἱερᾶς ἀναγραφῆς τοῦδ' ἱστορίῃ, κ. τ. λ. de *Cadmo*.

\* That he was sent by *Seleucus* may be gathered from Justin, and from Appian Syr. c. 55. (Σίλανκος) τὸν Ἰνδὸν περάσας ἐπελόμεσιν Ἀνδρακόντῳ βασιλεῖ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν Ἰνδῶν, μέχρι φιλίας αὐτῷ καὶ ἀῆδος συνέθετο. *Sandrocottus* had acquired the dominion upon the death of *Alexander*: Justin. XV. 4. *India—post mortem Alexandri—praefectus ejus occiderat. Auctor libertatis Sandrocottus fuerat: sed titulum libertatis post victoriam in servitutem verterat: siquidem occupato regno, populum—ipse servitio premebat. Fuit hic quidem humili genere natus sed ad regni potestatem maiestate numinis impulsus &c.—Adquisito regno, Sandrocottus ea tempestate, qua Seleucus futurae magnitudinis fundamenta jaciebat, Indiam possidebat; cum quo facta*

*pactione Seleucus compositisque in Oriente rebus in bellum Antigoni descendit.* We may accordingly place the mission of *Megasthenes* to India a little before B. C. 302.

\* Arrian Indic. names *Megasthenes* in his account of the Indian rivers: τοῦ Γάγγη καὶ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ τὸν Γάγγη πολλὰ τι ὑπερφέρειν Μεγασθένης ἀνέγραψεν c. 4. After enumerating several rivers, he adds, τοιούτων λέγει Μεγασθένης οὐδένα εἶναι τοῦ Μαίανδρου ἀποδόντα, ὡς περ ναυσίκορος ὁ Μαίανδρος Ibid. Specifying many others, he subjoins, καὶ τοιούτων τοῖς πολλοῖς Μεγασθένης λέγει ἔτι πλατοῖ εἶσι Ibid. *Megasthenes* reckoned fifty-eight Indian rivers that were navigable: c. 5. He is appealed to again c. 6. respecting a river named *Silas*. Arrian receives with caution his account of the number of the Indian nations: ἔθνη δὲ Ἰνδικὰ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τι ἅπαντα λέγει Μεγασθένης, δοῦν δόντα, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν εἶναι ἔθνη Ἰνδικὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμφέρειν Μεγασθένη· τὰ δὲ ἀτρεκέως οὐκ ἔχω εἰκάσαι ὅπως ἐκμαθὼν ἀνέγραψεν, οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν μέρος τῆς Ἰνδῶν γῆς ἐπελθὼν, οὐδὲ ἐπιμυθίης πᾶσι τοῖς γένεσιν εὐρύσης ἐς ἀλλήλους c. 7. He quotes *Megasthenes* again c. 9. for the early age of ripeness both in the inhabitants and in the fruits and produce of the country. *Megasthenes* described *Palibothra* the capital of *Sandrocottus*, in the country of the *Prasii*, near the confluence of the *Ganges* and *Eranoboras*, as the chief city of India: c. 10.



μους καὶ ἄρβιντας ἱστοροῦντες—ἀνεκαίνισαν δὲ καὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαλίων γορανομαχίαν.  
—οὗτοι δὲ καὶ τοὺς χρυσορῦχους μύρμηκας κ. τ. λ. περὶ ὧν ἕτερος τὸν ἕτερον ἐλίγχει<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Strabo frequently quotes *Megasthenes* and *Daimachus*, comparing their accounts with those of *Pytheas* and *Patrocles*: conf. II. p. 68—77. He compares *Megasthenes* and *Patrocles* for the position of *Palibothra* XV. p. 689. He mentions *Megasthenes* with others for the extent of India p. 690. Again: *Μεγασθένης τὴν εἰδαιμασίαν τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ἐπισημαίνει τῇ δίκαιον εἶναι καὶ δίφορον* p. 693. He quotes *Megasthenes* for the Ganges p. 702. and for the country of the *Prasii* p. 703. He appears to follow *Megasthenes* in the account of the Indian castes: p. 707. *Ἰπαιόντες δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Μεγασθένη λέγουσιν τὰ ἴδια*.—μετὰ γὰρ τοῖς θηρυτὰς καὶ τοῖς ποιμένας τέταρτον φησὶ εἶναι μέρος τοῖς ἐργαζομένοις τὰς τέχνας καὶ τοῖς καπηλικοῖς, κ. τ. λ. *πέμπτον ἐστὶ τὸ τῶν πολέμιστων*.—*ἴκτω δ' εἰσὶν οἱ ἔφαρι*, κ. τ. λ. He then proceeds to their manners and customs: p. 709. *εὐτελεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν δίαίταν οἱ Ἰνδοὶ πάντες, μᾶλλον δ' ἐν ταῖς στρατιαῖς*.—γενόμενος δ' οὗν ἐν τῇ Σαυδρακίττει στρατοπέδῳ φησὶν ὁ Μεγασθένης, κ. τ. λ. Pursuing the description of their manners, Strabo adds p. 710. *βαλαιοὶ δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν φησι μὲνεία Ἰνδῶν χρῆσθαι, Ὀνησίκριτες δὲ*, κ. τ. λ. Here αὐτοὶ is *Megasthenes*. In the same manner φησὶ γὰρ τοῖς τὸν *Καίικα*σιν οἰκοῦντας, κ. τ. λ. Ibid. is *Megasthenes*; and *ὑπερκεῖσταν* δ' ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες—λέγει p. 711. Again, *περὶ τῶν χιλιετῶν ὑπερβορίων τὰ αὐτὰ λέγει Σιμωνίδης καὶ Πυλάργος καὶ ἄλλοις μυθολόγοις* Ibid. He prefers *ibid.* the account of *Megasthenes* to that of *Timagenes* for the rivers of gold; and subjoins, *περὶ δὲ τῶν φιλοσόφων λέγουσιν τοῖς μὲν ἔρινοις αὐτῶν φησὶν ὑμνητὰς εἶναι τοῦ Διονύσου*.—ἄλλων δὲ διαίρεσιν ποιῶνται περὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων, διὸ γένη φάσκον, κ. τ. λ. p. 712. He returns to *Megasthenes* again p. 718. when examining the tale of *Calanus*.

Strabo considered all the accounts given of the east by *Alexander's* followers to be exaggerated; but *Daimachus* to be the most fabulous of all, and *Megasthenes*, *Onesicritus*, and *Nearchus*, to be one degree more credible II. p. 70. Some of the wonders which Strabo II. p. 70. has censured in *Megasthenes* are preserved by *Ælian*: conf. H. A. VIII. 7. XVI. 41. XVII. 39. Add *Antig. Caryst.* c. 147. M. *δὲ τὴν τὰ Ἰνδικὰ γεγραφέα (φησὶν ὁ Καλλίμαχος) ἱστορίαν ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν θαλάττῃ διέτριβα φέρεσθαι*. *Pliny* H. N. VI. 19. 22. VII. 2. quotes *Megasthenes* for geography. *Idem* VIII. 14. *Megasthenes scribit in India serpentes in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque*. A description of the *Boa constrictor*.

The *Ἰνδικὰ* of *Megasthenes* were in several books: *Athen.* IV. p. 153. e. M. *ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν*, “*ταῖς Ἰνδαῖς*” φησὶν “*ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ παρατίθεσθαι*

“*ἐκάστῃ τρέπτεζαν*,” κ. τ. λ. *Clem. Al. Strom.* I. p. 305. D. M.—*ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν ὁδε γράφει*: “*Ἄπαντα μέντοι τὰ περὶ φύσεως εἰρημένα παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις λέγεται καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος φιλοσοφῶσι*, τὰ μὲν παρ’ Ἰνδαῖς ἐπὶ τῶν *Βραχμάνων* τὰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ἐπὶ τῶν καλουμένων Ἰουδαίων.” *Strabo* XV. p. 687. M. *κελεύει ἀπιστεῖν ταῖς ἀρχαίαις περὶ Ἰνδῶν ἱστορίαις*: οὔτε γὰρ παρ’ Ἰνδῶν ἔξω σταλῆναι ποτε στρατιάν κ. τ. λ.—καίτοι Σέσωστρου μὲν τὸν *Αἰγύπτου* καὶ *Τεάρκου* τὸν *Αἰθίοπα* ἕως *Εὐρώπης* πρὸςθεῖν, *Ναβουκδρῶσορον* δὲ τὸν παρὰ *Χαλδαίους* εὐσεμνέσαντα Ἡρακλέους μᾶλλον καὶ ἕως *στηλῶν* ἰλάσσαι. The same passage is also quoted by *Arrian* *Indic.* c. 5. more fully in some particulars: M. λέγει οὔτε Ἰνδοὶς ἐπιστρατεῦσαι οὐδαμῶσι ἀνθρώποις, κ. τ. λ. But he omits *Nebuchadnezzar*. This passage was in the fourth book: *Joseph. Ant.* X. 11, 1. καὶ M. *ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν μεμηνοῦται αὐτῶν* [τῶν Ἰουδαίων] *εἰς ἧς ἀποβαίνειν πειράται τοῦτον τὸν βασιλέα* [*Nebuchadn.*] *τῇ ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ τῇ μαγίᾳ τῶν πράξεων ὑπερβεβηκότα τὸν Ἡρακλέα*: καταστρέψασθαι γὰρ αὐτὸν φησὶ *Λιβύης* τὴν πολλὴν καὶ Ἰβηρίαν. Conf. *Joseph. Apion.* I. 20. p. 1174. The same passage is quoted by *Abydenus* apud *Euseb. Præp.* IX. p. 456. D. *εἶρον δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀβυδηνοῦ περὶ Ἀσσυρίων γραφῇ περὶ τοῦ Ναβουκδονόσορος ταῦτα*: “*Μεγασθένης δὲ φησι Ναβουκδρῶσορον Ἡρακλέους ἀλκιμώτερον γεγῶτα ἐπὶ τε Λιβύην καὶ Ἰβηρίαν*” *στρατεῦσαι*: ταῦτα δὲ χειρωσάμενον ἀπόλασμον αὐτῶν *εἰς τὰ διζυὰ τοῦ Πόντου κατοικίσαι*. μετὰ δὲ, λέγεται “*πρὸς Χαλδαίαν ἐς ἀναβάς ἐπὶ τὰ βασιλῆα κατασχεθεῖν θεῶν*” κ. τ. λ. In part II. I had considered with *Valesius* ad loc. and *Larcher Chron. Herodot.* t. VII. p. 170. 171. what follows to be from *Megasthenes*: who in that case would have written his *Ἰνδικὰ* in the Ionic dialect, although no traces of this appear in *Athen.* IV. p. 153. d. or *Clem. Al.* p. 305. D. But it is more probable that the quotation from *Megasthenes* ends at *κατοικίσαι*, and that the following account of the Babylonian dynasty is from *Abydenus* himself: and the expressions *ὁ αὐτὸς ταῦτα γράφει* p. 457. B. καὶ μεθ’ ἑτέρα ἐπιλέγει p. 457. C. are the words of *Eusebius* quoting *Abydenus*; no less than *ταῦτα δὲ μοι ἀπὸ τῆς δηλωθείσης κείνου γραφῆς* p. 457. D. The reader therefore in the former volume p. 304. 306. z. 307. 308. for *Megasthenes* will substitute *Abydenus*. The argument there maintained derives additional force from this. The observation p. 308. *Megasthenes* and *Berosus*—at the distance of 250 years from the facts, must be limited to *Berosus*. But the authority which is there denied to *Megasthenes* will be denied with still greater reason to *Abydenus*, who wrote in a later age.



20. *Daïmachus*. Ambassador to India in the reign of *Seleucus*: Strab. II. p. 70. quoted above N°. 19. and part II. p. 370. m.<sup>c</sup>
21. *Patrocles*. In the service of *Seleucus Nicator*: Plin. H. N. VI. 17. *Circumtectis in Hyrcanum mare et Caspium Seleuco et Antiucho praefectoque classis eorum Patrocle*. Strabo II. p. 68. Πατροκλῆς ὁ μάλιστα πιστεύεσθαι δίκαιος διὰ τε τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἰδιώτης εἶναι τῶν γεωγραφικῶν. p. 69. ἡ τοῦ Πατροκλείους πίστις ἐκ πολλῶν μαρτυριῶν σύγκειται, τῶν βασιλείων τῶν πεπιστευκότων αὐτῷ τηλικαύτην ἀρχὴν, τῶν ἑπακολουθησάντων αὐτῷ, τῶν ἀντιδοξούντων, κ. τ. λ.—οὐδὲ τοῦτο δὲ ἀπίθανον τοῦ Πατροκλείους, ὅτι φησὶ τοὺς Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συστρατεύσαντας ἐπιδρομάδην ἱστορεῖσθαι ἕκαστα αὐτὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἀκριβῶσαι, ἀναγραφάντων τὴν ὅλην χώραν τῶν ἐμπειροτάτων αὐτῷ· τὴν δ' ἀναγραφὴν αὐτῷ δεδῆναι φησιν ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ξευκλείους τοῦ γαζοφύλακος. p. 74. ὁ τῶν τόπων ἡγησάμενος τούτων [India or Bactriana] Πατροκλῆς. Idem XI. p. 508. τὸ πλεον τῆς περὶ τὴν ὀρεινὴν παραλίας [of the Caspian] Καδούσιοι νέμονται, σχεδὸν δὲ τι ἐπὶ πεντακισχιλίους σταδίους, ὥς φησι Πατροκλῆς· ὃς καὶ πάρισεν ἡγεῖται τὸ πέλαγος τοῦτο τῷ Ποτικῷ. p. 509. (de Oxo) Ἀριστόβουλος δὲ—καὶ οὗτος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης παρὰ Πατροκλείους λαβών. Again XV. p. 689. he compares *Patrocles* with *Eratosthenes* and *Megasthenes*.
- 21.\* *Erasistratus*. B. C. 258. He was the nephew of *Aristotle*: Plin. H. N. XXIX. 1. *Erasistratus Aristotelis filia genitus*. which agrees with his time as described in the Tables.
22. *Lycus of Rhegium*. Suidas: Λύκος ὁ καὶ Βουθήρας, Ῥηγῖνος, ἱστορικὸς, πατὴρ Λυκόφρονος τοῦ τραγικοῦ<sup>d</sup>, ἐκ τῶν διαδόχων γεγονώς, καὶ ἐπιβουλεύεις ὑπὸ Δημητρίου Φαληρέως. εὗρος ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν Λιβύης, καὶ περὶ Σικελίας. Steph. Byz. Ἀβρότονον. Λύκος ὁ Ῥηγῖνος χαρίων οἰεῖται εἶναι. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 924. περὶ τῶν λαρινῶν βοῶν Λ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐπὶ ταῖς [f. ἐν ταῖς] πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον φησὶν ἀπὸ Λαρινοῦ τινος βουκόλου ταύτην αὐτὸν [f. αὐτοῦς] τὴν προσηγορίαν ἐσχηκέναι. Conf. Phot. et Suid. v. Λαρινοὶ βόες. Steph. Byz. Σκίδρος. πόλις Ἰταλίας. τὸ ἰόνικόν Σκιδραῖος. ὡς Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> His Ἰνδικὰ are quoted by Athen. IX. p. 394. e. *Δαίμαχος ἐν τοῖς Ἰνδικαῖς*. and by Strabo II. p. 72. 76. 77. XV. p. 690. *Δηίμαχος*. although the work is not named. Harpocr. v. ἐγγιθήκη. *Δαίμαχος* ὁ Πλαταιεὺς ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἰνδικῆς.

*Δαίμαχος ἐν πολιορκητικαῖς ἐπομνήμασι* λέ' is quoted Steph. Byz. v. *Λακεδαιμόν*. Plutarch. comp. Sol. et Poplicol. p. 434. τῶν μέντοι πολυμικῶν Σόλωνι μὲν εὐδὲ τὰ πρὸς Μεγαρεῖς *Δαίμ*. ὁ Πλαταιεὺς μεμαρτύρηκεν, ἔσπερ ἡμεῖς διελθούμεν. Perhaps the author of the Ἰνδικὰ.

*Deimachus* is also quoted by Schol. Apollon. I. 558. ὁ τοῖς Φρυγίους λόγους γράψας, καὶ *Δηίμαχος* καὶ *Διονύσιος* ὁ Χαλκιδικεύς, οὗ τὴν περὶ Ἀχιλλεύς *Δισπαρμένην* ἀφῆκαν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ χώρας δοξάν, ἀλλὰ τοῖναυτὴν εἰ μὲν ἐκ Θέτιδος αὐτὸν νομίζουσι γηγενῆσαι τῆς Χείρωνος, *Δηίμαχος* δὲ ἐκ Φιλομήλης τῆς Ἀκτορος. Whether the same *Deimachus* does not appear.

<sup>d</sup> That is, he adopted *Lycophron*. See Suid. *Λυκοφρ.* quoted in the Tables B. C. 259. 3.

<sup>e</sup> We have therefore three works of *Lycus* of *Rhegium*:

1. περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου or πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον.

2. *Λιβικά*.

3. *Σικελικά*.

The *Λιβικά*, though not named, are quoted Antig. Caryst. c. 66. ταῦτα τι παραπλήσιον Λύκος ἱστορεῖ φησὶ γὰρ ἐν Λιβίῃ κ. τ. λ. The *Σικελικά* in the following: Antig. Caryst. c. 148. περὶ δὲ τῶν πεταμῶν καὶ κρητῶν Λύκος μὲν φησι [sc. *Καλλίμαχος*] λέγειν ὅτι ὁ μὲν *Καμίσκις* [*Καμικὴς*] θαλάττης βεύσης βεῖ, ὁ δὲ *Κάπαις* καὶ *Κριμίσκις* κ. τ. λ.—τὸν δ' Ἰμέραν κ. τ. λ. Idem c. 154. Λ. δὲ τὸν Ῥ. λέγειν τὴν μὲν ἐν τῇ *Σικανῶν* χώρα φέρειν ἕως κ. τ. λ. [ex *Callimacho*]. Idem c. 170. Λ. δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐν Μίλαις τῆς Σικελίας κ. τ. λ. c. 175. ἐν δὲ τῇ Λεοντίων ἱστορεῖν Λύκος κ. τ. λ. c. 188. περὶ δὲ τῶν Κῶν [τῶν ζών *Meurs. et Benth.*] Λύκος μὲν φησὶν [ὁ *Καλλίμαχος*] ἱστορεῖν κ. τ. λ. *Lycus* is quoted by Athen. II. p. 47. α. Λ. δὲ πολυχρονίους φησὶν εἶναι τοὺς Κυρίους (οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι περὶ Σαρδῶ) διὰ τὸ μέλιτι ἀεὶ χρῆσθαι. Schweigh. tom. XIII. p. 400. *Rectius* Λύκος *scribetur*. Vide X. p. 418. c. *ibique notata*. Athenæus there observes Πυθαγόρας ὁ Σάμιος μετρίῳ τροφῇ ἐχρήτε, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Λύκος ὁ Ἰασεὺς

23. *Zoilus*. Suidas: Ζαῖλος Ἀμφιπολίτης—ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ὀμηρομάστιξ ὅτι ἐπίσκαπτεν Ὀμηρον. διὸ αὐτὸν διώξαντες οἱ ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπίᾳ κατὰ τῶν Σκιρωνίδων πετρῶν ᾤθησαν. ῥήτωρ δὲ ἦν καὶ φιλόσοφος. ἔγραψε μὲντοι τινὰ καὶ γραμματικά. *Ælian*. V. H. XI. 10. Ζαῖλος ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης, ὁ καὶ εἰς Ὀμηρον γράψας καὶ εἰς Πλάτωνα καὶ εἰς ἄλλους, Πολυκράτους μὲν ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Πολυκράτης καὶ τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔγραψε τὴν κατὰ Σωκράτους [conf. *Isocrat.* *Busir.* p. 221—223.]. ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Ζαῖλος οὗτος Κύων ῥητορικός. *Dionys.* *Isaeo* p. 627. τῶν τοὺς ἀκριβεῖς προαιρουμένων λόγους καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐναγώνιον ἀσκούντων ῥητορικὴν, αὖν ἐγένετο Ἀντιφῶν τε ὁ Ῥαμνοῦσιος καὶ Θρασύμαχος ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος καὶ Πολυκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Κριτίας τε ὁ τῶν τριάκοντα ἄρχας καὶ Ζαῖλος ὁ τὰς καθ' Ὀμήρου συντάξεις καταλιπών. *Idem de vi Demosth.* p. 974. τοὺς τε χαρakterας τῆς λέξεως εὖς ἡγούμην εἶναι κρατίστους, καὶ τοὺς ἐυναστεύσαντας ἐν αὐτοῖς, κατηριθμησάμην, οὐχ ἅπαντας. Ἀντιφῶν γὰρ ἐὼ καὶ Θεόδωρος καὶ Πολυκράτης, Ἰσαῖός τε καὶ Ζαῖλος καὶ Ἀναξიმένης, καὶ οἱ κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς γενόμενοι τούτοις χρόνους, οὐθὲν οὔτε καινὸν οὔτε περιττὸν ἐπετήδευσαν, κ. τ. λ.—τοιαύτην δὲ καταλαβὼν τὴν πολιτικὴν λέξιν ὁ Δημοσθένης,—καὶ τηλικούτοις ἐπιτελεσθῶν ἀνδράσιν, ἐπὶ οὐθένος ἤξιωσε γενέσθαι ζηλωτὴς, κ. τ. λ. *Suid.* v. *Δημοσθένης*. τοῖς λόγοις ἔχρητο Ζαῖλου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου. *Idem* v. Ἀναξიმένης. Λαμψακηνός, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Διογένηος τοῦ κυνὸς καὶ Ζαῖλου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ τοῦ κακίζοντος Ὀμηρον. *Zoilus* by these testimonies was contemporary with the disciples of *Isocrates*. He began to be eminent before the rise of *Demosthenes*, and continued to write after the death of *Philip*; which brings him to the reign of *Alexander*, where for these reasons he is placed by *Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 42. 126. The account of *Vitruvius*, who refers him to the reign of *Philadelphus*, has been already considered p. 381.3

ἐν τῇ περὶ Πυθαγόρου. And the editor remarks, *Qui supra II. p. 47. a. Λύκος nominatur, si istum locum cum hoc contuleris, non dubitabis Λύκον ibi scriptum oportuisse*. There is no reason for this correction, and no connexion between the two passages. *Lycus* might mention the Corsicans in his *Σικελικὰ* or *Λιβυκά*.

*Tzetz.* ad *Lycophron*. 615. ἱστορεῖ τούτο [de *Diomede caeso a Dauno*].—καὶ Λύκος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ. *Idem* ad 1206. Λύκος ἐν τῇ περὶ Θηβῶν ἱστορίᾳ. *Meursius* enquires *An emendare praestat Λυσίμαχος?* But Λύκος ἐν τῇ περὶ Θηβῶν is also quoted by *Schol. Hesiod. Theog.* 326. *Lycus* therefore (whether *Lycus* of *Rhegium* or not) seems to be the true name, which there is no need to change into *Lysimachus*.

*Vit. X. or. p. 84.4. C.* ὡς Κτησίβιδος φησιν ἐν τῇ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, (ὁ *Δημοσθένης*) διὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου πόρισας τοῦ [i. τοῦ] Ζήθου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου λόγους, διὰ δὲ Χαρικλέους τοῦ Καριστίου τοῖς Ἀλκιδάμαστος, ἀνέλαβεν αὐτοὺς. *Jonsius* p. 126. from *Dionys.* p. 974. and *Suid.* v. *Δημοσθ.* substitutes τοῦ Ζαῖλου. and *Reinesius* apud *Reisk.* ad *Plutarch.* tom. IX. p. 357. concurs in the same emendation. The passage is unnoticed by *Wyttenbach*.

\* The following works of *Zoilus* are quoted:

1. περὶ Ἀμφιπολίως βιβλία τρία. *Suid.* Ζαῖλ.
2. ἱστορία ἀπὸ θεογονίας ἕως τῆς Φιλίππου τελευτῆς. *Suid.* Ib.

3. κατὰ Ἰσοκράτους τοῦ ῥήτορος. *Suid.* Ib.

4. κατὰ τῆς Ὀμήρου ποιήσεως λόγους ἐνέα. ψήγος Ὀμήρου. *Suid.* Ibid. *Ælian.* l. c. *Dionys.* l. c. *Plutarch Sympos.* V. p. 677. F. καθάπερ ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης Ζαῖλος ἐπελάμβανεν, refers to this work. *Porphyrus* apud *Schol. Iliad.* X. 274. Ζαῖλος ὁ κληθεὶς ἐμνηρομάστιξ γένει μὲν ἦν Ἀμφιπολίτης τοῦ ἐκ Ἰσοκράτους διδάσκαλος, ὃς ἔγραψε τὰ καθ' Ὀμήρου γυναικείας ἐνέκας.—οὗτος ἄλλα τε πάλᾳ Ὀμήρου κατηγόρει καὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἰρῶδιου. *Schol. Iliad.* I. 129. Ζαῖλος ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης καὶ Χρυσίππος ὁ σταϊκὸς σολοικίζον οἶσται τὴν ποιητὴν κ. τ. λ. *Ibid.* V. 7. Ζαῖλος ὁ Ἐπίστιος κατηγόρει τοῦ τέκνου τούτου κ. τ. λ. Doubtless the same *Zoilus*. V. 20. κατηγόρει καὶ τούτῳ τοῦ τέκνου Ζαῖλος κ. τ. λ. XVIII. 22. Ζ. φησὶν ἄτετον εἶναι εἰλέναι τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα. XXII. 209. γελᾷ τὸν μῦθον ὁ Ζαῖλος. XXIII. 100. Ζ. φησὶν εἶναι “ἀλλ’ ὁ καπνὸς αὐτοῦ φέρεται.”

5. κατὰ Πλάτωνος. *Ælian.* l. c. *Dionysius* ad *Pomp.* p. 752. εἰ μὲν ἴστί μοι κατὰ Πλάτωνος λόγους τις καταδρομὴν περιέχον τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, ὥστερ Ζαῖλος τῇ ῥητορίᾳ. p. 757. οἱ περὶ Κηφισοδώρου τε καὶ Θεόπομπου καὶ Ζαῖλου καὶ Ἰπποδάμαντα καὶ Δημήτριον καὶ ἄλλων συχνῶν, οὐ διὰ φόβου ἢ διὰ φιλαπεχθημοσύνης κυμφοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐξετάζοντες.

6. *Τενιδίων ἐγκώμιον*. *Strabo* VI. p. 271. Ἀλφειὸν ἐκ Ζ. ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῇ *Τενιδίων ἐγκωμίῳ* φησὶν ἐκ *Τενιδίου* βεῖν, ὁ τὸν Ὀμηρον ψέγων ὡς μυθογράφον.

24. *Rhinthon of Tarentum*, a dramatic poet. Flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Soter*: Suidas: 'Ρίνθων Ταραντίνος, κωμικός. ἀρχηγὸς τῆς καλουμένης ἰλαροτραγῳδίας, ὃ ἐστὶ φλυακογραφία. υἱὸς δὲ ἦν κεραμέως, καὶ γέγονεν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου. δράματα δὲ αὐτοῦ τραγικὰ καὶ κωμικὰ λη'. Steph. Byz. Τάρας. ὁ πολίτης Ταραντίνος. καὶ ἀνεγράφησαν εὐτὼ πολλοὶ χρηματίζοντες, μάλιστα Πυθαγόρειοι, καὶ Ἀριστόξενος μουσικὸς, Ἀριστοτέλους γνώριμος, καὶ 'Ρίνθων Ταραντίνος φλύαξ, τὰ τραγικὰ μεταβρύθμίζων ἐς τὸ γελοῖον. φέρονται δ' αὐτοῦ δράματα τριακονταοκτώ. Eustath. ad Dionys. Perieg. 376. Τάρας.—ἰκεῖθεν καὶ 'Ρίνθων ἦν ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος φλύαξ ἤγουν φλύαρος ὑποκοριστικῶς· ὡς τὰ τραγικὰ εἰς γελοῖα μεταβρύθμίζων, καὶ παίζων ἐν οὐ παικτοῖς, ἀλλὰ φλυαρῶν ἀντικρυς. If *Rhinthon* was the inventor of φλυακογραφία, *Sopater of Parhos*, who is also called φλυακογράφος, must have applied late in life to that species of composition. See the Tables B. C. 283. 4.<sup>b</sup>
25. *Nossis*. Of Locri in Italy: Nossidis Epigr. 11. The daughter of *Theophilis*: Epigr. 2. Flourished at least not earlier than *Rhinthon*, whom she mentions Epigr. 12. The war of the Bruttians with the Locrians is noticed in Epigr. 6. and the Bruttians were established ἐνὶ καὶ ἐπεστράτευσεν Δίων Διονυσίῳ Strab. VI. p. 255. that is, in the archonship of *Elpines* B. C. 356: Diod. XVI. 15.<sup>1</sup>
26. *Anylē of Tegea*. ἡ Τεγεάτις Ἀνύτη Pollux V. 48. Steph. Byz. Τεγία. ἦν δὲ μελοποιὸς Ἀνύη [Ἀνύτη] Τεγεάτις. *Anylē* mentions Epigr. 17. the irruption of the Gauls into Asia, which occurred B. C. 278.

ὥχόμεθ', ὦ Μίλητε φίλη πατρί, τὰν ἀθέμιστον  
τῶν ἀνέμων Γαλατᾶν ὕβριν ἀναινόμεναι.

And yet her statue was made by *Euthykrates* and *Cephisodotus*: Tatian. p. 114. τί γάρ μοι περὶ Ἀνύτης λέγειν;—τῆς μὲν γὰρ Εὐθυκράτης τε καὶ Κηφισόδοτος—εἰσὶν οἱ θεμιουργοί, who are referred by Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 8. to Ol. 120 B. C. 300. *Centesima vicesima* (Olympiade) *Eutychides*, *Euthykrates*, *Cephisodorus*, *Timarchus*, *Pyromachus*<sup>k</sup>. *Anylē* therefore flourished about B. C. 300—270.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Among the dramas of *Rhinthon* were the following:

'Αμφιτρίων. Athen. III. p. 111. b. c. πανὸς, ἄρτος, Μισσάπει.—καὶ πάντα τὰ πλῆθμια.—'Ρ. ἐν Ἀμφιτρίωνι.

'Ηρακλῆς. Athen. XI. p. 500. f. 'Ρ. ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ. "ἐν ἱστιαίῳ τε καθαρὸν ἐλατῆρα καθαρὸν τ' ἀλήτην κάλφειτον ἀπεβρύθει.

'Ιφργένεια ἡ ἐν Αἰλίδι. Pollux VII. 90. μέμνηται—δ' 'Ρ. Κελοφενίου τε καὶ καλτίου καὶ ὄγκου ἐν Ἰφ. τῇ ἐν Αἰλίδι.

'Ιφργένεια ἡ ἐν Ταύροις. Pollux VII. 61. ἐν 'Ρ. Ἰφ. τῇ ἐν Ταύροις. "ἔχουσα καὶ φανόλαν." [ἔχουσα Hesych. v. φανόλαν.]

'Ορέστης. Hephæst. p. 9. (ubi conf. Gaisfordium.) 'Ρ. ἐν Ὀρέστη δράματι φησὶν,

ὥς σὲ Διόνυσος αἰπὸς ἐξώλη θείῃ·

ἴθ' Ἰππένακτος τὸ μέτρον, εἰδὲν μοι μέλει.

Τηλέφος. Pollux X. 35. ἐν τῇ Κρίτατος Μεσσηνίᾳ καὶ τῇ 'Ρ. Τηλέφῳ καὶ πρᾶξιζαντο εἰρησθαι λέγουσιν· ἐγὼ δὲ οἶα ἐντετύχηκα ταῖς δράμασι.

Cicero Ep. Att. I. 20. quotes *Rhinthon*: *Att Rhinthon*

εἰ μὲν παρ' οὐδὲν εἰσὼ εἰς δ' οὐδὲν μέλει.

See an epitaph upon *Rhinthon*, Nossidis Ep. 12. apud Brunck. Anal. tom. I. p. 196. and consult Jacobs Anthol. tom. VI. p. 421. and Toup Emend. ad Suidam tom. II. p. 135—137. who observes, *Rhinthonem laudant Steph. Byz. Pollux, Athenæus, Photius, Hephæstio, alii bene multi*. He quotes Cicero, Varro, Hesychius.

<sup>1</sup> See Bentley Diss. Phal. p. 355—357. Jacobs Anthol. tom. VI. p. 412—422. tom. XIII. p. 925. Twelve epigrams of *Nossis* are extant in the collection of Brunck and Jacobs.

<sup>k</sup> Ἀθηναῖος Κηφισόδοτος καὶ Ξεσοφῶν Pausan. VIII. 30, 5. Κηφισόδοτος Idem IX. 16, 1. 30, 1. Εὐτυχίδης Σικανίας παρὰ Λυσίππῳ διδασκαλίας Idem VI. 2, 4.

<sup>1</sup> Twenty-two epigrams of *Anylē* are extant in Anthol. Jacobs. tom. I. p. 130. conf. tom. VI. p. 422—436. One in the collection being restored to *Antipater*: Jacobs tom. VI. p. 435.

27. *Myro* or *Marro* of *Byzantium*. Meleager Epigr. I. 5. Πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπλέξας Ἀνύτης κρίνα πολλὰ δὲ Μυροῦς Λεΐρια—Antipat. Thess. Epigr. XXIII. 3. Πρήξιλλαν, Μυρᾶν, Ἀνύτης στόμα, ἔηλυν Ὀμηρον. *Myro* was the mother of *Homerus* the tragic poet, who flourished Ol. 124. See Suidas v. Ὀμηρος v. Σωσίβιος quoted in the Tables B. C. 278. and Schol. Hephæst. p. 185. in the Tables B. C. 259. Suidas: Μυρῶ Βυζαντία, ποιήτρια ἐπῶν καὶ ἐλεγείων καὶ μελῶν, Ὀμήρου τοῦ τραγικοῦ θυγάτηρ [leg. μήτηρ. conf. Kust. ad locum], γυνὴ Ἀνδρομάχου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος φιλολόγου. *Myro* therefore, from the time of her son, may be placed in the reign of the first *Ptolemy*, a little before the 124th Olympiad. Jacobs Antholog. tom. XIII. p. 920. misled by Suidas v. Μυρῶ makes *Myro* the daughter of *Homerus*, and gives an erroneous account of Suidas v. Ὀμηρος and of Schol. Hephæst.<sup>m</sup>
28. *Simmias*. Suidas: Σιμμίας Ῥόδιος, γραμματικός. ἔγραψε γλώσσας, βιβλία γ'. ποιήματα διάφορα, βιβλία δ'. All that follows in Suidas—ἦν δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς Σάμιος κ. τ. λ.—belongs to *Simonides Amorginus*. Σιμμίας ὁ γραμματικός is mentioned among the eminent men of Rhodes by Strabo XIV. p. 655. Hephæst. Enchirid. p. 58. Φίλικος ὁ Κερκυραῖος—πρὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦ Σιμμίας ὁ Ῥόδιος—ἦν τε τῷ πελίκῃ καὶ ταῖς πτέρυξι. He flourished therefore before the *Pleias*.\*
29. *Teles*. Quoted by Stobæus Flor. 40, 8. Τέλειος περὶ φυγῆς.—μὴ οὐδὲν λέγητε πρὸς τὸ τοῦ Στίλπωνος, ὁ καὶ πρῶτον εἰπόντι λέγειν φησί.—Λυκῖνος ἐκείνος οὐ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐφρούρει φυγὰς ἀν' ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας, πιστευόμενος παρ' Ἀντιγόνης; καὶ τὸ προσταττόμενον ἐποιεῖμεν Λυκίῳ ἡμεῖς ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ μένοντες; Ἱππομέδων ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ὁ νῦν ἐπὶ Θράκης καθιστάμενος ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου, Χρემωνίδης καὶ Γλαύκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐ πάρεδροι καὶ σύμβουλοι; ἵνα μὴ τὰ παλαιὰ σοὶ λέγω ἀλλὰ

<sup>m</sup> Two works of *Myro* are quoted:

Ἀραΐ. Parthenius c. 27. ἱστορεῖ Μυρῶ ἐν ταῖς Ἀραΐς.

Μημωσύνη. Eustath. ad Hom. II. p. 1351, 32. ἡ δὲ Βυζαντία Μυρᾶ, ποιήτρια δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ γράφει κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ἱστορίαν ἐν τῇ περὶ διαλέκτων περὶ αἰετοῦ κ. τ. λ. Athen. XI. p. 490. c. πρώτη δὲ Μυρᾶ ἡ Βυζαντία καλῶς ἐδίδετο τὸν τοῦ τῶν Ὀμήρου ποιημάτων, ἐν τῇ μηχανισμῶν ἐπιγραφωμένη φάσκουσα κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 491. a. ἡ δὲ Μυρᾶ καὶ αὐτὴ τὸν τρόπον τούτων φησί: “Ζεὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐνὶ Κρήτῃ τρέφετο μέγας, οἷδ' ἄρα τίς οἶν” κ. τ. λ. ten hexameters.

Two epigrams of *Myro* are extant in Antholog. tom. I. p. 135.

<sup>n</sup> The works of *Simmias*:

1. Ἀπόλλων. Tzetz. Chil. VII. 694. Σιμμίας ἐν Ἀπόλλωνι κατ' ἑπὶ οὗτο γράφει. thirteen hexameters follow, edited by Brunck Anal. t. II. p. 525. and Jacobs Anthol. t. I. p. 137.

2. The γλώσσας of *Simmias*, though not named, appear to be quoted by Athen. VII. p. 327. c. XI. p. 479. c. Idem XV. p. 677. c. Τιμαχίδας καὶ Σιμμίας οἱ Ῥόδιοι ἀπεδίδασιν κ. τ. λ. from the same work.

3. Γοργώ. Athen. XI. p. 491. c. Σιμμίας ἐν τῇ Γοργῷ

αἰθέρος ἠκεῖται πρόπολοι πύλωντο πόλιν.

4. Πέλικος. Hephæst. p. 54. Extant in Jacobs.

Anthol. tom. I. p. 142. conf. tom. VII. p. 18.

5. πτέρυγες. Hephæst. p. 54. Jacobs. Anthol. tom. I. p. 139. conf. t. VII. p. 7.

6. ὦν. Hephæst. p. 114. ἀντιθετικῶν.—ταύτης τῆς ἰδέας ἐστὶ τὸ ὦν τοῦ Σιμμίου καὶ ἄλλα παῖγνα. Idem p. 124. παρὰ δὲ Σιμμίᾳ τῷ Ῥόδιῳ ἐστὶν οὕτω πεποιημένα ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφωμένῳ ὦν. Extant in Jacobs. Anthol. tom. I. p. 140. conf. tom. VII. p. 11.

*Simmias* is also quoted in the following passages: Hephæst. p. 46. τῷ τριμέτρῳ ἀναταστικῷ Σ. ὁ Ῥόδιος ὅλον ποιημάτων ἔγραψεν. Idem p. 38. τὸ δακτυλικὸν πεντάμετρον καταληκτικὸν εἰς δισύλλαβον, τὸ καλούμενον Σιμμίειον. οἶον “χαῖρε ἀναξ ἴταρε, ζαθέας “μάκαρ ἦβας.” Idem p. 74. Σ. ἐπετήδευεν ἐν τισὶ ποιήμασι τοὺς πλείστους κρητικὸς παραλαμβάνειν

μᾶτερ ὃ πέτνια κλῖθι νυμφᾶν ἀβρᾶν,  
Δῶρι, κυμακτέων ἦραν ἄλιον μυχῶν.

καὶ πάλιν

σοὶ μὲν εὖππος εἰπικὸς ἐγχέσταλος  
δῶκεν αἰχμᾶν Ἐνάλιος εὖσκεπον ἔχειν.

Idem p. 60. Σ. τῷ ἀντισπαστικῷ τετραμέτρῳ ὑπερκαταλήκτῳ κέχρηται “τὸν στυγρὸν Μελανίττου φόνον αἱ “πατρὸφόνων ἔριθι.” ἔπερ καὶ καλεῖται Σιμμακίον. Parthenius c. 33. περὶ Ἀσσάνας. ἱστορεῖ Εὐάνθης Λυδιακοῖς, καὶ Νεάσθος β, καὶ Σ. ὁ Ῥόδιος.

Besides these fragments, in Antholog. Jacobs. t. I. p. 136—138. are five epigrams.



τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον οὐκ ἐπὶ στόλου τηλικούτου ἐξαπιστάλη κ. τ. λ. Wyttenbach. ad Plutarch. p. 251. A. *Colligimus indicium de aetate Teletis, quem aequalis aut superarem Stilponis fuisse arguit, quod ait Stilponem nuper, πρώην, hæc dixisse.*

30. *Callias of Syracuse*, the historian of *Agathocles*, flourished in his time: Diod. tom. IX. p. 281. ὅτι Καλλίας ὁ Συρακούσιος δικάως καὶ προσηκόντως κατηγορίας ἀξιωθεῖν. ἀναληφθεὶς γὰρ ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ ὧρων μεγάλων ἀποδόμενος τὴν προφητὴν τῆς ἀληθείας ἱστορίαν, οὐκ ἀπολέλοιπεν ἀδίκως ἐγκωμιάζων τὸν μισθοδότην. Idem Ib. p. 278. Ἀγαθοκλῆς—βιώσας δύο πρὸς τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη, καθὼς Τίμαιος ὁ Συρακούσιος συγγράφει, καὶ Καλλίας καὶ αὐτὸς Συρακούσιος εἴκοσι δύο βίβλους συγγράψας°. He appears to have published his history before *Timæus*: Joseph. Apion. I. 3. p. 1140. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ περὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τοῖς περὶ Ἀντίχον καὶ Φίλιστον ἢ Καλλίαν Τίμαιος συμφωνεῖν ἔξισεν. Although, as he mentioned the death of *Agathocles*, he was still employed upon his work after B. C. 289.
31. *Timotheus*. Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 362. A. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Σωτὴρ ἀνείλε τὸν ἐν Σινώπῃ τοῦ Πλούτωνος κολοσσόν—ἐπεὶ δὲ κομισθεὶς ᾤσθη, συμβαλόντες οἱ περὶ Τιμόθεον τὸν ἐξηγητὴν καὶ Μανίβαν τὸν Σιβεννίτην Πλούτωνος ὄν ἄγαλμα—κείθουσι τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὡς ἐτέρου θεῶν οὐδενὸς ἀλλὰ Σαράπιός ἐστιν.

32. *Idomeneus of Lampsacus*: B. C. 277. He flourished about B. C. 310—270.°

° Athen. XII. p. 542. a. Καλλίας ἐν ὀγδὲ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα ἱστοριῶν. Schol. Apollon. III. 41. ἱστορίῃ K. ἐν δεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα. Macrobi. Sat. V. 19. *Callias in septima historia de rebus Siculis ita scripsit: ἡ δὲ Ἑρέκη τῆς μὲν Γελώας ὅσον ἐνιήκοντα στάδια διέστικεν, κ. τ. λ. Callias is quoted Dionys. Ant. I. p. 182. for the foundation of Rome by Romus and Romulus, sons of Latinus king of the Aborigines in Italy and Romē a Trojan woman: K. ὁ τὰς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεις ἀναγράφας, Ῥώμην τινὰ Τρωάδα τῶν ἀφικνουμένων ἄμα τοῖς ἄλλοις Τρωσὶν εἰς Ἰταλίαν γήμασθαι Λατίνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ἀβωργίνων καὶ γενῆσαι δύο παῖδας Ῥώμον καὶ Ῥωμύλον, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Festum v. Roma apud Casaubon. ad locum.*

° *Idomeneus* is quoted in the following works:

ἱστορία ἢ κατὰ [f. τῶν κατὰ] Σαμιθράκην. Suidas: Ἰδομενεὺς, ἱστορικός· ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν τὴν [f. τῶν] κατὰ Σ.

περὶ τῶν Σωκρατικῶν. Laërt. II. 19. 20. Σωκράτης—ἦν ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς δεινός, ὡς φησὶ καὶ Ἰδομενεὺς.—πρῶτος μετὰ τοῦ μαθητοῦ Αἰσχίνου ῥητορεύειν ἐδίδαξε. λέγει δὲ τοῦτο καὶ Ἰ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Σωκρατικῶν. Athen. XIII. p. 611. d. Αἰσχίνῳ τὸν Σωκρατικόν—ὢν ἐκ τῶν φερομένων ὡς αὐτοῦ διαλέγων θαυμάζομεν ὡς ἐπιεικῇ καὶ μέτριον· πλὴν εἰ μὴ ὡς ἀληθῶς τοῦ σοφοῦ Σωκράτους ἐστὶ συγγράμματα, ἐχαρίσθη δὲ αὐτῷ ἐπὶ Εὐαθίππῃ τῇ Σωκράτους γυναικὶ μετὰ τὸν ἐκεῖνον θάνατον, ὡς οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἰ. φασίν.

The title of the work in which the following passages were contained does not appear: Plutarch. Pericl. c. 10. πῶς ἂν τις Ἰ. πιστεύσειε κατηγορεῖν τοῦ Περικλέους ὡς τὸν δημαγωγὸν Ἐφιάλτην—δολοφονήσαντος; Ib. c. 35. de Pericliis ζημίσ [conf. Thucyd. II. 65.]. ἐπιγράφη τῇ βίᾳ κατηγορος, ὡς μὲν

Ἰ. λέγει, Κλέων. Idem Aristid. c. 10. Ἀριστείδης περιφθεὶς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα [B. C. 479]—οἱ κατὰ καιρὸν ἔφη παῖζειν αὐτοῖς, ἀντὶ τῶν πελεμίων τοῖς φίλοις ἐξαπατῶντας. ταῖθ' εἰ περὶ Ἰ. λέγουσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ ψηφίσματι τοῦ Ἀριστείδου πρεσβευτῆς εὐκ αὐτὸς ἀλλὰ Κλέων καὶ Εὐαθίππης καὶ Μυρωνίδης φέρονται. Athen. XII. p. 532. f. Ἰ. εἰ φησὶ καὶ τοῖς Πεισιστρατίδαις Ἰππίαν καὶ Ἰπταρχὸν εἰρεῖν θαλάσας καὶ κόμους, κ. τ. λ. Idem XIII. p. 576. c. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ, ὡς φησὶν Ἰ. εἶχ' ἄρμα ζειξάμενος ἑταίρων πληθείας ἀγροῦς εἰσῆλασεν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ; ἦσαν δὲ αὐταὶ Λαμία καὶ Σικιὼν καὶ Σατύρα καὶ Νάνιον. Idem XII. p. 533. d. Θεμιστοκλῆς—ἐκφανῶς τέθριππον ζειξάς ἑταίριον διὰ τοῦ Κεραικεῖοῦ πληθύοντος ἐκθῶς ἤλασεν. ἀμφιβόλως δ' αὐτὸ εἴρηκεν ὁ Ἰ. εἴτε ἑταίρας τέτταρας συνκείξειεν ὡς ἵππους, εἴτε ἀνεβίβασεν αὐτὰς ἐπὶ τὸ τέθριππον. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 941. ἔτι ὁ Ἀθηναίων δῆμος ἀειφυγίαν αὐτοῦ καταγνὺς ἐδήμυνσε τὴν εἰσίαν, καὶ πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην ἦκε φεύγων, σαφὲς ποιῶν Ἰδομενεὺς διὰ τοῦ β' τὸν τρίτον τοῦτον· “εἰ μέντοι “ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῦ καὶ γένους ἀειφυγίαν κατέγνωσαν, προ- “ εἰδόντες τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἡ εὐσία ἐδημειῖθ.” This passage, referred by an error of the Scholiast to *Thucydides* son of *Milesius*, appears to describe *Themistocles*. Athen. XIII. p. 590. d. Τεσιφίδης ὁ ῥήτωρ—Μεβρόντῃ τῇ πολυτελεστάτῃ ἑταίρῳ ἀνέλαβε καὶ ταύτην μὲν ἐν ἄστει εἶχεν κ. τ. λ. ὡς Ἰ. ἱστορεῖ. Idem XIII. p. 592. f. ἀνδραγατῶν ὃ ἦν ὁ ῥήτωρ [Demosthenes] περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια, ὡς φησὶν Ἰ. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 15. καί τε φησὶν Ἰ. παρὰ τριάκοντα μῖνας τὸν Αἰσχίνῳ ἀπεφυγεῖν [in B. C. 343]. Ibid. c. 23. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐξήτει πέμπτον τῶν δημαγωγῶν δίκαιον μὲν, ὡς Ἰ. καὶ Δούρις εἰρήκασιν. Idem Phocion. c. 4. Φακίοντα τεκμαίρομαι μὴ παντάπασιν εἶναι γένους ἀτίμιον καὶ κατακτετατότερον. εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ὡς φησὶν Ἰ., δουδικοποιῶ πα-

33. *Timæus*. B. C. 264. Suidas: Τίμαιος Ἀνδρομάχου Ταυρομενίτης ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι Ἐπιτίμαιον ὠνόμασαν· Φιλίσκου μαθητὴς τοῦ Μιλησίου· παρωνόμαστο δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὸ πολλά ἐπιτιμᾶν<sup>9</sup>. καὶ Γραυσυλλέκτρια δὲ διὰ τὰ τυχόντα ἀναγράφειν. ἔγραψεν Ἰταλικά καὶ Σικελικά ἐν βιβλίοις ἡ. Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά<sup>1</sup>.—Ὀλυμπιονίκας ἢ χρονικά πραξίδια. Diod. XVI. 7. ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις [in the year of Cephisodorus B. C. 358] Ἀνδρομάχος ὁ Ταυρομενίτης, Τιμαίου μὲν τοῦ τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράψαντος πατὴρ ὢν πλούτω δὲ καὶ ψυχῇ λαμπρότητι διαφέρων, ἤθροισεν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Νάξου τῆς κατασκαφείσης ὑπὸ Διονυσίου περιλειφθέντας· οἰκίσας δὲ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Νάξου λόφον τὸν ὀνομαζόμενον Ταῦρον καὶ μείνας κατ' αὐτὸν πλείω χρόνον ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ταύρου μονῆς ὠνόμασε Ταυρομενίαν<sup>1</sup>. *Timoleon* in B. C. 344 was received at Tauro-menium by *Andromachus*: Plutarch. Timol. c. 10. κατέχθησαν εἰς Ταυρομενίον τῆς Σικελίας, ὑποδεχομένου καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτοὺς ἐτι πάλαι προθύμως Ἀνδρομάχου τοῦ τὴν πόλιν ἔχοντος καὶ δυναστεύοντος· οὗτος ἦν πατὴρ Τιμαίου τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ.

The history of *Timæus* ended at B. C. 265<sup>1</sup>. The last five books contained the history of *Agathocles*, in which he was far from impartial: Diod. tom. IX. p. 279—281. (Τίμαιος) τὰς ἀμαρτίας τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ συγγραφίων πικρότατα ἐλέγξας κατὰ μὲν τὰλλα μέρη τῆς γραφῆς πλείστην πρόνοιαν εἶχε τῆς ἀληθείας· ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεσι τὰ πολλά κατέψυσται τοῦ τυράντου διὰ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχθραν.—φανερὸς ἐστὶ τὸ φιλαληθὲς τῆς ἱστορικῆς παρρησίας προδιδοῦς ἰδίας ἔνεκεν ἔχθρας καὶ φιλονεικίας· διόπερ τὰς ἐσχάτας τῆς συντάξεως πέντε βίβλους τοῦ συγγραφίως τούτου, καθ' ἃς περιήλθε τὰς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεις, οὐκ ἂν τις δικαίως ἀποδείξαιτο. This abuse of *Agathocles* occurred ἐπὶ τῇ καταστροφῇ τῆς ὅλης ἱστορίας Polyb. XII. 15. The 21st book of his history is quoted Polyb. XII. 25. ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ βίβλῳ λέγει κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Τιμοκλέους παράκλησιν ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. Fragm. Vatican. p. 396. ὁ δὲ φησὶν ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ βίβλῳ καθ' ὃν καιρὸν Εὐρυμεδῶν παραγινόμενος εἰς Σικελίαν [in the Peloponnesian war] παρεκάλει τὰς πόλεις εἰς τὸν κατὰ Συρακουσίων πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The 22nd book Athen. VI. p. 250. a. T. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν Δημοκλῆς φησὶ τὸν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου κόλακα, κ. τ. λ. The 28th Athen. XI. p. 471. f. T. ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. For libb. 34. 38. see the Tables B. C. 264. His general history therefore consisted of at least thirty-eight books of which the last five contained the history of *Agathocles*. He described the Italian wars of *Pyrrhus* in a separate work: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 17. T. τοῦ Σικελιώτου τὰ μὲν ἀρχαῖα τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς ἱστορίαις ἀφηγησαμένου τοὺς δὲ πρὸς Πύρρον τὸν Ἠπειρώτην πολέμους εἰς ἑλὶαν καταχωρίσαντος πραγματείαν. This separate work is noticed by Cicero Ep. Fam. V. 12. *Callisthenes Troicum bellum, Timæus Pyrrhi, Polybius Numantinum*,—*omnes a perpetuis suis historiis ea quæ dixi bella separaverunt*. This separate account of the wars of *Pyrrhus* in Italy and Sicily is probably described by Suidas under

τρεῖς, οἷα ἂν ἐν τῇ λόγῳ Γλαύκιππος ὁ Ὑπερίδου, μυρία συνεκδοῦς καὶ εἰρηκὺς κατ' αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ἐνσυνέθειαν παρήκεν.

<sup>9</sup> Conf. Athen. VI. p. 272. b. Diod. V. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Suidas adds, συλλογὴν ἱστορικῶν ἀφορμῶν βιβλία ξί. Conf. Ruhnken. ad Timæi lex. p. xiv.

<sup>2</sup> Conf. Wess. ad Diod. XIV. 59.

<sup>3</sup> See the Tables B. C. 264. M<sup>r</sup>. Goller p. 181. collects that *Timæus* was born Ol. 106 B. C. 356, and banished at the age of sixty: *Sequitur ut natales ejus redeant ad idem ferme tempus quo Phi-*

*listus obiit*; scil. Ol. 106; *sexagenarium hac computatione officio ab Agathocle expulsum*. We now know from the Vatican fragments that he lived more than fifty years in exile: see the Tables B. C. 264. He was therefore banished at a much earlier age. But, as the time of his death is unknown (for we only know that he survived B. C. 264), and as we are not informed at what period of the reign of *Agathocles* he was banished, these two dates, his birth and his exile, cannot be determined.

the title Ἰταλικά καὶ Σικελικά ἐν βιβλίοις ἤ.<sup>v</sup> as his κοινὰ ἱστορίαι or *perpetuae historiae* are designated in the title Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά<sup>w</sup>.

The Ὀλυμπιονίκαι of *Timæus* are perhaps described by Polybius XII. 12. ὁ τὰς συγχρίσεις ποιούμενος ἀνέκαθεν τῶν ἐφόρων πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς τοὺς ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι, καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας τοὺς Ἀθήνῃσι καὶ τὰς ἱερείας τὰς ἐν Ἀργεὶ παραβάλλων πρὸς τοὺς Ὀλυμπιονίκας, καὶ τὰς ἀμαρτίας τῶν πόλεων περὶ τὰς ἀναγραφὰς τὰς τούτων ἐξελέγχων παρὰ τρίμηνον ἔχουσας τὸ διαφέρειν, οὗτος ἐστὶ καὶ μὴν ὁ τὰς ὀπισθοδόμους στήλας καὶ τὰς ἐν ταῖς φλῳαῖς τῶν νεῶν προξενίας ἐξευρηκώς, Τίμαιός ἐστι<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>v</sup> Hence probably Gellius quotes XI. 1. *Timæus in historiis quas oratione Græca de rebus populi Romani composuit—terram Italianam de Græco vocabulo appellatam scripsit &c.*

<sup>w</sup> The early books are called τὰ πρῶτα ὑπομήματα in Polyb. Vatican. p. 401. τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς καταπέπληκται ἀλόγως ἡνάγκακε δ' αὐτῶ διὰ τὴν ἐπιφρασιν τῆς ἀληθινολογίας<sup>v</sup> τινὰς δὲ καὶ προσκέκληται καὶ μετ' ἀποδείξεως δοκεῖ πείσειν καὶ μάλιστα ταύτην γ' ἐνέργασται τὴν δόξαν ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὰς ἀποικίας καὶ κτήσεις [l. κτίσεις] καὶ συγγενείας ἀποφάσεν. ἐν γὰρ τούτοις τηλικαύτην ἐπιφρασιν ποιῶ διὰ τῆς ἀκριβολογίας καὶ τῆς πικρίας τῆς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλέγχων οἷς χρῆται κατὰ τῶν πέλας, ὥστε δοκεῖν κατὰ [l. καὶ] τοὺς ἄλλους συγγραφείας ἀπαντας συγκεκομῆσθαι καὶ κατεσχεδιακῆναι τῆς οἰκουμενῆς, αὐτὸν δὲ μόνον ἐξητακῆναι τὴν ἀκρίβειαν καὶ διευκρινῆναι τὰς ἐν ἑκάστοις ἱστορίας, ἐν οἷς πολλὰ μὲν ἰγυῖς λέγεται πολλά δὲ καὶ ψευδῆς οὐ μὴν ἄλλοι [l. ἀλλὰ οἱ] πλείων χρόνον συντραφέντες ἐν τούτοις [adde τοῖς] πρώτοις ὑπομήμασιν ἐν οἷς αἱ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων εἰσὶ συντάξεις, ὅταν ἅπασαν συνταξάμενοι τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας ἀποπιστεύουσι [l. —σασί], καπεινά τις αὐτοῖς ἀποδεικνύει [l. —ῖν] τὸν Τίμαιον ἐν οἷς πικρότατος ἐστὶ κατὰ τῶν πέλας αὐτὸν ἐνχευ ὄντα, —δυσέριδες γίνονται καὶ φιλόνομοι καὶ δυσμετάθετοι.

<sup>x</sup> Diodorus V. 1. commends his skill in chronology: *Τίμαιος μεγίστην πρόνοιαν πεποιημένος τῆς τῶν χρόνων ἀκριβείας καὶ τῆς πολυπειρίας πεφροντικῶς*. But in the fragments which remain there are considerable difficulties in ascertaining what the date of *Timæus* was upon some leading epochs. M<sup>r</sup>. Goller de Orig. Syracus. who has treated *de Timæi vita et scriptis* p. 179—306. and has collected *Historiarum et Olympionicarum fragmenta* p. 209—306. professes not to undertake chronological investigation: *proem.* p. xxii. He has left therefore some of these difficulties unexplored. The difficulties will appear in comparing the following passages:

1. Censorinus c. 21. (fr. 39. p. 246. Goller) in a mutilated passage computes from the taking of Troy to Ol. 1. annos paullo plus CCCC. et quidem Sossibius scripsit esse CCCXCV, Eratosthenes CCCCVII, *Timæus* CCCXVII, *Aretes* DXIV. An excess therefore of ten years above the numbers of *Eratosthenes*.

2. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 337. A. (fr. 40. p. 247. Goll.) ἀπὸ τούτου [τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν καθόδου] ἐπὶ εὐαίνεται ἄρχοντα [B. C. 335]—ὡς Τίμαιος καὶ Κλείταρχος, (ἔτη) ἑκτακίστια εἴκοσι, ὡς δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἐπτακίστια ἑβδομηκοντατέσσαρα. A difference of 820—774, or forty-six years, between *Timæus* and *Eratosthenes*.

3. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1216. Τίμαιος δὲ φησι μετὰ ἔτη ἑξακίστια τῶν Τρωϊκῶν Χερσικράτη—κατὰ Κρήναι (Κερκύραν) τὴν νῆσον. ἑξακίστια also in Cod. Paris. Corecra was founded about the same time as Crotona: and the foundation of Crotona was fixed by *Timæus* himself at B. C. 710. See the former volume p. 265. These numbers, 710 + 600, give B. C. 1310 for the Trojan era of *Timæus*, about 137 years above the date of *Eratosthenes*.

4. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 1141—1145. (fr. 16. p. 224. Goll.) ἔχρησε δ' ὁ θεὸς ἰάσκεισθαι Ἀθηναίων τὴν ἐν Ἰλῖφ ἐπ' ἔτη χίλια—χιλίαν δ' ἐτῶν παρελθόντων μετὰ τὸν Φωκικὸν πόλεμον, ἐπαύσαντο,—ὡς φησι Τίμαιος ὁ Σικελός. These Locrian virgins were sent διὰ τὴν Αἴαντος ἀκολασίαν Plutarch. Mor. p. 557. D. The 1000 years—χίλια ἔτη—are mentioned by Callimach. apud Schol. Iliad. XIII. 66. But this period, computed from the end of the Phocian war B. C. 346, will carry back the Trojan era to B. C. 1346. Although *Timæus* is not expressing his own opinion, but only recording the tradition of the Locrians, yet, in round numbers, his own computation of 600 years before the settlement of Corecra approaches this amount. We may suspect some error in the numbers of Censorinus; and as that passage is otherwise mutilated, we may the more readily suspect corruption in this case. Censorinus means to express that 1600 years were computed from the flood of *Ogyges* to Ol. 1. 1. B. C. 776. This he thus delivers in the extant text: *A cataclysmo priore ad Ol. 1.—ad mille circiter et DC annos esse creditur: A priore scilicet cataclysmo quem Ogygium dicunt ad Inachi regnum anni circiter CCCC. hinc ad Olympiadem primam paullo plus CCCC*. One step is omitted, which must be thus supplied: *Ad Inachi regnum—CCCC. [hinc ad excidium Trojæ anni DCCC.] hinc ad Ol. 1. paullo plus CCCC*.

31. *Zenodotus of Ephesus*. B. C. 271. The name of *Zenodotus* occurs with three additions, besides that of *Ephesus*. 1. Suidas: Ζηνόδοτος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γραμματικὸς, ὁ ἐν ἄστει κληθεὶς. πρὸς τὰ ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου ἀθετούμενα τοῦ ποιητοῦ. ἔγραψε πρὸς Πλάτωνα περὶ θεῶν. περὶ τῆς Ὀμηρικῆς συνηθείας. λύσεις Ὀμηρικῶν ἀπορημάτων. εἰς τὴν Ἡσιόδου θεογονίαν. 2. Theon. ad Arat. Phænomen. 33. εἰκτω.—Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Μαλλώτης δίκτον ἤκουσε τὸ καλούμενον δίκταμον. 3. Schol. Hom. Iliad. XXIII. 79. Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Κρατήτειος Χαλδαῖον τὸν Ὀμηρὸν φησιν. Mr. Wolf. Prolegom. Hom. p. cxcix. thinks that all these three may be different appellations of the same person. He observes that the disciple of *Crates* would naturally be the adversary of *Aristarchus*. This opinion seems probable. *Zenodotus*, who commented upon *Aratus*, must have been as late as the time of *Crates*, and *Crates* being himself of *Mallus* might have *Zenodotus* of *Mallus* for his disciple. We have therefore two critics of the name; *Zenodotus* of *Ephesus*, who flourished in the time of the second *Ptolemy*, and *Zenodotus* the disciple of *Crates*, who was called of *Mallus* from the place of his birth, and the *Alexandrian* from the place of his residence. When *Zenodotus* simply is named, we may conclude with Mr. Wolf that the *Ephesian* is intended.

That *Timæus* computed the early period largely appears from the account of Plutarch Lycurg. c. 1. that he imagined two *Lycurgi*: (fr. 47. p. 252. Goll.) Τίμαιος ἱκονεῖ, διὸν ἐν Σπάρτῃ γενομένην Λυκούργον οὐ κατὰ τὸν αἰτὸν χρόνον, κ. τ. λ.

*Timæus* is quoted by Dionys. Ant. l. p. 170. as speaking of the images of the Trojan gods deposited at Lavinium by *Aeneas*. He is quoted by Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 1050. for the etymology of *Althæus* a Daunian river: for the dress and customs of the Daunian women ad 1137. for the adventures of *Diomed* after the fall of Troy, also connected with Daunia, ad 615. on the Balearic Islands ad 633. on Sardinia ad 796. for the barbarous customs of Sardinia Phot. et Suid. v. Σαρδίνιος γένος. Plutarch Sympos. V. 3. p. 676. D. quotes *Timæus* for some particulars respecting the battle of Crimæus: from which passage it appears that he copied *Timæus* in his own account of the same incident Vit. Timol. c. 26. Longinus de Sublim. §. 4. gives the character of *Timæus* at some length. He touches upon an example of bad taste, also noticed by Plutarch Nicia c. 1.

Mr. Wolf, l. c. Malloten eundem fortasse qui Κρατήτειος vocatur: sed ne hunc quidem ab altero illo Alexandrino diversum habuerim, ut ab aliis a patria Mallotes ab aliis Alexandrinus a domicilio dictus sit, fueritque in iis Cratetis discipulis qui magistri sui contentionem cum Aristarcho suam facerent. Jam quum in Schol. Ven. tot locis, excepto uno isto XXIII. 79. semper Zenodotus simpliciter appelletur, compositus etiam vel præpositus Aristophani et Aristarcho, omniaque illi tributa ad eandem rationem et formam ingenii referantur, plane non dubito ubique fere apud interpretes Homeri Ephesium criticum intelligendum.

The corrections which *Zenodotus* applied to the text of Homer were of three kinds. 1. He expunged verses. 2. He marked them as spurious, but left them in his copy. 3. He introduced new readings or transposed or altered verses. Examples of the first and second class are the following: Schol. Hom. Iliad. l. 4. Ζηνόδοτος τοὺς ἐς ἀθετεῖ. 46. 47. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκεν. 63. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 80. Ζ. ἀθετεῖ. 143. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 208. 209. ἀμφοτέρους Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 225—233. Ζ. τοῦτων τὸν τόπον ἠθέτηκε. 396—406. Ζ. ἀθετεῖ. 488—492. Ζ. ἠθέτηκε. τὸν δὲ "οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον"—εἰδὲ ἔγραψεν. II. 220—223. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 227. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς Ζ. ἠθέτηκε. 231—234. Ζ. τοὺς τέσσαρας ἠθέτηκε. 318. Ζ. γράφει "ἀρίστηλαν," καὶ τὸν ἐχέμενον προσέθηκεν [l. ἠθέτηκεν conf. 319. ἀθετεῖται]. 528. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν αὐτόν. 553. Ζ. ἀπὸ τοῦτου τρεῖς στίχους ἠθέτηκε. 579. 580. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκε. 612—614. Ζ. ἠθέτηκε τρεῖς στίχους. 641. Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἠθέτηκε. 673—675. ἐκ τῶν τριῶν τοὺς ἐς ἠθέτηκε Ζ. τὸν δὲ μέσων εἰδὲ ἔγραψεν. 686—694. Ζ. ἀθετεῖ στίχους ἐννέα. 724. Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἠθέτηκε. III. 18. Ζ. ἠθέτηκε. 334. 335. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκε. Conf. ad 361. V. 187. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν αὐτόν. 249. Ζ. καὶ Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἠθετηκέναι. VII. 255. 256. τοὺς στίχους ταύτους οὐ προσέεται ἔτι, ὥσπερ εἰδὲ Ζ. 482. Ζ. καὶ τοῦτον καὶ τὸν πρῶτον τῆς ἐξῆς βασιλίδας εἴρηκε [l. ἔθηκε cum Bekkero] στίχον. VIII. 25. 26. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκεν. IX. 14. Ζ. περιέθηκε πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν παράθεσιν (15. 16). 23—25. παρὰ Ζ. οὐκ ἐφέροντο οἱ τρεῖς, καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἠθέτει. 694 (690). Ζ. τὸν στίχον οὐκ ἔγραψεν, Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἠθέτει. X. 387. ἠθέτει Ἀριστοφάνης. 534. παρὰ Ζ. οὐκ ἦν ὁ στίχος. XI. 13. 14. παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνη ἠθετωντο παρὰ Ζ. εἰ εἰδὲ ἦσαν. 705. Ζ. εἰδὲ ἔγραψεν. 794. Ζ. ἐκ τοῦτου καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς περιέ-



35. *Cineas*. B. C. 280.

36. *Aristarchus of Samos*. B. C. 280. Contemporary with *Cleanthes*: *Plutarch*. *Mor.* p. 923. A. Ἀριστάρχον ὤτεο δεῖν Κλεάνθης τὸν Σάμιον ἀσβεΐας προκαλεῖσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὡς

γραφεν. XII. 450. Ἀριστοφάνης ἠθέτει Z. οὐδὲ ἔγρα-  
φεν. XIV. 114. Z. ἠθέτει, παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει δὲ οὐκ  
ἦν. XV. 21. Z. οὐδὲ ἔλας τὴν κέλασιν τῆς Ἥρας γρά-  
φει. 33. οὔτε παρὰ Z. οὔτε παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἦν. 64  
—77. Z. οὐδ' ἔλας ἔγραφεν. XVI. 89. Z. τοῦτον καὶ  
τὸν ἔξῃς ἔρκεν. 140. Z. τοῦτον ἀθετήσας τοὺς ἔξῃς τέσ-  
σaras εἰς ἔγραφε. 237. Z. οὐδὲ γράφει, Ἀριστοφάνης  
ἀθετεῖ. 432. Z. καθόλου περιγράφει τὴν ἑμιλλάν τοῦ Διὸς  
καὶ τῆς Ἥρας. 677. Z. καὶ τοῦτον περιῆρκε. XVII.  
401—425. Z. οὐ γράφει, Ἀριστάρχης μόνον ἀθετεῖ  
“δὲ δέ τις”—(420.) XVIII. 483. Z. ἠθέτηκεν ἀπὸ  
τοῦτου τοῦ στίχου τὰ λοιπά. XXIII. 259. καὶ παρὰ  
Ἀριστοφάνει ἠθέτηται τῷτο.

The following testimonies will illustrate the  
third class of corrections, by which he altered the  
forms of words to adapt them to his own gram-  
matical notions, or transposed and supplied  
verses. *Apollon*. *Syntax*. II. 21. p. 163. δαίνονται  
ὡς οὐ παρὰ τὰς ἀντανουμίας Ζηνοδοτεῖς ἤμαρτε, παρὰ δὲ τὸ  
Ὅμηρικόν ἔθος. *Idem* *Ibid.* p. 164. ἔτι κάλειναι αἱ  
γραφαὶ εἰς αὐτὴν ἀναφέρονται, “Μηῆσαι πατὴρ σείδ”—  
“πατὴρ ἐμῷ πατὴρ.” II. 22. p. 166. οὐ μὴν τω-  
αὐτῇ πρίμασίς ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῆς Ζηνοδοτείου γραφῆς τοῦ πα-  
ραδέξασθαι τὴν “ἐμῷ.” *Idem* *de pronom.* p. 97.  
ὁ μίντι Z. καὶ τὸ “ἀπὸ τοῦ χειρὶ παχέῃ” διὰ τῆς οὐ  
ἔγραφεν. *Conf. de Syntax*. II. 21. p. 163. *Idem*  
*de pronom.* p. 140. ἐν ταῖς Ζηνοδοτεῖσις διορθώσεσι  
δίχα τοῦ τὸ “Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ἐν λέχας.” *Idem* *de Syn-*  
*tax.* II. 22. p. 167. ἐπεὶ εἰς προήλθοντες εἰς τὰς ἀντανου-  
μικὰς γραφὰς τοῦ Ζηνοδοτοῦ κ. τ. λ. *Ibid.* I. 2. p. 5.  
πόθεν ἐστὸν χάσατο Z. τὸ “ἄλλω” κατὰ συναλοιφὴν τῷ  
ἄρθρῳ γράφειν, εἰ μὴ ἐκ τῆς διωσῆς συντάξεως κινώμε-  
νος; *Schol. Iliad.* XII. 365. Z. γράφει “αὐτὶς” ἄρ  
“Ἰλιάδην.” XIII. 203. Z. ἄρθρον ἐνέμιξε τὸ ο, Ὡς  
τὸν Ἀἰάντα καὶ οἰκ' Ὀδύσεος ἀκούειν. διὰ καὶ ἔγραφε “κῆφε  
“γὰρ Ἰλιάδης.” *Strabo* IX. p. 413. Ζηνοδοτεῖς γρά-  
φειν “οὐδὲ πειλοστάφυλον” Ἀσκλην ἔχον [II. II. 507] ὡς  
ἔωκεν ἐντυχεῖν τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἡσιόδου περὶ τῆς πατρίδος  
λεχθεῖσι. *Steph. Byz.* Δωδώνη p. 320. C. Ζηνοδοτεῖς  
γράφει “Φηγεναῖ” [sc. II. XVI. 233], ἐπεὶ ἐν Δω-  
δώνῃ πρῶτον φηγὸς ἐμπαυεῖτο. *Schol. Iliad.* III. 334.  
335. Z. ἀμφοτέρως ἠθέτηκε καὶ μετὰ τὸν “οἶο κασιγ-  
“νήτω” ὑποτάσσει “Κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἰφθίμῳ—Ἰπκουρι—  
“Εἴλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος.” III. 423. Z. μετετίθει  
τὴν συνέπειαν οὕτως “Ἀμφόσπου μὲν ἔπειτα—Αὐτὴ δ'  
“ἀπτεῖν ἴζειν Ἀλεξάνδρου ἄνακτος [a verse of his own]  
“Ὅσσε πάλιν κλέασα—” ἀπερίεως γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐφαίνεται  
τὸ τῇ Ἑλένῃ τὴν Ἀφροδίτῃν εὐφρων βαστάζειν. I. 219.  
220. Z. μεταγράφει “ὡς εἰπὼν πάλιν ὥς μετὰ ξίφος  
“οὐδ' ἀπίθησε.” καὶ τοὺς δύο ἵνα ἐκλήσκειν. I. 446—  
448. Z. οὕτως συντετμημένως “ὡς εἰπὼν, τοὶ δ' ἄκα  
“θεῶ ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην Ἐξείης ἔστησαν.” I. 80. “κρίσ-

“σων γὰρ βασιλεύς—” Z. κρίσσω γράφει. 249. “μέ-  
“λιτος γλυκίαν—” Z. χωρὶς τοῦ γ γράφει γλυκίαν. XI.  
27. “Ἰρισσιν.” Z. γράφει “ἰρίδισσιν.” οὐκ ἔστι δὲ ἡ  
αὐτὴ Ἑρὶς καὶ Ἴρις καθ' Ὅμηρον, ὡς ἐπέλαβεν. II. 60  
—70. Z. συντέτμηκεν. 111—119. Z. οὕτως συντέμνει  
κ. τ. λ. 156—169. Z. οὕτως συντέτμηκεν κ. τ. λ. III.  
422—426. Z. μετετίθει τὴν συνέπειαν οὕτως κ. τ. λ.  
V. 194. Z. μετετίθει ὡς ταιτολογούτους. XIV. 394.  
Z. τοῦτον τῶν ὁμοιώσεων τῆς πρώτης τρίτης τέταχεν.  
XVI. 93. Z. τέσσαρας ἀπὸ τούτου ἔρκε, γράφει δὲ ἀπὸ  
αὐτῶν τοῦτον κ. τ. λ. 666. Z. καὶ ἐνταῦθα διεσκεῖακε  
γράφει κ. τ. λ. XVIII. 155. Z. γράφει οὕτως κ. τ. λ.  
*Etymol.* v. κεφαλῆων [II. III. 273. ἀρῶν ἐκ κεφα-  
λέων] μέμφονται τὸν Ζηνοδοτὸν, ἐπειδὴ τὸ “Ἀρῶν ἐκ  
“κεφαλῆων” κτητικὴν ἀνεγίνωσκεν.

Mr. Wolf Prolegom. in *Hom.* p. CCIII. is of  
opinion that many of these corrections may have  
been founded upon the readings of early manu-  
scripts: *Minime credibile est ea omnia excogitasse*  
*Zenodotum: atque adeo Zenodoteas scripturas,*  
*magnam certe partem, non alias esse quam anti-*  
*quiorum plerorumque librorum.* Heyne is incon-  
sistent. He sometimes is inclined to attribute  
the corrections of the ancient critics to the varia-  
tions in the copies: *conf. Heyn. ad Iliad.* XI. 78.  
XV. 27. XVII. 260. XVIII. 155. 207. XXIII.  
92. But on other occasions he fully admits that  
they consulted their own taste and not the au-  
thority of MSS. in what they condemned, omitted,  
or altered: *Enimvero hoc judicium eo valet ut ap-*  
*pareat quid melius sit, non quid verius. Veteres*  
*grammatici nullis criticis regulis subnixi, nulla co-*  
*dicum auctoritate memorata, argutati sunt, ut saepe*  
*alibi, ita et hoc loco.* *Ad IV.* 407. *Idem* *ad III.*  
396. *Improbare grammaticorum judicio, non codi-*  
*cum auctoritate.* *Conf. Heyn. ad VII.* 443. VIII.  
28. 108. IX. 29. 684. XI. 766. XV. 56. 212.  
XVI. 97. XVIII. 356. 444. 483. 604. XIX. 365.  
XX. 205. XXI. 331. XXII. 393. 487. XXIII. 581.

As it is desirable that the whole evidence upon  
this point should be exhibited in one view, the  
following passages have been brought together in  
this place, to shew in what spirit the criticisms of  
*Zenodotus*, *Aristophanes*, and *Aristarchus*, were  
made upon the text of *Homer*. *Schol. Iliad.* I.  
29—31. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι ἀναλίσκουσι τὴν ἐπίτασιν τοῦ νό.  
110. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι αἰρομένου τούτου σίντομος γίνεται ἡ  
ἐρμηνεία. 117. Z. ἠθέτηκεν ὡς τῆς διαποίας εὐήθους οὔσης.  
133. 134. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. 139. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι  
εὐήθους τὸ προσκείμενον κ. τ. λ. II. 76—83. ἀθετοῦνται,  
καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἐρθεῖν εἰρηκτός Ἀγαμέμνωνος κ. τ. λ. 130—  
133. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι καθόλου πάντας τοὺς βαρβάρους—

κινούντα τοῦ κόσμου τὴν ἰστίαν, ὅτι φαινόμενα σώζειν ἀνὴρ ἐπειράτο, μένειν τὸν οὐρανὸν ὑποτιθέμενος ἐξελίττεσθαι δὲ κατὰ λογεῦ κύκλου τὴν γῆν, ἅμα καὶ περὶ τὴν αὐτῆς ἄξονα δινομένην. This

ἥσαντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ παντός φησιν εἶναι. 141. ἀναιρεῖ τὴν ἀμφιβολίαν διὸ ἐν τισιν οὐ φέρεται. 143. ἀθετεῖται ὅτι κενὸς ἐπεξηγεῖται. 160—162. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι οἰκειότερον—ἐξῆς εἰσὶ τεταγμένοι. 193—197. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι ἀπεικότες οἱ λόγοι. 252—256. ἀθετ. ὅτι πεζότερον τῇ συνθέσει. 254. 255. ἀθετ. ὡς περισσοὶ οἱ λόγοι. 529. 530. ἀθετ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι περιήρκε "μεῖων" κ. τ. λ. 791—795. ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε· εἰ γὰρ ἕκκα τοῦ προπαγγέλλαι κ. τ. λ. 860. 861. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι κατὰ τὴν παραποταμίαν μάχην οὐχ εὐρίσκεται ἐπ' ἐνόματι πίπτων. III. 19. 20. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι· ὁ γὰρ παρδαλέην ἀνείληφεν κ. τ. λ. 108—110. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπολογία ἐστὶν αὐτῇ ὑπὲρ τῶν παραβάτων Πριαμιδῶν. 352. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαίως ἐπιλέγεται. 395. ἀθ. στίχοι κγ'. [396—418]· πῶς γὰρ ἡ γραία παλαιγενεῖ ἐκασμένη περικαλλία δειρὴν εἶχε; κ. τ. λ. 432—436. ἀθ. ὅτι πεζότεροι εἰσιν. IV. 55. 56. ἀθ. ὅτι τὴν χάριν ἀναλύουσιν. 117. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐχ ἰγῶς ἀβλήτων κ. τ. λ. conf. Apollon. lex. Hom. v. ἔρματα: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθετεῖ τὸν στίχον, λόγων κ. τ. λ. conf. Tollium ad locum. 140. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀν' λόγῳ Ὁμηρὸς ἀπειλήν τὸ ἐκ βολῆς τραῦμα. 149. ἀθ. πάλιν διὰ τὴν ἀπειλήν. 407—409. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐπιλείπει τὸ διὰ τῶν προειρημένων λεγόμενον. V. 64. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐχ ἰγῶς ἐξετήρκεν. 183. ἀθ. ὅτι δεξιμένους τις εἰ μὴ τις θεὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἐναντιούμενος ἐνέγραψεν αὐτόν. 734. 735. ἐνταῦθα μὲν καλῶς κεῖνται, ἐν δὲ τῇ κῶφῃ μάχῃ [VIII. 385] μηδεμίαν φαινόμενη ἀριστίας οὐ δεόντως· ὁ δὲ Z. τοὺς μὲν ἀθετεῖ ἐκείνους δὲ καταλείπει. 838. ἀθ. στίχοι δύο ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖοι. 906. ὡς ἀλλοπερὶσάλλως ἤδη ἐπιλέγεται ὡς πέποιθε. διὸ τὸ ἔπος Z. ἀθετεῖ. Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ἀθετεῖ. VI. 311. ἀθ. ὅτι πρὸς οὐδὲν τὸ ἐπιφώνημα. 433—439. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀνέκειναι οἱ λόγοι. As the cause of the ἀθέτησις is plainly assigned, Heyne ad loc. unnecessarily doubts: *Ægre ferendum tam parum explicite hoc ἀθετεῖται ρονι: primo loco erat monendum abfuerintne hi versus ab antiquioribus codicibus an judicio tantum grammaticorum damnentur. He properly adds, however, Hoc quidem probabilius.* VII. 195—199. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν Λίαντα οἱ λόγοι. ἡθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ Ζηροδότῃ. 295. ἀθ. ὡς καθαιρῶν τὰ προειρημένα. 334. 335. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ διὰ τοῦτο ἐκαίοντο κ. τ. λ. 353. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀγνοήσας τις—ὡς ἠλλείποντος τοῦ λόγου πρσαντελήρμεν. 443—464. ἀθ. στίχοι κβ' ὅτι περὶ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως τοῦ τείχους λέγει πρὸ τῆς τειχεμαχίας, ὡς ἀν' μὴ προειρηκὸς ἐνθάδε. τὴν τῶν θεῶν ἀγορὰν ἡθέτουσιν οἱ περὶ Z. καὶ Ἀριστοφάνη καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀρίσταρχος. 475. ἀθ. ὅτι νεωτερικὴ ἐνομασία τοῦ "ἀνδράποδον." VIII. 28—40. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐξ ἄλλων τόπων μετάρκεται. 73. 74. ἀθ. ὅτι ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου στρατεύματος κῆρα ζυγιστатеῖ ὁ Ζεὺς, κ. τ. λ. 108. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄτοπον προστιθέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν. 164. ἀθ. στίχοι τρεῖς, ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. τοὺς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτησεν. 189. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ σύνθεσις οὖν τίνων ἵππων. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἀθετεῖται. 191.

ἀθετητέον τὸν στίχον ἐν ᾧ τέσσαρά ἐστιν ἐνόματα. 235. ἐκλείπει καὶ ἀπαμβλύνει τὸν ἐνειδισμόν· ὁ στίχος. ἡθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. 284. παρὰ Z. οὐδὲ ἦν. ἡθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ὅτι ἄκαιρος ἡ γενεαλογία. 371. 372. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ εἶδε κατὰ μέρος διηγήσασθαι. οὐδὲ παρὰ Z. ἦσαν. 385—387. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διομήδους ἀριστείᾳ καλῶς ἐπεξήραται. ἡθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης, Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 420. ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε ὅτι ἐκ τῶν ἐπάνω μετάρκεται. 423. 424. ἀθ. διὰ τὸ τραχύ. 493. Z. περιγράφει ἀπὸ τούτου τέσσαρας στίχους διὰ τὸ καὶ ἐν ἄλλῃ τόπῳ γιγνέσθαι. 524. ἀθ. δύο στίχοι διότι τῇ ἐξῆς οὐδὲν λέγει κ. τ. λ. 528. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. ὁ δὲ Z. οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν αὐτόν. 535.—537. ἡ τούτους διὰ τοὺς τρεῖς στίχους μένειν, ἡ τοὺς ἐξῆς τρεῖς.—ἐγκρίσει δὲ μάλ' ἄλλαν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος τοὺς δευτέρους διὰ τὸ καυχματικότερους εἶναι. ὁ δὲ Z. τοὺς πρώτους τρεῖς οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 557. ἀθ. ὅτι οἰκειότερον ἔχει κατὰ τὴν Πατρίκλου ἐπιφάνειαν. καὶ ὁ ἐξῆς δὲ συναθετεῖται αὐτῇ. οὐκ ἐφάρκτο δὲ οὐδὲ παρὰ Ζηροδότῃ, ἡθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης. IX. 23—25. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄμεινον ταῦτα λέγειν ἐν τῇ ἀπεκτείρῃ. Z. ἦρκε τοὺς στίχους πρὸς οὐδὲν ἀναγκαῖον, ἀλλ' ἕκκα τοῦ κατ' ἄλλους τόπους φέρεσθαι. 44. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. 416. ἀθ. ὅτι νύμισσας τις κρέμασθαι τὸν λόγον προσέθηκεν αὐτόν. 688—692. [684—688] ἀθ. ὅτι καὶ νεώτεροι τοὺς νόμους καὶ τῇ συνθέσει πεζότεροι. τοὺς δὲ τοὺς στίχους Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτει, Z. τὸν "αἰρῶν" μόνον [692]. X. 51. 52. ἀθ. ὅτι παλλιλογεῖ ταῦτα. ἀθετεῖ δὲ Ἀριστοφ. 84. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐρήων βούλεται λέγειν τῶν φυλάκων. 240. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. οὐδὲ ἐν τῇ Ζηροδότῃ δὲ ἦν. 253. ἀθ. ὅτι αὐτάρκες τὸ κεφαλαιωδῶς εἰπεῖν κ. τ. λ. Z. δὲ [add οὐδὲ] ἔγραψεν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτει. 397. ἀθετητέον τοὺς τρεῖς στίχους· καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει δὲ ἡθετοῦντο. Ἀμμόνιος δὲ ὁ Ἀριστάρχης [see the Tables B. C. 156] πρῶτον μὲν στιγμαῖς φησὶ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον παρασημαίνας αὐτοὺς εἶτα δὲ καὶ τέλειον ἐξελεῖν. τάχα διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ δευτέρῳ προσώπῳ τὸ "σφίσι" τεταράχθαι καὶ ἀνωθεν μετεπηρέχθαι. 409—411. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Νέστορος λόγων μετεπηγεμένοι εἰσὶν οὐ δεόντως. 497. ἀθ. ὅτι τῇ συνθέσει εὐτελής. οὔτε ἐν Z. οὔτε ἐν τῇ Ἀριστοφ. ἐφέρετο. XI. 78—83. ἀθ. ὅτι ψεῦδος. τοὺς καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτει, παρὰ δὲ Z. οὐδὲ ἔγράφοντο. 179. 180. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Πατρίκλου ἀριστείαν τάξιν ἔχουσιν, οὐν δὲ οὐ. Z. οὐκ ἔγραψεν. Ἀριστοφ. δὲ ἡθέτει τὸν "Ἀτρεΐδην" [180]. 515. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἡ ἐξαριθμησις. Ἀριστοφ. προσηθεῖ, Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 548—557. Z. ἀθετεῖ, ἴσως ὅτι οὐν μὲν λέοντι παραβέβληκεν, ἐξῆς δὲ ὄψ. And yet this simile was in Aristotle's copy: conf. Aristot. H. An. IX. p. 952. B. 767—785. ἀθ. στίχοι ιθ' ὅτι ἡ σύνθεσις αὐτῶν πεζή, καὶ διαφανεῖ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς λιταῖς κ. τ. λ. XII. 127. Z. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. δοικῶς ἀπαντα, "ἀνέρι, ἀρίστῳ," κ. τ. λ.—ἐν τῇ τειχεμαχίᾳ τεταράχθαι δικεῖ τὰ ἔπη ταῦτα κ. τ. λ.—Ἡφαιστίων δὲ διπλὴν τὴν γραφὴν εἶναι ἔφη, καὶ δεῖν περιγράφειν ἢ τοὺς ἐ' στίχους [131—140] ἢ τοὺς γ'

doctrine of *Aristarchus*, that the earth moved and the sun stood still, is noticed by Stobæus *Ecl. Phys. I. p. 534*. Ἀρίσταρχος τὸν ἥλιον ἴστησι μετὰ τῶν ἀπλανῶν τὴν δὲ γῆν

[141—153]. μήποτε δὲ καὶ οὕτως μὲν ἡ γραφή καὶ ἡ τάξις, οὐδὲν ἄνυσεν, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Heyn. ad XII. 127. 175—180. ἀθ. ὅτι παρὰ Ζ. δὲ οὐδὲ ἐγγράφοντα. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος, πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ πύλας ἄλλας ὀνομάζεσθαι κ. τ. λ.—Πῶς δὲ ἀπολογούμενος πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις Ἀριστάρχου ταῦτά φησιν, ὅτι Ἄσιος μὲν περὶ τὴν μίαν πύλην τὴν Ἰσθμίου ἐμάχετο κ. τ. λ.—Ἄλλως τε καὶ Ὀμηρικὴν ἐνάργειαν ἔχουσιν οἱ στίχοι. XIII. 658. 659. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι πλαυθεῖς τις—ἴταξεν αὐτοὺς. ὁ μὲν Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖ ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχ. ἡ ἀθετεῖν φησὶ διὸν ἢ ἐμνησμίαν νομίζων. XIV. 213. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκλείπει τὴν χάριν. προηθετεῖ δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφ. 301. ἀθ. οἱ στίχοι ὡς ἀμβλύοντες τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ Διὸς· κακῶς οὐ γὰρ ἡμβλύνθη. 304—306. ἀθ. ὅτι πρὸς μὲν Ἀφροδίτῃν [v. 200] διόντως λέγονται πρὸς δὲ τὸν Δία οὐκέτι. ἡθετοῦντο παρὰ Ζ. 317—327. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀκαιρος ἢ ἀπαριθμησις. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθετεῖ. 376. οὗτος καὶ ὁ ἐξῆς ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι γελοῖον μὴ τὰ ἀρμόζοντα ἀναλαμβάνειν.—τοὺς δύο Ζ. μὲν οὐδὲ γράφει, Ἀριστοφ. δὲ ἀθετεῖ. 509. ἀθετοῦσι διὰ τὸ ξένον τῆς λέξεως. XV. 56—77. ἀθ. στίχοι κβ' ὅτι οὐκ ἀσγκαίως παλλιλογεῖται, καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτητο. ἀθετοῦνται ὡς περιττοί. 147. 148. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι ἀνηθοποιεῖτο εἰσι. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθετεῖ. 212—217. ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελῆ τὰ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν, κ. τ. λ. 231—235. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀκαιροὶ οἱ λόγοι. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθετοῦντο. ἀθ. ἐπὶ Ἀριστοφ. ὡς ἀχρεῖον. 449—451. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐπὶ Ἰπποθίου ἀρμόζει ἐν τῇ ρ' [291], ἐπὶ δὲ τούτου οὐχ ἀρμόζει. ἀνέκειναι δὲ φησιν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχ. ἐπὶ Κλείτου τὸ “Τρώεσσι χαρίζομενος.” καὶ διὰ τὴν πληγὴν ἀθετητέος ὁ στίχος. πῶς γὰρ ἡλόχος ὢν ὅπισθεν βάλλεται; 610. ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε ὡς περιττοί. οὐδὲ παρὰ Ζ. δὲ ἦσαν αἱ πέντε. 668—673. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ προσινόσταται ἀχλὺς, κ. τ. λ. 711. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος. ἐπιφέρει γὰρ, φησὶ, περὶ ξιφῶν. 712. ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελὲς ὁ στίχος. XVI. 97—100. ἀθ. ὅτι κατὰ διασκευὴν ἐμφαίνουσι γυγνῶσθαι ἐπὶ τινος τῶν νομίζοντων ἔρῳ τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα κ. τ. λ. 261. ἡθετεῖ καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖται διὰ τὴν ταυτολογίαν. XVII. 134—136. παρὰ Ζ. καὶ ἐν τῇ Χίρᾳ οὐκ ἦσαν οἱ γ' στίχοι. ἴσως, φασὶν ἄντιοι, ὅτι οἱ ἄρσενες λέοντες οὐ σκυμναγωγῶσιν.—ὁ δὲ Ἀντίμαχος ἐκ τούτου πλαυθεῖς φήθη καὶ τὸν ἄρσενος σκυμναγωγῶν. The passage therefore was extant in the time of *Antimachus*. 260. Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἡθέτηκεν. οὐδὲν δὲ ἔχουσιν εἰς ἐκαστίαν. XVIII. 39. ὁ τῶν Νηρείδων χορὸς προηθετεῖται καὶ παρὰ Ζ. ὡς Ἡσιόδειον ἔχων χαρακτήρα. 356. Ζηνοδόρῳ [Ζηνοδότῳ Leid.] τῷ συγγράψαντι περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου συνηθείας τὰ δέκα βιβλία συγγέγραπται καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῦ τόπου ἐν ᾧ συγγράμματι πειρᾶται ἀποδεικνύσαι διεσκευασμένον τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐπὶ γ'.—ταῦτα ὡς ἐν κεφαλῇ ἐπὶ Ζηνοδόρου συγγέγραπται. ἀφαιρουμένων δὲ τῶν γ' στίχων τὸ λοιπὸν ἀρμονίαν ἔχει. Heyne ad loc. observes, *Tota argumentatione hoc tantum efficitur, quod male ista scripta sunt*. 444—456.

ἀθ. ὅτι συνήγαγέ τις τὰ διὰ πολλῶν εἰρημένα εἰς ἓνα τόπον.—ἀνακεφαλαίωσις αὐτῇ. κακῶς οὖν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθετεῖ. 597. 598. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐδέποτε μάχαιραν εἶπε τὸ ξίφος. οἷον δὲ οὐδὲ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἦσαν. 600. Senec. *Epist. 90. p. 412*. *Anacharsis, inquit Posidonius, invenit rotam figuli.—Dein, quia apud Homerum invenitur figuli rota, mavult videri versus falsos esse quam fabulam*. 603. Confer Athen. V. p. 181. XIX. 94. ἀθ. ὡς περισσὸς καὶ κακοσύνθετος. 327. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθετεῖ τὸν στίχον, ὡς φησὶ Καλλίστρατος. τό τε γὰρ ἐπὶ παιδὸς κομῶν λέγεσθαι—ἔποπτον, τό τε “θεοειδὲς” ἀκαιρὸς προτέβηται. 365—368. ἀθ. γελοῖον γὰρ τὸ βρυχᾶσθαι τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα [conf. ad XXI. 594]. 387. ἀθ. στίχοι τέσσαρες ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ Πατρίκλου ἐπλισμοῦ μετακίευνται.—ἐνταῦθα μὲν αὐτοὺς Ζ. καταλέλοιπεν, ἐπὶ δὲ Πατρίκλου ἡθέτηκεν. 407. ἀθ. ὡς περιττοὶ καὶ ἐναντίον ἔχον. XX. 125. ἡθέτηται στίχοι δ' ὡς ἐναντιούμενοι τοῖς ἐπὶ Διὸς εἰρημένους. 180. ἀθ. στίχοι ζ' ὅτι εὐτελεῖς εἰσὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ καὶ τοῖς νοήμασι. 195—198. ἀθ. ὅτι XVII. 30 ἑρῶς λέγονται, κῆν δὲ παντελῶς ἐκλειυμένος τις ὁ Ἀχιλλεῖς φαίνεται. 205—209. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα τὰ δι' αὐτῶν λεγόμενα. 251—255. ἀθ. ὡς ἀκαιροὶ καὶ ὀχληροί. 269. ἀθ. στίχοι τέσσαρες ὅτι διεσκευασμένοι εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τινος τῶν βυλομένων πρέβλημα ποιῶν. μάχεται δὲ σαφῶς τοῖς γησιώσις. XXI. 130—135. Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτηκεν. Ἀρίσταρχος διὰ τῶν πωμάτων Ἀριστοφάνῃ φησὶ στίχους ἕξ ἡθετηκέναι ὡς παρεμβληθέντας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπορούντων διὰ τί ὁ ποταμὸς ἰργίζεται. 290. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπίθανον κ. τ. λ. 331. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀκαιρὸν τὸ ἐπιθέν. 475. ἀθ. στίχοι γ'. οὐ δύναται γὰρ ὁ αἰδούμενος “πατρικασιγήτω” κ. τ. λ. προκαλεῖσθαι τὸν Ποσειδῶνα ἐν τῇ Ὀλύμπῳ πρὸς μάχην. The critic condemned these lines because he misunderstood the structure of the sentence. 538. Ζ. τοὺς στίχους ἡθέτηκε, γελοῖον ἡγούμενος διὰ πύλης φωτίζεσθαι τὴν πόλιν. 570. ἀθ. ὅτι ὡς ἐλλείποντος τοῦ λόγου ἐνέταξέ τις αὐτόν. XXII. 199—201. ἀθ. ὅτι καὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ καὶ τῷ νοήματι εὐτελεῖς. 329. ἀθ. ὅτι γελοῖος κ. τ. λ. 375. οὗτος τῶν ἄλλων δικαιότερος ἀθετεῖσθαι. οὐ μόνον γὰρ ἐμώτης ἐπερβολικῆς ἐμφασίς ἐστι δι' αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ καὶ θηριώδους ἀγριότητος κ. τ. λ. 393. 394. ἀθ. ὅτι παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν Ἀχιλλεῖος οἱ λόγοι. 487—499. ἀθ. στίχοι γ' ὅτι ἀδιάθετοι. XXIII. 91. ἀθ. ὅτι εἰ σορὸν δέδωκεν—πρὸς τί καὶ ἀμφιφραγῆς; μετενήκεται οὖν ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας νεκυίας [Od. XXIV. 74]. ἐν πάσαις οὐκ ἦν ὁ στίχος. καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐκ τῆς νεκυίας αὐτὸν ἐσπάσθαι φησὶ. Here ἐν πάσαις means ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἐκδόσεσι, not with reference to ancient MSS. but to the editions of the critics. 104. ἐνόςσεισται ἐκ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ στίχος· ἐκεῖ γὰρ τὰς ψυχὰς εἰδωλα—ἐπέθετο. 405. 406. ἀθ. πῶς γὰρ τὸ ἐκ τῆς Ἀθήνης γινόμενον οἶον ὁ Ἀντίλοχος; 471. ἀθ. ὡς ληρώδης. 581. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀκαιρὸς λόγος “διωτρεφές.” ὁ δὲ στίχος περισσός. 806. ἀθ. Ἀρίσταρχος—τό τε “διὰ τ' ἄντια”—μῆτις

κινεῖσθαι περὶ τὸν ἡλιακὸν κύκλον. And by Sextus Empir. adv. Math. X. p. 663. οἷ γε μὴν τὴν τοῦ κόσμου κίνησιν ἀνελόντες τὴν δὲ γῆν κινεῖσθαι δοξάσαντες, ὡς οἱ περὶ Ἀρίσταρχον τὸν μαθηματικόν. On *Aristarchus* conf. Fabric. ad Sextum l. c.

37. *Timon*. B. C. 279. Laërt. IX. 109—112. Ἀπολλωνίδης ὁ Νικαεὺς—φησὶ τὸν Τίμωνα εἶναι πατρὸς μὲν Τιμάρχου Φλιάσιον δὲ τὸ γένος· νέον δὲ καταλειφθέντα χορεύειν, ἔπειτα καταγνόντα ἀποδημῆσαι εἰς Μίγαράς πρὸς Στίλπωνα, κάκεινῳ συνδιατρίψαντα αὐτὸς ἐπανελθεῖν οἰκαδὲ καὶ γῆμαι. εἶτα πρὸς Πύρρωνα εἰς Ἡλὶν ἀποδημῆσαι μετὰ γυναικός.—ἀπορῶν μέντοι τροφῶν ἀπῆρεν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα· ἐν Χαλκηδόνι τε σοφιστεύων ἐπιπλέον ἀποδοχῆς ἤξιώθη. ἐντεῦθεν τε πορισάμενος ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀθήνας, κάκει διέτριβε μέχρι καὶ τελευτῆς, ὀλίγον χρόνον εἰς Θήβας διαδραμὼν. ἐγνώσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ.—ποίηματα συνέγραψε καὶ ἔπη, καὶ τραγῳδίας, καὶ σατύρους, καὶ δράματα κωμικὰ τριάκοντα, τραγικὰ δὲ ἐξήκοντα, σίλλους τε καὶ κιναιδούς. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ καταλογάδην βιβλία εἰς ἐπὶ τείνοντα μυριάδας δύο, ὧν καὶ Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος μέμνηται.—ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἰγγὺς ἐτῶν ἐννιήκοντα, ὡς φησιν ὁ Ἀντίγονος καὶ Σωτίων. *Aristocles* apud *Euseb.* *Præp.* XIV. p. 763. C. ἐγένετο δὲ μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ [τοῦ Πύρρωνος] Τίμων Φλιάσιος, ὃς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐχόρευεν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις ἔπειτα δ' ἐντυχὼν αὐτῷ συνέγραψεν ἀργαλίας παραδίας καὶ βωμολόχους, ἐν αἷς βεβλασφῆμῃκε πάντας τοὺς πώποτε φιλοσοφῆσαντας. *Suidas*: Τίμων Φλιάσιος, καὶ αὐτὸς φιλόσοφος, τῆς Πύρρωνος ἀγωγῆς, ὁ γράψας τοὺς καλουμένους σίλλους, ἦτοι ψόγους τῶν φιλοσόφων, βιβλία γ'. *Steph. Byz.* Φλιούς. Τίμων ὁ περὶ σίλλων γεγραφώς Φλιάσιος ἐχρημάτισε. *Timon* thought the older copies of *Homer* more genuine than the corrected copies: Laërt. IX. 113. φασὶ καὶ Ἀρατον πυθέσθαι αὐτοῦ πῶς τὴν Ὀμήρου ποιήσιν ἀσφαλῶς κτήσαιο; τὸν δὲ εἰπῶν, εἰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἀντιγράφοις ἐντυγχάνοι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἤδη διορθωμένοις. This observation would be made after the corrections of *Zenodotus*².

ται ἀπὸ τῆς Δελφικῆς [X. 298]. εἰ δὲ ἐνδύον τῶν ἐντὸς ὅπλων. Ἀριστοφ. δὲ οὕτω γράφει. "Ὀπείτερές κεν πρὸς σθην"—κ.τ.λ. 810. ἀθ. ὅτι εἶδε καὶ πᾶσιν ἄλλ' οὐχὶ τούτοις μόνον. 824. 825. ἠθέτηται. συλλίσσεως γὰρ γενημένης εἶδε κοῦν διελίσθαι τὰ ἔπαθλα. προσηγορῶντος δὲ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος. 843. ἀθ. ὅτι διὐν προδιδασκεύεσθαι εἶδε εἰπεῖν ἀμφοτέρωθεν. μετετήνεται δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας [VIII. 192]. XXIV. 6—9. ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελεῖς εἰσίν. 20. 21. ἀθ. ἀρκεῖ γὰρ τὸ προειρησθαι κ.τ.λ. 23. ἀπὸ τούτου ἔκτῳ ἀθετεῖται. καὶ τοὺς μὲν 15 οὐκ ἀλόγως κ.τ.λ. 30. ἀθ. Ἀρίσταρχος διὰ τὴν "μαχλοσύνην" τὴν στίχον. 45. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκ τῶν Ἡσιόδου μετετήνεται. 71—73. ἀθ. ὅτι ψῆδος περιχύσει. 86. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσὸς ἐστί. 130—132. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπρεπὲς μητέρα νῖφ λέγειν κ.τ.λ. This passage was probably extant in the time of *Aristotle*: conf. *Aristot. Eth. Nicom.* III. 11, 1. 423. ὡς περισσὸς ὁ στίχος ἀθετεῖται. 476. It is observed εἰ δὲ εὐτελεῖς οἱ στίχοι, καὶ ἄλλοι. whence we may collect that ἠθετεύοντο ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. It is added ἀθετεῖται, οὐ γὰρ ἀφῆρυντο αἱ τράπεζαι κ.τ.λ. 514. ἀθ. ὁ Θράξ [sc. *Dionysius*]. ὁ γὰρ ἡμέρος περὶ μὲν τὴν ψυχὴν. 556. 557. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀνάρμωσται τῷ πρῶτῳ. Ἀρίσταρχος οὐδὲν ἀποφαίνεται, ἡ μὲν ἀθετεῖ τοὺς στίχους. 594. 595. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἐνεκα ὅρων λέγει ἀπολελυκέναι τὸν νεκρόν. τῶς ἀθετεῖται. τὴν γὰρ Διὸς κέλυσιν αἰτίαν εἶδε λέγειν τῆς λύσεως. 614—617. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀκό-

λουθαι τῷ "ἡ δ' ἄρα σίτου"—πῶς δὲ καὶ λίθους κήδεα πέσσει; προσηθέντο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει.

In none of these passages is there any appeal to the faith of copies. The critic rejected what he disapproved.

² Among the works of *Timon* were the following:

1. Ἀρκισιλάου περιλειπνὸν ἢ περιλειπνον. Laërt. IX. 115. ἐπήμεισεν αὐτὸν τῷ ἐπιγραφικῷ Ἀρ. περιλείπνῳ. *Athen.* IX. p. 406. e. οὐκ ἂν "λαβάργυρος ἀρρολογήτης," κατὰ τὸν [τὸ] Τίμωνος πρόλειπνον.

2. περὶ αἰσθήσεων. Laërt. IX. 105. ὁ T. ἐν τοῖς περὶ αἰσθήσεων φησὶ, "Τὸ μὲν ὅτι ἐστὶ γλυκὺ οὐ τίθημι, τὸ δὲ ὅτι φαίνεται ἑμολογῶ."

3. ἱάμβοι. Laërt. IX. 110. ἐγνώσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς ἱάμβοις αὐτοῦ μαρτυρεῖ.

4. ἱθαλμοί. Laërt. IX. 65. Τίμων—ἐν τοῖς ἱθαλμοῖς.

τοῦτό μοι, ὦ Πύρρων, ἰμείρεται ἦτορ ἀκούσαι πῶς ποτ' ἀνὴρ ἔτ' ἀγχις βᾶστα μεθ' ἡσυχίης, μῦθος ἐν ἀνθρώποις θεῶν τρόπον ἡγεμονεύων.

See fragments in *Brunck. Anal.* tom. II. p. 76.

5. Πύθων. Laërt. IX. 105. ὁ T. ἐν τῇ Πύθωνι φησὶ μὴ ἐκβεβηκέναι τὴν συνήθειαν. IX. 64. ὁ T. φησὶν οὕτως ἐν τῇ Πύθωνι. *Euseb. Præp.* XIV. p. 761. A. ὁ γε μὴν T. ἐν τῇ Πύθωνι διηγείται μακρὸν τινα κατατείνας



38. *Dionysius Metathemenus*. B. C. 263. He lived to his eighty-first year, according to Censorinus c. 15. *Hoc (octogesimo et uno) anno et Dionysius Heracleotes ut vita abiret cibo abstinuit.*

Chares apud Athen. XII. p. 538. e. describing the marriage of *Alexander* mentions αὐλαροὶ παρῆλθον Διονύσιος ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης, Ὑπέρβολος Κυζικηνός. Menag. ad Laërt. VII. 167. understands this of *Dionysius Metathemenus*: *Ad sonos tiliarum in nuptiis Alexandri Dionysium cecinisse scribit Athenaeus.* Schweigh. ad Athen. l. c. Διονύσιος. *Diversus, ut puto, ab illo qui Metathemenus cognominatus est.* Mr. Schweighæuser is right in his opinion. The marriage of *Alexander* (which was celebrated at Susa: Diod. XVII. 107. Plutarch. Alex. c. 70. in B. C. 325: see above p. 309.) was between sixty and seventy years before the death of *Zeno*, whom *Dionysius* survived.

39. *Duris of Samos*. B. C. 280. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 32. Δούρις ὁ Σάμιος, Ἀλκιβιάδου φάσκων ἀπόγονος εἶναι. Mentioned by Dionys. de Comp. p. 30. as negligent in his style. See No. 88.\* *Duris* is inaccurately called by Mr. Mitford, vol. VIII. p. 28. note, the contemporary of *Aristotle*.

λόγον, ὡς ἐντύχοι τῷ Πόρβωνι βαδίζοντι Πυθοῖδε περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀμφιαράου, καὶ τίνα διαλεχθεῖεν ἀλλήλοις.

6. σίλλαι. Laërt. IX. 111. τῶν δὲ σίλλων τρία ἐστίν· ἐν αἷς ὡς αὖ σκεπτικὸς ὢν πάντας λαιδορεῖ καὶ σιλλαίνει τοὺς δογματικούς ἐν παρρησίας εἶδει. ὃν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοδιήγηται ἔχει τὴν ἐρμηνείαν, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον καὶ τρίτον ἐν διαλόγου σχήματι.—καὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ τῶν ἐστέρων. ἔθεν δὲ αὐτὸς τινες καὶ ἐπίλογον ἐπέγραψαν. τὸ δὲ πρῶτον ταῦτα περιέχει πράγματα, πλὴν ὅτι μονοσπέρσεως ἐστὶν ἡ κτήσις. Brunck Anal. tom. II. p. 67—76. (after H. Steph. poës. philosoph. p. 60.) has given fragments of the σίλλαι, about 120 lines; but without indicating the sources from which they are derived.

Omitted by Brunck: Athen. XV. p. 698. b. Εὐβριος ὁ Πάριος γενόμενος τοῖς χρόνοις κατὰ Φίλιππον.—σώζεται αὐτοῦ τῶν παρρησιῶν βιβλία τέσσαρα. μνημονεύει ὁ αὐτοῦ T. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν σίλλων. Idem VI. p. 251. b. T. ὁ Φλ. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν σίλλων Ἀρίστων φησὶ τὸν Χίων Ζήνωνος δὲ τοῦ Κυτίως γνέριμον κίλακα γενέσθαι Περσάου τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ὅτι ἦν ἑταῖρος Ἀντιγόνη τοῦ βασιλέως. Idem VIII. p. 337. a. παγκάλως δὲ καὶ ὁ T. ἔφη·

πάντων μὲν πρότιστα κακῶν ἐπιθυμῆ ἐστίν.

Idem XIII. p. 610. b. καὶ ὁ T. δὲ ἔφη·

—ἐν δὲ πλατυσμῷ

πολυμαθημοσύνης, τῆς οὐ κενώτερον ἄλλο.

Sext. Empir. p. 372. ὁ T. αἰτιάται τὸν Πλάτωνα ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῷ καλλυπίζειν τὸν Σωκράτην πολλοῖς μαθήμασιν. ἢ γὰρ φησὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐθέλοντα μῆναι ἠθολόγον. Gellius III. 17. describes the σίλλαι. *Timon amarulentus librum maledicentissimum conscripsit qui sillas inscribitur. In eo libro Platonem philosophum contumeliose appellat quod impenso pretio librum Pythagoricæ disciplinæ emisset.—Versus Timonis hi sunt: &c.* The lines are in Brunck. p. 70.

The fragments given by Brunck will be found

in the following passages: Fr. I, Laërt. IX. 112. fr. II, Clem. Strom. V. p. 550. D. III, Laërt. IX. 65. IV, Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. C. Theodoret. Ἐλλην. p. 489. A. V, Laërt. II. 107. VI, Sext. Empir. p. 564. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σίλλων. VII, Idem p. 721. VIII, Laërt. I. 34. IX, Idem II. 6. X, Idem II. 19. Sext. Empir. p. 371. XI, Laërt. II. 55. 62. XII, Idem II. 66. XIII, Idem II. 126. XIV, Laërt. III. 7. 26. Athen. XI. p. 505. e. Gell. III. 17. XV, Laërt. IV. 33. 34. 42. XVI, Laërt. IV. 67. XVII, Laërt. V. 11. XVIII, Laërt. VII. 161. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν σίλλων. Conf. Athen. VI. p. 251. b. XIX, Laërt. VII. 170. XX, Athen. VII. p. 281. e. XXI, Laërt. VII. 15. 16. XXII, Laërt. VIII. 36. XXIII, Sext. Empir. p. 58. Laërt. IX. 18. XXIV, Sext. Empir. p. 227. XXV, Laërt. VIII. 67. XXVI, Laërt. IX. 6. XXVII, Laërt. IX. 23. XXVIII, Laërt. IX. 25. XXIX, Laërt. IX. 40. XXX, Laërt. X. 3. Athen. XIII. p. 588. b. VII. p. 279. f. XXXII, Athen. IV. p. 162. f. XXXIII, Laërt. IX. 52. XXXIV, Laërt. IX. 69. XXXV, Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 761. D. 762. A. XXXVI, Athen. I. p. 22. d. XXXVII, Athen. IV. p. 158. a. XXXVIII, Athen. IV. p. 160. A. XXXIX, Athen. X. p. 445. d.

7. πρὸς τοὺς φυσικούς. Sext. Empir. p. 310. T. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τοὺς φυσικούς τοῦτο ἐπέλαβε δεῖν ἐν πρώτῳ ζητεῖν. φησὶ δὲ τὸ εἰ ἐξ ἐπιθέσεως τι ληπτέον.

\* Among the works of *Duris* were,

1. περὶ Ἀγαθικλούς. Athen. XIV. p. 618. c. Λίβων δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν προσαγορεύουσιν εἰ πινηταί, φησὶ Δούρις ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθικλούς, ἐπειδὴ Σερίτης ἔς δοκεῖ πρῶτον εἶρεῖν τὴν αἰλητικὴν Λίβου ἦν τῶν Νομάδων· ὅς καὶ κατηύλησε τὰ μητρεῖα πρῶτος. Idem XIII. p. 605. e. Κλεώνυμος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης πρῶτος ἀνθρώπων εἰς ὁμηρίαν λαβὼν παρὰ Μετακωνίων γυναικάς—ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ὁ Σάμ.

ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα ἰστ. Idem XII. p. 541. f. Δ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ πλησίον Ἰσπανίου πόλεως ἄλλος τι δείκνυσθαι κάλλι διαφέρειν καὶ κατὰ ἄβυτον ὕδασι, ἐν δὲ καὶ τέπον τινα εἶναι καλούμενον Ἀμαλθείας κέρα, ὃ τὸν Γέλωνα κατασκευάσαι. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 772. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέους φησὶ τὴν Πηνελόπην συγγενέσθαι πᾶσι τοῖς μνηστῆρσι καὶ γενῆσαι τραγικοῦ Πάνα.

2. περὶ ἀγώνων. Phot. lex. σελίνου στέφανος. πένθιμος· τὸ γὰρ σελίνον πένθος προσήκει, ὡς εἶρη καὶ Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἀγώνων. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 613. καὶ Δ. φησὶν ἐν τῇ περὶ ἀγώνων τοὺς βαμνοὺς τάφους καλεῖσθαι.

3. Ἑλληνικά. Diod. XV. 60. Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. ὁ ἱστοριογράφος τῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορίας ἐντέθειεν [B. C. 370] ἐποίησατο τὴν ἀρχήν. Probably quoted by Athenæus by the title of ἱστορίαι. Athen. XIII. p. 560. b. ὁ ἱερὸς καλούμενος πόλεμος [B. C. 357] δι' ἐτέραν γαμήτην, φησὶ Δ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ ἱστορίᾳ, Θηβαίαν γένος, ὁνομα Θεανὸν, ἀρπασθεῖσαν ὑπὸ Φακίως τινός. Idem X. p. 434. e. Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστορίων "Ἐν μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν ἀγομένων ὑπὸ Περσῶν τῇ Μίθρῃ βασιλεὺς μεθίσκειται" κ. τ. λ. Idem XII. p. 542. c. "Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς," ὡς φησὶ Δ. ἐν τῇ ἑκαδικῇ τῶν ἱστορίων, "χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων ταλάντων κατ' ἐνὶ—αὐτὸν κύριος γενόμενος, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτων βραχέα δαπανῶν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως οἰκίαν" κ. τ. λ. referring to B. C. 317—307. Idem IV. p. 155. c. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἱστορίων ἑτακαδικῇ Πολυσπέρχοντα, φησὶν, εἰ μεθυσθεῖν, καίτοι πρεσβύτερον ὄντα, ὀρχεῖσθαι, οὐδένος Μακεδόνων ὄντα δεύτερον οὔτε κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν οὔτε κατὰ τὴν ἀξίωσιν κ. τ. λ. Idem VI. p. 253. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εικοστῇ τῶν ἱστορίων καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰθὺφαλλον (εἶρηκε).—in honour of Demetrius Poliorceles B. C. 301. Idem XII. p. 535. e. Δ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εικοστῇ τῶν ἱστορίων "Παυσανίας μὲν," φησὶν, κ. τ. λ. on the luxury of Demetrius Poliorceles at Athens. Idem XII. p. 546. c. καὶ Δ. δὲ φησὶν ἐν τῇ εικοστῇ τρίτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων ὡς ἦν τὸ παλαιὸν τοῖς δυνασταῖς ἐπιθυμία τῆς μέθης. διὸ πικρὸν τὸν Ὀμηρον τῇ Ἀγαμέμνονι κ. τ. λ.

4. περὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους. Athen. IV. p. 184. d. Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους Ἀλκιβιάδην φησὶ μαθεῖν τὴν αὐλητικὴν οὐ παρὰ τοῦ τυχεύοντος, ἀλλὰ Πρωτόμου τοῦ μεγίστου ἐσχηκότος δόξαν.

5. Λιβυκά. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1030. Phot. Lex. v. Λαμία. Δ. ἐν β' Λιβυκῶν ἱστορεῖ γυναῖκα καλὴν γενέσθαι τὴν Λαμίαν κ. τ. λ. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 847. τὼς δὲ φασὶν ἐν Λιβύῃ εἶναι τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Νείλου, ὡς Διούρις. Probably from this Libyan history.

6. Μακεδονικά. Athen. VI. p. 249. c. ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀρκάδιον ὁ Ἀρχαῖος κέλεται ἦν, περὶ οὗ ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ Θεόπομπος, καὶ Διούρις ἐν πύμπτῃ Μακεδονικῶν. ὁ αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ἀρκάδιον μισῶν τὸν Φίλιππον κ. τ. λ. Idem IV. p. 167. c. Δ. ἐν ἐβδόμῃ Μακεδονικῶν περὶ Πασικίπρου λέγων τοῦ ἐν Κύπρῳ βασιλέως ὅτι ἄσωτος ἦν γράφει καὶ τάδε· "Ἀλεξάνδρος μετὰ τὴν Τύρου πολιορκίαν" κ. τ. λ. Bekk. Anecd. Gr. p. 782, 22. Φοινίκεια δὲ τὰ γράμματα ἐλέγαντο—(ὡς φησὶ) Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ὁ ἱστορικός ἐν ὀγδόῃ τῶν

Μακεδονικῶν, ἀπὸ Φοινίκης τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως τρεφεῖ. Schol. Eurip. Alcest. 255. μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Διούρις ἐν τῇ ιγ' τῶν Μακεδονικῶν [sic recte Matthiæus] ὅτι ἐν Ἰωλκεῖ ἐνμφεῖσθαι [sc. Alcestis]. Ἰωλκεῖ γὰρ Πελλας ἱβασίλευσεν. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397. Δ. ἐν τῇ πεντεκαιδικῇ τῶν Μακεδονικῶν Ἀρκάδα φησὶν ἀφ' οὗ ἡ Ἀρκασία καλεῖται Ὀρχομενοῦ υἱόν· διὸ καὶ ποταμὸν τῆς Ἀρκασίας Ὀρχομενόν. Athen. XIII. p. 606. c. Ζεῦφινα δ' ἐν Ἰασφὶ παιδὸς ἐραστῆναι λόγος, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ. ὁ δὲ λόγος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου. καὶ λέγει οὕτως· "μετεπέμψατο" κ. τ. λ. Perhaps from the Μακεδονικά.

7. Σαμίαν ἔρει. Athen. XV. p. 696. c. ὁ εἰς Λύσανδρον τὸν Σπαρτιάτην γραφεὶς ὄντως παιὼν ἔν φησι Δ. ἐν τοῖς Σαμίῳ ἐπιγραφόμενοις ἔροις ἀδεσθαι ἐν Σάμῳ. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 18. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ (τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ) ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Ἑλλήνων βαμνοὺς αἱ πόλεις ἀνίστασαν ὡς θεοί, καὶ θυσίας ἔθυσαν· εἰς δὲ πρῶτον παιῶνες ᾄδοντες, ὧν ἐνὸς ἀρχὴν ἀπομνημονεύουσι τοιαύτη·

τὸν Ἑλλάδος ἀγαθὰς στραταγὸν ἐνρχώρου Σπάρτας ἱμῶσομεν. ὃ ἢ παιῶν.

Porphyr. in Vit. Pythag. Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ἐν δευτέρῃ τῶν ἔρων. Laert. I. 119. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρῃ τῶν ἱερῶν [leg. cum viris doctis ἔρων] ἐπιγραφῆσθαι αὐτῷ [Pythagoræ] τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τοῦτο, κ. τ. λ. On the title of this work see Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. VII. p. 648. Schol. Eurip. Hec. 933. (915). Δ. ἐν τῇ ιβ' τῶν ἔρων [recte Matthiæus ἔρων] γράφει οὕτως· ὡς ὑπὸ Ἀθηνητῶν πειρατευόμενοι Ἀθηναῖοι στρατιᾶν κατ' αὐτῶν ἀποστέλλουσιν εἰ δὲ ἅμα Σπαρτιάτας ἀπαντας ἀπέκτειναν· εἰς δὲ ἐπίστρεψεν ἄγγελος κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 28. Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. τούτους ἐπιτραγῶν, πολλὰν ἐμότητα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους κατηγορῶν.—Δούρις μὲν οὖν, οὐδ' ὅπου μὴδὲν αὐτῷ πρίσσοισιν ἴδιον πάθος ἐκθῶς κρατεῖν τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, μᾶλλον εἰκεν ἐνταῦθα δεινῶσαι τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφορὰς ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. referring to B. C. 440. Probably derived from the Σαμίῳ ἔροι. Steph. Byz. Γόργια. τόπος ἐν Σάμῳ, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Athen. XII. p. 525. e. περὶ τῆς Σαμίῳ τρυφῆς Δ. ἱστορῶν παρατίθεται Ἀσίῳ ποιήματα κ. τ. λ. These we may refer to the same work.

The following passages would be partly from the Ἑλληνικά and partly from the Μακεδονικά. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 19. ὁ δὲ Δ. οὐ ποταμὸν εἶναι φησὶ τὸν Θερμάδοντα κ. τ. λ. with reference to the battle of Chæronea B. C. 338. Ibid. c. 23. Ἀλεξάνδρος [B. C. 335] ἐξήκει τῶν δημοκρατῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἰσομηνίδης καὶ Δ. εἰρήκασιν. Idem Phocion. c. 4. Φακίοντα γὰρ οὔτε γελάσαντά τις οὔτε κλαύσαντα βρόδιος Ἀθηναίων εἶδεν, οὐδ' ἐν βαλανεῖο δημοσιεύοντι λισσάμενον, ὡς ἱστόρηκε Δ. Idem Eumen. c. 1. Εὐμένη τὸν Καρδανὸν ἱστορεῖ Δ. πατὴρ μὲν ἀμαξιόωντος ἐν Χερρονήσῳ—γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Idem Ages. c. 3. τοῦτο δ' οὐ πάνυ δυσκόλως τὴν Τιμαίαν ἐνεργεῖν φησὶ Δ. de Alcibiade et Timæa. Idem Alex. c. 15. Δ. τριάκοντα μῖνον ἡμερῶν διατροφῇ—on Alexander's passage into Asia. c. 46. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. πλάσμα φησὶ γενεῖναι τοῦτο.—on the Amazons. Idem Pho-

40. *Lynceus of Samos*. B. C. 280.<sup>b</sup>

41. *Aratus*. B. C. 272. Five *Lives of Aratus* are extant: 'Αράτου βίος apud Buhle tom. I.

cion. c. 17. ὁ γαῖν Δ. εἶπκεν ὡς μέγας γενόμενος καὶ Δαρείου κρατήσας ἀφείλε τῶν ἐπιστολῶν τὸ χαίρειν κ.τ.λ. de Alexandro. Idem Alcib. c. 32. α Δ.—προστίθησι τοῖτοις, αἰλεῖν μὲν εἰσὶν αὖτις ἐλαύνοντι Χρυσόγονον τὸν Πυθινίαν κ. τ. λ.—οὔτε Θεόπομπος οὔτ' Ἐφορος οὔτε Πανοφῶν γέγραφε· οὔτ' εἰκὸς ἦν οὕτως ἐντρυφήσαι οὔτε Ἀθηναίους μετὰ φιλῆν καὶ συμφορὰς τοσαύτας κατερχόμενον. on the return of Alcibiades to Athens B. C. 407. Athen. VI. p. 231. b. Φίλιππον τὸν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου πατέρα, φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ., φιάλειν χρυσὸν κεκτμήναι ἀπὸ τούτ' ἔχειν κείμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ προσκεφαλίου. Idem I. 17. e. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐνίοτε ἦν, ὡς φησὶ Δ. ἐστὶν ὃν ποτε ἡγεμόνας εἰς ἑξακισχίλιους ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ ἑξήκον ἄργυρων καὶ κλητήρων ἀλουργαῖς περιστρώσας ἱματίους. Idem XII. p. 532. f. τὰ αὐτὰ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Δ. of Chares and Alcibiades in B. C. 348.

Steph. Byz. Λεῖσις. πόλις Λιγύπτεω.—Ἡρόδοτος δὲ καὶ Δ. Μακάρων αὐτὴν ἀνέμασαν νῆσιν. From Herodot. III. 26. we may conjecture that Duris mentioned this in the Σαμίον ἄροι.

Duris is also quoted in the following testimonies: Steph. Byz. Ἀκράγαντες.—Σικελίας, ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ παραρρέοντος· φησὶ γὰρ Δ. ὅτι αἱ πλεῖσται τῶν Σικελῶν πόλεις ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν ὀνομαζονται.—ὡς καὶ ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ. Athen. XI. p. 504. b. ὁ τοῖς μίμους πεποιηκὼς οὗς αἰεὶ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν Δ. φησὶ τὸν σοφὸν Πλάτωνα. Idem II. p. 19. f. Νυμφόδεμους ὁ θαυματουργὸς ἐξ προσκρούσας Ῥηγίους, ὡς φησὶ Δ., εἰς δειλίαν αὐτοὺς ἔκωψε. Idem XII. p. 529. a. οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ, ὃν ἐστὶ καὶ Δ., ἱστοροῦσιν ὑπὸ τοῦτου ἀγανακτήσαντος εἰ τοιοῦτος αὐτῶν βασιλεὺς συγκεκτῆντα ἀπεθανῖν. sc. Sardanapalum ab Arbace. Laërt. I. 74. φησὶ δὲ Δ. τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ [Pittaci] Θράκα εἶναι. Idem I. 82. Δ. δὲ πάροιθεν φησὶ (τὴν Βίαντα) γεγενῆσθαι. Idem II. 19. Δ. δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαι αὐτὸν [Socratem] καὶ ἐργάσασθαι λίθους. Cic. Ep. Att. VI. 1. Num ideo Duris Samius, homo in historia diligens, quod cum multis erravit [sc. de Eupolidis comici morte] irridetur? Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 1378. γράφει δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι Δ., Διόδωρος, καὶ Δίων, ὅτι Σαμνεϊτῶν, Τυβήρων, καὶ ἑτέρων ἑθνῶν πολεμούντων Ῥωμαίους, ὁ Δίκιος ἑπατος Ῥωμαίων, συστρατηγὸς ὢν Τορκυάτεω [B. C. 337], οὕτως ἔδεικεν αὐτὸν εἰς σφαγὴν· καὶ ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐναστῶν ἑκατὸν χιλιάδες αὐθημέρην. Idem ad 143. πρῶτος Θησεὺς ἐπταετὴ (τὴν Ἑλένην) ἀρπάσας, καθά φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ., ἀφαιρεθεὶς αὐτὴν ἐν τῷ ἡττηθῆναι ὑπὸ Πηλεΐδου καὶ Καστορος—γενήσασαν Ἰφιγένειαν, καὶ θετὴν παῖδα ἢ Κλυταιμῶστρα πωεῖται. Idem ad 851. κατὰ δὲ Δ. Ἰφιγένειαν ἐκ Θησέως. conf. ad 103. Schol. Hom. Iliad. XIX. 326. Νεοπόλεμος ἐστίν, ὡς τινες, ἐξ Ἰφιγενείας· φησὶ γὰρ Δούρις ὅτι κλαπεῖσα εἰς Σκύρον ἐξέτιθῃ.

<sup>b</sup> Works of Lynceus:

1. Λιγυπτιακά. Athen. IV. p. 150. b. Λυγκίους ἐν τοῖς Λιγυπτιακῶν—“Λιγυπτίων ἐπιστρατευσάντων,” φησὶν “ἐπὶ Ὀχρον τὸν Περσῶν βασιλεῖα” κ. τ. λ.

2. ἀπομνημονεύματα. Athen. X. p. 434. d. Καλλισθένης ὁ σοφιστής, ὡς Δ. ὁ Σάμιος φησὶν ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασι—ἐν τῇ συμποσίῳ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου κ. τ. λ. Idem XIII. p. 583. f. τῆς Γραβαίης ἦρα δευῶς—Δίφιλος ὁ κυρφοδιστοῦς, ὡς καὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνηστορεί. Idem VI. p. 248. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνηστορεί. “Κλεισιφῶς ὁ Φιλίππου παρσίτος,” κ. τ. λ.

3. ἀποφθέγματα. Athen. VI. p. 245. a. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀποφθέγμασι, “Σιλανός,” φησὶν, “ὁ Ἀθηναῖος,” κ. τ. λ. Ib. d. τοῦ Κερύδου ἀποφθέγματα τάδε ἀναγράφει ὁ Δ. κ. τ. λ. Idem VIII. p. 337. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ.—ἐν τοῖς ἀποφθέγμασι—“Δωρίων τῷ αὐλητῇ,” κ. τ. λ.

4. ἐπιστολαί. Harpocr. v. ἰδιόφαλλοι. ποιήματα τινα οὕτως ἐλέγχο, ἐπὶ τῷ φάλλῳ ἀδόμνα, ὡς Δ. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς φησὶ. Athen. III. p. 75. e. τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ γινόμενων σίκων μνημονεύει Δ. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς. Idem VII. p. 330. a. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς τὰς καλλίστας γίνεσθαι φησὶ ψήττας περὶ Ἑλευσίνα τῆς Ἀττικῆς. Idem XI. p. 496. f. Ῥοδιάς.—μνημονεύει αὐτῶν Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς. Idem IX. p. 401. f. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀπολλοδώρου ἐπιστολῇ γράφει οὕτως “ἵνα τὰ μὲν αἰγεία τοῖς παισὶ τὰ δὲ ἀνάγρια μετὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτὸς ἔχῃ,” Idem III. p. 109. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Διαγόραν ἐπιστολῇ συγκρίνων τὰ Ἀθήνῃσι γινόμενα τῶν ὀνομαζομένων πρὸς τὰ ἐν Ῥόδῳ φησὶν “ἔτι δέ,” κ. τ. λ. Idem VII. p. 285. e. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. ἐπαυρὼν τὰς Ῥοδιακάς ἀφίας κ. τ. λ. Ib. p. 295. a. τοῦτων τῶν ἐπὶ μνησθεὶς [of Arcestratus] καὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμους ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. [conf. p. 285. e. “ὁ τὴν Ἡδρυπάθειαν γράφας.”]—Ἀρχίστρατος λέγει τὸν τέκνον ὁ Λυγκεύς· φησὶ καὶ δικαίως παρακαλεῖσθαι τὸν ποιητὴν τῇ μὴ δυναμένῃ τιμὴν ἀριθμῆσαι ἀδικία κτήσασθαι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν. Idem XI. p. 499. c. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. γράφει “Καθ’ ὃν χρόνον ἐπιθυμήσας ἐν Σάμῳ, “Διαγόρα, πηλλάκις εἶδά σε παραγινόμενον εἰς τοὺς παρ’ ἡμῶν πότους, ἐν οἷς λάγυρος κατ’ ἀνδρα κείμενος εὐχεοῖτο “πρὸς ἡδονὴν διδοὺς ἐκάστω ποτήριον.” Idem XIV. p. 652. d. Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. γράφει οὕτως “ἡ δὲ γῆ “ταῖς μὲν χελιδονίαις ἰσχύσιν ἀντιπαρτιθεῖσα” κ. τ. λ. Ib. p. 654. a. Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ.—φησὶν “τῷ δ’ “ἐκεῖ καλουμένην βότρυϊ Νικοστρατίῳ,” κ. τ. λ. Idem IV. initio. Ἰππόλοχος ὁ Μακεδὼν—τοῖς χρόνις μὲν γίγνεται κατὰ Λυγκία.—ἐκατέρων ὢν σώζονται δευπηνηταί τινες ἐπιστολαί, Λυγκίως μὲν τὸ Λαμίας—ἐμφανίζοντος δειπνῶν Ἀθήνῃσι γενόμενον Δημητρίῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ—[Plutarch. Demetr. c. 27. τὸ δειπνῶν οὕτως ἦρθε τῇ δόξῃ διὰ τὴν πολυτέλειαν ὥστε ὑπὸ Λυγκίως τοῦ Σαμίου συγγεγράφθαι], τοῦ δ’ Ἰππολόχου τὰς Κεράνους τοῦ Μακεδόνα ἐμφανίζοντος γάμου. καὶ ἄλλαι δὲ περιετύχονεν τοῦ Δ. ἐπιστολαῖς πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν γεγραμμέναις Ἰππόλοχον, δηλούσαις τὸ τε Ἀντιγόου τοῦ βασιλέως δειπνῶν Ἀφροδισία

*Vita Arati* *tres* Ib. tom. II. p. 429—445. and a fifth in Suidas v. Ἄρατος. Some passages have been given in the Tables B. C. 272. 269. The other testimonies are these: Vit. II. p. 442. Ἄρατος ὁ ποιητὴς γένει μὲν ἦν ἀπὸ Σόλων τῆς Κιλικίας πατρὸς δὲ Ἀθηνοδώρου μητρὸς δὲ Λητοφίλας [Λητοδώρας Vit. Ar. tom. I.]. γένους δὲ ἐγένετο πατρὸς ἐπιφανοῦς καὶ ἐν πολλοῖς εὐδοκίμου καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ ἀριστεύσαντος. ἡλευθέρωσε γοῦν τὴν πατρίδα πολλάκις. He had three brothers: Vit. I. p. 429. ἀδελφοὺς ἔσχε τρεῖς, Μύριν καὶ Καλλιόδαν καὶ Ἀθηνοδώρον ὁμώνυμον τῷ πατρί. [ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ Μύρις, Καλιόδας, Ἀθηνοῦρος Suid. ἀδελφοὺς ἔσχε Λύρην τε καὶ Καλλιόδαν καὶ Ἀθηνοῦρον ὃν φησὶν Εὐφράτωρ ἀντιγράψαι πρὸς τὰς τοῦ Ζαΐλου κατηγορίας Vit. III. p. 444. ἀδελφοὺς ἔσχε τρεῖς, Μύριν, Καλιόδαν, καὶ Ἀθηνοῦρον ὃς πρῶτος ἀντιπεῖν λέγεται Ζαΐλῳ τῷ κατὰ τῆς Ὀμηρικῆς ποιήσεως γράψαντι Vit. Arat. tom. I.] His time is thus marked, his residence at the court of *Antigonius*, and his contemporaries: Suid. γεγονῶς ἐν τῇ ρκδ' Ὀλυμπιάδι [B. C. 280], ὅτε ἦν Ἀντίγονος βασιλεὺς Μακεδονίας υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ ὁ Γονατᾶς κληθεὶς. καὶ συνῶκει τε αὐτῷ καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ ἐτελεύτησε· σύγχρονος Ἀνταγόρῃ τῷ Ῥοδίῳ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ, ἱποποιός. Vit. Arat. tom. I. ἦν δὲ ὁ Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ καὶ παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ ἑκατοστὴν [καὶ εἰκοστὴν] καὶ πέμπτην Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C. 277: see part II. p. 242]. Vit. I. tom. II. p. 431. γέγονε δὲ ὁ Ἄρ. κατὰ Ἀντίγονον τὸν τῆς Μακεδονίας βασιλέα ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Γονατᾶς.—ἦν δὲ φιλόλογος γενόμενος, καὶ περὶ ποιητικὴν ἱστορυακῶς περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποίησατο πολλοὺς μὲν καὶ ἄλλους τῶν πεπαιδευμένων ἔχειν παρ' αὐτῷ, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸν Ἄρατον.—γένετο δὲ Ἀντίγονος κατὰ τὴν ρκδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἤκμασεν ὁ Ἄρατος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός.

Among the works of *Aratus* Suidas enumerates ἐπιγράμματα εἰς Φίλαν τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀντικατρῆς γυναῖκα δὲ Ἀντιγόνου. quoted by Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII. p. 856. without observation. But this is an error. *Phila*, the wife of *Antigonius*, was the daughter of *Seleucus* and *Stratonice*: γυναῖκα εἶχε Φίλαν τὴν Σελεύκου καὶ Στρατονίκης θυγατέρα Vit. Arat. I. p. 431. *Phila* the daughter of *Antipater* was the wife of *Demetrius* and the mother of *Antigonius*: see part II. p. 242. *Stratonice* was the sister of *Antigonius*, the daughter of *Demetrius* and *Phila*: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 31. and was married to *Seleucus* about B. C. 299. See the Tables 299. 2. The offspring of that marriage, *Phila*, (so called from the elder *Phila* her grandmother,) was married to *Antigonius* *Gonatas*, her uncle <sup>c</sup>.

ἐπιτελοῦντες Ἀθήνησι, καὶ τὸ Πτολεμαίου τῷ βασιλεῖ. Idem III. p. 100. f. δ Α. δ Σάμ. δ Θεοφράστου γνώριμος—ἀναγράφειν τὸ Πτολεμαίου συμπόσιον φησὶν οὕτως· κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV. p. 652. c. Α. ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν κομικὸν Ποσίδιππον ἐπιστολῇ· “Ἐν τοῖς τραγικοῖς,” φησὶ, “πάθεισιν Εὐριπίδην νομίζω Σοφοκλέους οὐδὲν διαφέρειν” ἐν “δὲ ταῖς ἰσχάσι τὰς Ἀττικὰς τῶν ἄλλων πολὺ πρέχειν.”

5. Κένταυρος. One of the comedies noticed by Suidas. Twenty-two lines are preserved by Athenæus IV. p. 131. f. Α. ἐν Κενταύρῳ·

μάγειρ', ὁ θύων ἐστὶν ὁ δευπνίζων τ' ἐμὲ  
Ῥοδίας· ἐγὼ δ' ὁ κεκλημένος Περίθιος.  
οὐδέτερος ἡμῶν ἤδεται τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς  
δείπνους, κ. τ. λ.

6. περὶ Μενάνδρου. Athen. VI. p. 242. b. Α. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Μενάνδρου. “Ἐπὶ γελοίοις,” φησὶ, “ὥς ἂν εὐλαφέστες Εὐκλείδης ὁ Σμυρνῆνός τε καὶ Φιλάξτος ἢ Πτερύκεσις.”

7. τέχνη ὀφνητική. Athen. VI. p. 228. c. Α. δ' ὁ Σάμ. καὶ τέχνην ὀφνητικὴν συνέγραψε τρεῖς τῶν δυσώων διδάσκων αὐτὸν κ. τ. λ. Idem VII. p. 313. f. Α. δ' ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ ὀφνητικῇ τέχνῃ ἦν προσεφώνησέν τι τοῖς ἑταίροις δυσώην φησὶν· “Οὐκ ἄχρηστον ἐστὶν” κ. τ. λ. In this passage he mentions and quotes Ἀρχίστρατον τὸν γράψαντα τὴν Ἠδυνάθειαν.

Athen. XI. p. 469. b. ἡδυποτίδες. ταύτας φησὶν ὁ Σάμ. Α. Ῥοδίου ἀντιδημιουργήσασθαι πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνησι θηρικαίους. perhaps in his ἐπιστολαί.

<sup>c</sup> Among the works of *Aratus* Suidas names διόρθωσιν Ὀδυσσεύς. Vit. III. p. 445. διώρθωσε δὲ καὶ τὴν Ὀδυσσεύαν. Vit. I. p. 431. καὶ τὴν Ὀδυσσεύαν δὲ διώρθωσε, καὶ καλεῖται τις διόρθωσις οὕτως Ἀράτειος, ὡς Ἀριστάρχους καὶ Ἀριστοφάνους.

Ἄρατος ἐν τῇ πρὸς Θεόπρωτον ἐπιστολῇ is quoted Schol. Iliad. XVIII. 486. Called εἰς Θεόπρωτον Suid. ἐν τῇ εἰς Θεόπρωτον (sic) ποιήματι Schol. Arat. 259.



42. *Antagoras of Rhodes*. B. C. 269. Plutarch *Apophthegm.* p. 182. F. relates a conversation of *Antagoras*—'Ανταγόρου τοῦ ποιητοῦ—with the first *Antigonos*. Perizonius ad *Ælian.* V. H. XIV. 26. observes, *Dubito tamen an erraverit Plutarchus in Antigono designando, qui, opinor, non primus fuit sed secundus*. Plutarch *Sympos.* IV. p. 668. D. relates the same fact again, where he simply has ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίγονος. Athenæus VIII. p. 340. f. also has Ἀντίγονος ὁ βασιλεὺς. Wytttenbach ad Plutarch. p. 182. F. differs from Perizonius: *Atqui secundum temporum rationem potuit Antagoras sub utroque Antigono floruisse: siquidem inter primi obitum et Gonatæ initium regnandi, certe imperandi, non nisi decem anni intersunt*. This is not quite exact. *Antigonos* was slain B. C. 301: *Antigonos Gonatas* began to govern B. C. 286, and to reign in Macedonia B. C. 277 (where *Antagoras* resided at his court), twenty-four years after the death of his grandfather. Doubtless, however, *Antagoras* might be contemporary with both<sup>d</sup>.
43. *Sotades*. B. C. 280. Suidas: Σωτάδης, Κρής, Μαρωνίτης, δαιμονισθεὶς, ἰαμβογράφος. ἔγραψε φλύακας ἦτοι Κιναιδεύς διαλέκτῳ Ἰωνικῇ. Athen. XIV. p. 620. c. ὁ Ἰωνικὸς λόγος τὰ Σωτάδου καὶ τὰ πρὸ τούτου Ἰωνικὰ καλουμένα ποιήματα Ἀλέξανδρου τε τοῦ Αἰτωλοῦ καὶ Πύρρητος τοῦ Μιλησίου καὶ Ἀλέξου καὶ ἄλλων τεινόντων ποιητῶν προφέρεται [ἐχρήσατο δὲ τῷ εἶδει τούτῳ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς καὶ Πύρρος ὁ Μιλήσιος καὶ Θεόδωρος καὶ Τιμοχαρίδας καὶ Ξέναρχος Suid. Σωτάδ.]. καλεῖται δὲ οὗτος καὶ κιναιδολόγος. Strab. XIV. p. 648. ἤρξε δὲ Σωτάδης μὲν πρῶτος τοῦ κιναιδολογεῖν· ἔπειτα Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός· ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν ἐν φιλοῦ λόγῳ μετὰ μέλους δὲ Λύσις καὶ ἔτι πρότερος τούτου ὁ Σίμος. Plutarch. *Mor.* p. 11. A. τοῦ γὰρ Φιλαδέλφου γήμαντος τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην, Σωτάδης εἰπὼν “Εἰς οὐχ ὅσιν τρυμαλὴν τὸ κέντρον “ὦθεῖς” ἐν δεσμοτηρίῳ πολλοὺς κατεσάπη χρόνους<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> On the *Thebais* of *Antagoras* see Maximus apud Wytttenbach. ad Plutarch. p. 182. F.

<sup>e</sup> On the *Sotadean* verse conf. Spalding. ad Quintil. *Inst.* tom. I. p. 195. The *Sotadean* metre may be gathered from the following testimonies: Auctor *περὶ ἑρμείας* f. 189. (193) τοῖς κεκλασμέναις καὶ ἀσέμναις μέτροις, οἷα μάλιστα τὰ Σωτάδεια, διὰ τὸ μαλακώτερον—

σεῖν μέλην Πηλιάδα δεξιὸν κατ' ὄμον.

Hermog. *de formis* I. 6. *περὶ σεμνότητος*. τροχαῖκα καὶ ἰωνικά ἐναντία σεμνότητι· τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου πεποίηκεν ἑναργὲς ὁ διαφθεῖρας τὸδε τὸ ἔπος “σεῖν” κ.τ.λ. [II. XXII. 133] καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐναλλαγῆς τῶν λέξεων ἀπὸ τοῦ δακτυλικοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἰωνικόν τε καὶ τὸ συγγενὲς τῷ Ἰωνικῷ τροχαῖκόν μεταμύσας αὐτὸ οὕτως “σεῖν μέλην” κ.τ.λ. Hephæst. p. 63. τῶν τετραμέτρων [sc. *Ionie. a maj.*] ἐπισημειωμένων ἴσθι τὸ βραχυκατάληκτον [--- | --- | --- | ---] τὸ καλούμενον Σωτάδειον. τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ τρεῖς χώρας ἔχεται Ἰωνικὴ συζυγία, ἢ τροχαῖκήν, ἢ τὴν ἐξ ἀναπαίστου καὶ πύρριχου, ἢ τὴν ἐκ τριβράχειος καὶ τροχαίου, ἢ τὴν ἐκ μακρᾶς καὶ τεσσάρων βραχειῶν, ἢ τὴν ἐκ βραχειῶν ἑξ. The varieties will be,

---   ---	<i>ditrochæus</i> .
---   ---	<i>soluta prima Ionici</i> .
---   ---	<i>soluta prima ditrochæi</i> .
---   ---	<i>soluta 3<sup>ta</sup> ditrochæi vel 2<sup>da</sup> Ionici</i> .
---   ---	<i>solutis utrisque Ionici longis</i> .

The chief extant specimens of *Sotades* have been collected by Mr. Gaisford ad Hephæst. p. 319. They are these:

Stob. *Serm.* 3, 39. 10 νν. Σωτάδου “λίπησε μακρὰν—  
Ib. 5, 32. 7 νν. Σωτάδου “τῆς τύχης σκοπεῖν  
δεῖ—

Ib. 22, 26. 8 νν. Σωτάδου “εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς  
πέφικας—

Ib. 98, 9. 16 νν. Σωτάδου “αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐὼν—  
Ib. 98, 10. 13 νν. τοῦ αὐτοῦ “ἀγαθὸς, εὐφύης,  
ἐίκαιος—

Ib. 103, 13. 3 νν. Σωτάδου “ὁ πίνης ἐλευῖται—  
Ib. 108, 40. 2 νν. Σωτάδου “πλειστάκις ἀδι-  
κούμενός τις—

Ib. 120, 11. Σωτάδου “πάντων ὁ λυμὴν τῶν μερό-  
πων ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν.”

From Athen XIV. p. 621. b. three lines of *Sotades*:  
Θεόδωρον τοῦ αὐλητοῦ Φίλπος ἦν πατήρ, εἰς ἃ ταῦτα  
ἔγραψεν.

“ὁ δ' ἀποστεγάσας—

Among the works of *Sotades* were  
Ἰδωνις. Hephæst. p. 8. Σωτάδου ἐξ Ἀδώνιδος  
τίνα τῶν παλαιῶν ἱστοριῶν θέλει ἰσακροῦσαι;  
Ἀμαζόν. Suid. Σωτάδ. εἰς αὐτοῦ εἶδη κλειῖστα·  
οἷον, εἰς ἔδου κατάβασιν. Πρήτης. εἰς Βελεστήχην. Ἀμα-  
ζόν.

εἰς ἄδων κατάβασιν. Suid.

εἰς Βελεστήχην. Suid.

41. *Asclepiades of Samos* preceded *Theocritus*, since *Theocritus* was his disciple: *Theocr.* Id. VII. 40. οὔτε τὸν ἰσθλὸν Σικελίδαν νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμῳ οὔτε Φιλητᾶν. Schol. Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν ἐπιγραμματογράφον.—Σικελίδαν ὀνομάζει τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Σάμιον, ὡς υἱὸν Σικελίδα, οὐ δοκεῖ ἀκουστὴς γεγονέναι. ἄλλως. Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν Σάμιον τὸν ἐπιγράμματα γράψαντα, οὐ δοκεῖ ἀκουστὴς γεγονέναι ὁ Θεόκριτος. Σικελίδας δὲ ἐκαλεῖτο πατρωνυμικῶς. Schol. ad VII. 21. Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Σάμιον ποιητὴν Σικελίδαν καὶ αὐτὸν καλεῖ<sup>1</sup>.

45. *Theocritus*. B. C. 272.<sup>s</sup>

46. *Homerus*. B. C. 278. Add to the testimonies *Christodorus* I. 409. apud *Antholog.* tom. III. p. 176. Ὅμηρος<sup>2</sup>

—ὃν Θρηϊκίῃσι παρ' ἑόσι γείνατο μήτηρ  
Μυρῶ κυδαλίμῃ Βυζαντιάς—  
κεῖνος ἄρα τραγικῆς πιτυτὴν ἡσκήσατο τέχνην  
κοσμήσας ἐπίσσειν ἐὴν Βυζαντιδα πάτρην.

Tzetz. ad *Lycophron*. p. 264. Ὅμηρος ὁ νέος τραγικός—ὁ Ἀνδρομάχου Βυζάντιος, δράματα ποιήσας οἷς.

47. *Sositheus*. B. C. 278.<sup>b</sup>

Ἰλιάς. *Hephæst.* p. 21. παρὰ Σωτάδῃ ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι  
“σεῖον μελὴν” κ. τ. λ. Conf. *Demetr.* περὶ ἑρμην. s. 189. (193). Hence perhaps the four lines in *Dionys. de Comp.* p. 52. Schæf. τὰ Σωτάδεια ταυτ'  
ἐνθ' οἱ μὲν ἐπ' ἀκραις πυραῖς νέκυες ἐκείντο  
γῆς ἐπὶ ξίτης, ὀφρατὰ τεχνία προλιπόντες  
Ἑλλάδος ἱερῆς καὶ μυχὸν ἰστίης πατρίδος,  
ἦβον τ' ἱρατειῶν, καὶ καλὸν ἥλιον πρίστειον.

Πρίστειος. *Suid.*

<sup>1</sup> Thirty-nine epigrams under the name of *Asclepiades* are in *Analect.* Brunck. tom. I. p. 211. *Anthol.* Jacobs tom. I. p. 144. But as there were many of this name, it may be doubted to whom they are to be ascribed. Jacobs tom. XIII. p. 864. observes, *Ad Samium Asclepiadem proculdubio pertinet Ep. 32. quo Berenice comparatur cum Venere: 33 in Cleopatram ἀνασσα. Berenicē* was the wife of *Ptolemy Soter: Cleopatra* was the sister of *Philadelphus*. But in *Ep. 32* the title (Jacobs tom. VII. p. 53) is Ἀσκληπιάδου, οἱ δὲ Ποσειδίππου. and in *Ep. 33*, Ἀσκληπιάδου, τῶς δὲ Ἀντιπάτρου Θεοῦ. And *Κλεοπάτρα ἀνασσα* might therefore be *Cleopatra* the mistress of *Antony*, in whose time *Antipater Thess.* flourished.

*Ep. 1.* is given in *Cod. Vat.* to *Asclepiades of Adramyttium*. *Ep. 3.* is Ἀσκληπιάδου ἢ Ποσειδίππου in *Cod. Vat.* *Ep. 23.* *Cod. Vat.* *Asclepiadæ, Meleagro tribuit Planud.* Jacobs tom. VII. p. 40. *Ep. 29.* *Cod. Vat.* Ἀσκληπιάδου ἢ Ποσειδίππου.

<sup>2</sup> *Suidas* v. Θεόκριτος adds, τῶς δὲ ἀναφέρουσιν εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ ταῦτα<sup>3</sup>

Πρωτίδας.  
Ἑλπίδας.  
Ἑμους.  
ἡραίας.  
ἐπικηδεῖα μέλη.

Ἠλεγείας.

ἰάμβους.

ἐπιγράμματα.

Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τρεῖς γηγόνασι Βουκολικῶν ἐπῶν πωηται, Θεόκριτος οὔτεσσι, Μόσχος Σικελιώτης, καὶ Βίων ὁ Σμυρναῖος, ἕκ τῶς χειρὶς καλουμένου Φλώσσης.

<sup>b</sup> *Fragments of Sositheus.*

Ἀθλῖος. *Stob. Serm.* 51, 23. Σωσιθέου ἐξ Ἀθλῖου  
εἰς μυρῖνας ὀρνίθας ἀετὶς σοβεῖ,  
λακῶν τε δειλῶν πληθὺς εὐ τραπεῖς ἀνὴρ.

Δάφνης ἢ Λιτυνίσσης. *Athen.* X. p. 415. b. Λιτυνίσσης ἢ μὲν υἱὸς Μίδου ἡθεὶς Κελαινῶν δὲ τῶν ἐν Φρυγίᾳ βασιλεῖς, ἄγριος ἰδέσθαι καὶ ἀνήμερος ἄνθρωπος ἀνηφάγῃ δ' ἰσχυρῶς. λέγει δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωσίθεος ὁ τραγῳδοποιὸς ἐν δράματι Δάφνιδι ἢ Λιτυνίσσῃ οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Tzetz. *Chil.* II. 595. ὡς ἐν τῇ Δάφνιδι φησι Σωσίβιος [i. Σωσίθεος] ἰάμβους κ. τ. λ. Schol. *Theocrit.* X. 41. Λιτυνίσσης ἔκει Κελαινᾶς τῆς Φρυγίας, υἱὸς τυγχάνων νόθου τοῦ Μίδου. γεργῶς δὲ ὦν τῶς παριόντας τῶν ξένων εὐαχὶ ἠνάγκαζε θερίζειν μετ' αὐτοῦ· εἰτα ἰστέρας, ἀποτέμνει αὐτῶν τὰς κεφαλὰς τὸ λευκὸν σῶμα ἐν τοῖς δράγμασι συσιλῶν ἦδεν. Ἡρακλῆς δὲ ἑσπερον τοῦτον ἀποκτεῖν ἐβρίμην εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. Scholiastes apud *Casaubon.* ad *Theocritum* cap. 12. ἰστορεῖ ταῦ κατὰ μέρος Σωσίβιος [i. Σωσίθεος] ἐν Δάφνιδι λέγων

αἱ δ' οἱ Κελαιναὶ πατρὶς ἀρχαία πόλεις  
Μίδου γένετος, ὅστις ἄτ' ἔχον ἱού  
ἦνασσε καὶ τοῦν φατὴς εἰσιδαῦς ἄγαν.  
οὔτος δ' ἐκείνου παῖς παράπλαστος νόθος<sup>5</sup>  
μητρὶς δ' ὁποίας ἢ τεκοῦσ' ἐπίσταται.  
ἔσθαι μὲν ἄρτους τρεῖς ἔλους κανθηλῖους  
τρὶς τῆς βραχείας ἡμέρας, πίνει δ', ἔνα  
καλὸν μετρητὴν, τὸν δεκάμφορον πίθον<sup>5</sup>  
ἐργάζεται δ' ἑλαφρὰ πρὸς τὰ σίτια<sup>5</sup>  
ἔγμον θερίζει· τῇ μὲν δ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ<sup>10</sup>

3 x

48. *Lycophron*. B. C. 269. 259. Two lists of the poets who composed the *Pleias* are given in the Tables B. C. 259. Tzetzes ad *Lycophron*. p. 263. gives another catalogue, in which he erroneously classes together poets who were not contemporary, and who were not all writers of tragedy: ὁ Λυκόφρων τῷ μὲν γένει ἦν Χαλκιδεὺς, υἱὸς Σακκίου, ἡ Λύκου τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου κατὰ τινάς. ἦν δὲ εἰς τῶν ἐπτά ποιητῶν οἵτινες διὰ τὸ ἐπτά εἶναι τῆς πλειάδος ἐλέγοντο· ὧν τὰ ὀνόματα ταῦτα· Θεόκριτος ὁ τὰ Βουκολικά ποιήσας, Ἄρατος ὁ τὰ Φαινόμενα γράψας καὶ ἕτερα, Νικάνδρος, Λίαντίδης ἡ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά, Φίλικος, Ὁμηρος ὁ υἱὸς τραγικὸς, — Λυκόφρων, καὶ ἕτεροι μὴ εἰδότες ἄλλους φασὶν εἶναι τῆς πλειάδος. ἦσαν δὲ οὗτοι ἐν χρόνοις Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ Βερενίκης, οἱ καίτις ἦσαν ἀμφοτέρω Πτολεμαίῳ τοῦ Λαγῶν καὶ Βερενίκῃ τῇ Ἀντιγόνου θυγατρὶ. If we add to these the accounts of Suidas recorded in the Tables, we shall obtain the following testimonies:

Suidas.	Schol. 1.	Schol. 2.	Tzetzes.
<i>Homerus</i>	<i>Homerus</i>	<i>Homerus</i>	( <i>Theocritus</i> )
<i>Sosithus</i>	<i>Sosithus</i>	<i>Sosithus</i>	( <i>Aratus</i> )
<i>Lycophron</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>	( <i>Nicander</i> )
<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Æantides</i>
<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Æantides</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>
<i>Sosiphanes</i>	<i>Dionysides</i>	<i>Sosiphanes</i>	<i>Homerus</i>
.....	<i>Æantides</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Lycophron</i> .

All the authorities agree in *Homerus*, *Philiscus*, *Lycophron*: and the three first in *Alexander Ætolus*, and *Sosithus*. *Dionysides* is attested by Schol. 1. and by Strabo: see the Tables B. C. 278. The seventh name was either *Æantides*, or *Sosiphanes*. *Sosiphanes* has two testimonies, and *Æantides* three.

*Lycophron* composed sixty-four or forty-six tragedies: Tzet. ad *Lycophron*. p. 270. διὰ τί Λυκόφρωνος Ἀλεξάνδρα ἐπεγράφη τὸ παρὸν ποίημα; πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τῶν λοιπῶν τοῦ Λυκόφρωνος ποιημάτων. εἶπον γὰρ ὅτι ἔξ ἢ μὲν τραγωιδῶν ἐποίησε δράματα<sup>1</sup>.

δαίνυσί τ' ἔμπης συντίθησιν τ' εἰς τέλος.  
 χῶταν τις ἔλθῃ ξείνης ἢ παρεξίῃ,  
 φαγεῖν τ' ἔδωκεν εὖ τε κατεχέρτασεν.  
 καὶ τοῦ ποτοῦ πρεῖταιν ὡς ἂν ἐν θέρεϊ  
 πλέων φθονεῖν γὰρ τοῖς θανουμένοις ἴκνῃ. 15  
 ἐπιστάτων οἷον α Μαιάνδρου βραῖς  
 καρπευμάτων ἀρδεντὰ λαψιλῆ ποτῷ  
 τὸν ἀνδρομήκη κυρὸν ἡκατημένη  
 ἄρτη θερίζει, τὸν ξείνῳ δὲ βράγματι  
 αὐτῷ κυλίσας κρατὸς ἐρφατὸν φέρει 20  
 γελῶν θεριστὴν ὡς ἄρουν ἡρίστισεν.

ἵτι δὲ ἀπέθανεν ὑφ' Ἡρακλέους ἰστί λέγων

θανὸν μὲν οἷον Μαιάνδρου ἐβρίφη ποδὸς  
 σῶας τις ὥσπερ ἦν δ' ὁ δισκείσας ἀνὴρ  
 τὸς Πυθιοῖσιν τὸς γὰρ ἀνθ' Ἡρακλέους;

vv. 6—8. are in Athenæus; vv. 4—9. are quoted by Tzetzes. In v. 1. αἶψ' αἰ Casaub. εἴτε οἱ Vulg. v. 3. φανὸς εἰειδῆς τ' ἄγαν Casaub. Forte l. φανὸς εἰειδῆς ἔχων v. 6. ἴσους Tzet. v. 7. πῶς θ' ἄμα Tzet. v. 11. τ' addidi. συντίθησιν εἰς Vulg. v. 13. Sic leg. videtur. εὖ καὶ τεχέρτασεν Vulg. εὖ καὶ εὖ τεχέρτασεν Cas. v. 15. θανουμένοις ἴκναι Vulg. ὥσπερ τῶς θανουμέ-

ναις Cas. v. 16. ἐπεὶ δ' ἄγαν ἔδειξε Cas. v. 18. ἡκατημένη ἄρτη Cas. v. 22. forte εἰς Μαιάνδρου. v. 23, 24. deeli ex Casaub. emendatione.

On Σωσιθέω for Σωσιβίω conf. Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. X. p. 316. M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser, however, when he observes, Scholiastes ex ipso Tzetza descripsisse sua videtur, has forgotten that Tzetzes gives only six lines, and the scholiast twenty-four.

<sup>1</sup> Suidas names the following tragedies of *Lycophron*: εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ τραγωῖαι αὐτοῦ

Αἰόλος,  
 Ἀνδρομέδα,  
 Ἀλήτης,  
 Αἰολίδης,  
 Ἐλεφάντης,  
 Ἡρακλῆς,  
 Ἰκέται,  
 Ἰππόλυτος,  
 Κασσανδρεῖς,  
 Λαῖος,  
 Μαραθῶνιοι,  
 Ναῦπλιος,

49. *Leonidas of Tarentum*. Meleager Ep. I. 15. ἐν δὲ Λεωνίδεω θαλεροῦς κισσοῖο καρύμβους. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26. ὁ δὲ Πύρρος—μέγιστον αὐτῷ πρὸς δόξαν οἰόμενος διαπεπράχθαι τὸ περὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας [B. C. 273: see part II. p. 238.] τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ λαμπρότατα τῶν λαζύρων ἀνέθηκεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἰωνίδος Ἀθηνᾶς, τόδε τὸ ἐλεγίον ἐπιγράψας·

τοὺς θυρεοὺς ὁ Μολοσσὸς Ἰωνίδι δῶρον Ἀθῆνα κ. τ. λ.

Pausan. I. 13, 2. δηλοῖ δὲ μάλιστα τὸ μέγεθος τῆς μάχης καὶ τὴν Πύρρου νίκην τὰ ἀνατεθέντα ὄπλα τῶν Κελτικῶν ἐς τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερὸν τῆς Ἰωνίδος Φερῶν μεταξὺ καὶ Λαρίσσης, καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς·

τοὺς θυρεοὺς ὁ Μολοσσὸς κ. τ. λ.

This epigram appears in *Leonid. Tarentin.* Ep. 21. *Cod. Vat. sine auctoris nomine: Leonidæ tribuit Planudes.* Jacobs Antholog. tom. VII. p. 82. If this was composed by *Leonidas* (which the silence of *Cod. Vat.* renders doubtful), his time would be determined to the reign of *Pyrrhus*<sup>k</sup>.

50. *Alexander of Pleuron in Ætolia*. B. C. 273. 269. Suid. Ἀλέξανδρος Αἰτωλὸς ἐκ πόλεως Πλευρώνης, υἱὸς Σατύρου καὶ Στρατοκλείας, γραμματικὸς. οὗτος καὶ τραγῳδίας ἔγραψεν, ὥς καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τραγικῶν ἓνα κριθῆναι, οἵ κτερ ἐπεκλήθησαν ἡ πλειάς. For the *Pleias* see No. 48.<sup>l</sup>

Οἰλίκιος α'. β'.

Ὀρφανός,

Πενθείς,

Πελοπίδας,

Σύμμαχος,

Τηλέγονος,

Χρυσίππος.

διασκευῇ δ' ἐστὶν ἐκ τούτων ὁ Ναύπλιος. ἔγραψε καὶ τὴν καλὴν μίσην Ἀλεξάνδρου, τὸ σκοτεινὸν ποίημα.

Μενέδημος σάτυροι, quoted by Athenæus X. p. 420. a. A. ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς γράψας σατύρους Μενέδημον, ἐν εἰς φησιν ὁ Σίληνός πρὸς τοὺς σατίρους

παῖδας κρατίστου πατρὸς ἐξωλείσται, κ. τ. λ.

Idem II. p. 55. d. A. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν σατυρικῇ δράματι, ὃ ἐπὶ καταμνήσει ἔγραψεν εἰς Μενέδημον τὸν φιλόσοφον ἀπ' οὗ ἡ τῶν Ἑρετρικῶν ἀνομάσθη αἴρεσις, διασκευῇ τῶν φιλοσόφων τὰ διόκτα φησὶ

καὶ δημῶκενος ἐπεκράτουσε βασιλῆς

θέρμος κ. τ. λ. conf. X. p. 420. b.

περὶ κυμψίας. Athen. XI. p. 485. d. A. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ περὶ κυμψίας παραθέμενος τὰ Φερικράτους, κ. τ. λ. Idem XIII. p. 555. a. Ἀντιφάνης ὁ κυμψιεύς, ὃς ἀνεγίνεσκε τινα τῇ βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῶν ἰαυτοῦ κυμψιδῶν, κ. τ. λ.—ὡς φησὶ A. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ κυμψίας. Idem VII. p. 278. b. Ἀρχίστρατος ἐν τῇ Γαστρινομίᾳ· ὅπως γὰρ ἐπιγράφεσθαι φησὶ A. ἐν τοῖς περὶ κυμψίας. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 239. πρὸς τὸν Λυκόφωνα κέρκρον λέγοντα ἰχθυιδίον τι· ἤπατηται ἐξ, ὡς φησιν Ἑρατοσθένης. Schol. Plut. 1195. ὁ A. (ὡς ὁ Ἑρατοσθένης φησὶν) φήθη κ. τ. λ. see the Tables B. C. 394. 4. Athen. XI. p. 501. d. Ἑρατοσθένης ἐν τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ περὶ κυμψίας τὴν λέξιν ἀγνοεῖν φησὶ Λυκόφωνα κ. τ. λ. These passages of *Lycophron* may be referred to the work περὶ κυμψίας.

<sup>k</sup> One hundred and two epigrams ascribed to *Leonidas* appear in the *Anthologia* tom. I. p. 153

—181. tom. XIII. p. 652. 673. But of these six are doubtful. Ep. 22. from Pausan. I. 13. is merely assigned to *Leonidas* upon conjecture by Brunck. Ep. 48. is given in Planud. to *Antipater Thessalon.* Ep. 53. Planud. Μελεάγρον· εἰ δὲ Στράτιος. Ep. 81. *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου, εἰ δὲ Μελεάγρον.* Ep. 94. *Cod. Vat. Leonidæ Alexandrin.* Ep. 100. In *Cod. Vat.*—fortasse *Antipatri Sidonii.* Jacobs tom. VII. p. 151.

On the other hand six are to be added; Theocr. Ep. 11. (10) *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου, conf. Jacobs.* Anthol. tom. VII. p. 199. Ep. 18. (17) *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου Ταραντίνου.* *Leonid. Alexandrin.* Ep. 12. 30. are to be given to *Leonidas Tarentinus* on the conjecture of Brunck. Anal. tom. III. p. 175. Ep. 37. *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου Ταρ.* Ep. 41. *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου.* Hoc etiam *Leonidæ Tarentini esse credo.* Brunck. tom. III. p. 176.

*Leonidas* mentions his own poverty in Ep. 13. and again in *Leonid. Alex.* Ep. 30. where he calls himself ὁ πρέσβυς. In Ep. 100. (probably composed by *Antipater Sidonius*) his country is described:

πολλὰν ἀπ' Ἰταλῆς κεῖμαι χθονὸς, ἐκ τε Τάραντος  
πάτρης—

<sup>l</sup> That *Alexander* was of *Pleuron* is attested by Pausanias II. 22, 7. Εὐφρόνιον Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ Πλευρώνης Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπηγοήσαντες—φασὶ Θησείως εἶναι θυγατέρα Ἰφργίνειαν. In which particular they agreed with *Duris*: see above No. 39. p. 498. a.

Works of *Alexander*:

Ἀλμύς. Athen. VII. p. 296. e. ἱστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ [de *Glaucō*] καὶ ὁ Αἰτωλὸς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ Ἀλμῇ, ὡς ἐστὶ

γενεσάμενος βοτανῆς—

κατεκρινώθη,

3 x 2



51. *Æantides*. One of the tragic *Pleias*. See the Tables B. C. 259, and N<sup>o</sup>. 48.

52. *Sosiphanes*. B. C. 278.<sup>m</sup>

—ἦν ἡλίου φαίδεωσι  
ἐν μακάρων γήσινσι λιτὴ φίλῃ εἶασι γαίῃ  
ἡλίου δ' ἔκπυς θυμῆρα δόρκεν ἐπάζει  
ἔλῃ ναιετάουσιν, ἵνα δρόμον ἐκτελέσασιν  
ἄτρυτοι καὶ μὴ νῦν ἔλοι μεσσηγὴς ἀνίη.  
'Απόλλων. Parthenius c. 14. preserves thirty-four lines: 'Αλ. ὁ Αἰτ. μίμνηται ἐν τοῖσδε ἐν 'Απείλωνι'

καὶς 'Ιπποκλῆος Φέβιος Νηληϊάδαο  
ἔσται Ἰθαγενέων γήσινσι ἐκ πατέρων κ. τ. λ.  
Published in Brunck. Anal. tom. I. p. 419. Jacobs Anthol. tom. I. p. 208. *Fabula de Antheo quem Phobii Milesiorum regis conjux dolo interemit. Apparet Alexandrum in hoc carmine Apollinem loquentem indurisse.* Jacobs tom. VII. p. 239.

ἀστρολογισταί. Schol. Iliad. XXIII. 86. φησὶν 'Αλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς ἐν ἀστρολογισταῖς.

'Ιωνικὰ ποιήματα. According to Athenæus these poems of *Alexander* were composed before the poems of *Sotades*: according to Strabo *Sotades* preceded, and *Alexander* followed him. See N<sup>o</sup>. 43.

Κρίκα. Athen. VII. p. 283. a. 'Αλ. ὁ Αἰτωλ. ἐν Κρίκα [Κρίκαι Cod. A.] εἰ γήσιον τὸ ποιημάτων πηδάλῳ ἄκρῳ ἐπὶ Παιπιδος ἀνιόχενον εἰς τὰ κάτω κατέπιθε θεῶς ὑπὲρ Παιπιδος ἰχθῆς.

Μεῦσαι. Macrob. Sat. V. 22. *Alexander Ætolus poeta egregius in libro qui inscribitur Musæ [conf. Servium ad Virgil. Æn. XI. 532] refert quanto studio populus Ephesius dedicato templo Dianæ curaverit præmiis propositis ut qui tunc erant poetæ ingeniosissimi in deam carmina diversa componerent.—loquitur de populo Ephesio:*

ἀλλ' ἔγε πενθόμενος πάγχυ Γραικοῖσι μέλσθαι  
Τιμίθεον κιθάρης ἵδμενα καὶ μέλυν,  
εἶδον Θερασάνδρῳ, τὸν ᾔνεσεν ἀνὴρ ἀείδων  
χρυσείων ἱερῶν δὴ τότε χιλιάδι,  
ἱμῆσαι ταχέων 'Ὅπιν βλήτειραν εἰστών  
ἢ δ' ἐπὶ Κεγχρειῶν τίμειον εἶκον ἔχει.

et mox:

μηδὲ θεῆς προλήτῃ Ληταίδας ἀγλαὰ ἔργα.

For *Timotheus* see the Tables B. C. 357. 4. This fragment is in Brunck Anal. tom. I. p. 419. In v. 3. σίκλων Brunck. σίγλων Macrob. v. 4. ἱερῶν—χιλιάδι Brunck. ἱερῶν—χιλιάδα Macrob.

Πότος. Athen. IV. p. 170. e. ἐκ δράματος 'Αλεξ. φ' ἐπιγραφῇ Πότος

εἰς αὐτὸν με δεῖ λαβεῖν αἰλητρίδα  
τραπέζοπιον ἐκμουγγὸν λήφομαι.  
ἐπὶ τοῦτ' ἀπέστειλ' ἐξ ἀγροῦ μ' ὁ δεσπότης.

Τίγων. Athen. XI. p. 496. c. μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ καὶ 'Αλεξ. ἐν Τίγωνι. On this title conf. Schweigh. tom. XI. p. 263.

Athenæus XV. p. 699. b. preserves ten elegiac

lines of *Alexander*: 'Αλεξ. ὁ Αἰτωλὸς ὁ τραγῳδιοποιὸς—καλὸς, ποιήσας ἐλεγείων—

ὡς 'Αγαθὸκλῆος λάσιαι φρένες ἤλασαν ἔξω  
πατρίδος ἀρχαίων ἦν δὲ ἀνὴρ προγόνων,  
εἰδὼς ἐκ νεότητος ἀεὶ ξείνοισιν ὁμιλεῖν  
ξείνους Μιμνέρμου δ' εἰς ἔπος ἄκρον ἰδὼν, κ. τ. λ.

conf. Schweigh. tom. XIII. p. 318. Jacobs Anthol. tom. VII. p. 244.

Strabo XII. p. 566. XIV. p. 681. ὁ Αἰτωλ. 'Αλεξ. αὐδρὸς

οὐ καὶ ἐκ' 'Ασκανίων δώματ' ἔχουσιν ῥοῶν  
ἄλμης 'Ασκανίης ἐπὶ χεῖλεσιν, ἔνθα Δολίαν  
οὐκ Σιληρεὺς νάσσατο καὶ Μελίης.

Gellius XV. 20. *Alexander Ætolus hos de Euripide versus composuit:*

ὁ δὲ 'Αναξαγόρην τρέφειμος ἀρχαίου  
στρυφνὸς μὲν ἱμῶς εἴκε προσειπεῖν,  
καὶ μισογέλως, καὶ τόβαζεν οὐδὲ παρ' ὄνον  
μεμαθήκως· ἀλλ' ὅ τι καὶ γράψαι τούτ' ἄν  
μέλιτος καὶ σειρήνων ἐτετεύχει.

*Alexander* is mentioned by Meleager Ep. I. 39. τοὺς δ' αὖμ' 'Αλεξάνδρῳ νέους ὄρησας ἰλαίης. and three epigrams are in the Antholog. tom. I. p. 207. Analect. tom. I. p. 418. Ep. I. Cod. Vat. 'Αλεξάνδρῳ Μαγνήτῳ. Ep. 3. Cod. Vat. 'Αλεξάνδρῳ. From the expression in Meleager νέους ὄρησας it would seem that a later *Alexander* and nearer his own time was intended.

Gale ad Parthenium c. 14. ascribes to *Alexander Ætolus* twenty-six hexameters describing the heavenly bodies: *Theo Smyrναῖος περὶ τῶν εἰς τὸ μαθηματικὸν χρῆσιμον hos citat versus Alex. Ætoli, quem μουσικώτατον vocat.* and adds, *perperam hos versus Alexandro Milesio adscribit Chalcidius, manifeste Al. Ætolium confundens cum Al. Polyhistore.* But Brunck Anal. lectt. tom. III. p. 98. has shewn from Strabo XIV. p. 642. and from Heraclid. Allegor. Hom. p. 45. that these verses belong to *Alexander of Ephesus*: and Chalcidius will agree with these testimonies, if for *Milesius* we substitute *Ephesius*.

*Alexander Ætolus* may be understood in Schol. Iliad. III. 314. Πορφύριος ἐν τοῖς παραλειμμένοις φησὶν ὅτι τὸν Ἑκτορα Ἀπόλλωνος υἱὸν παραδίδωσιν Ἰθυκος, 'Αλέξανδρος, Εὐφορίων, Λυκόφρων.

According to Laërt. IX. 113. he was assisted in tragedy by *Timon Phliasius*: see the Tables B. C. 279.

<sup>m</sup> Fragments of *Sosiphanes*:

Μελέαργος. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. III. 533. Σωσιφάνης ἐν Μελέαργῳ

μάγνης ἐπὶ δαῖς πᾶσα Θεσσαλὶς κόρη,  
ψευδὴς σελήνης αἰθέρος καταβάτης.

Stobæus Flor. 20, 18. Σωσιφάνης

53. *Philiscus of Corcyra*. B. C. 278.<sup>a</sup>

54. *Dionysides*. B. C. 278.

55. *Berosus*. B. C. 279. Syncellus p. 14. B. adds: καὶ (Βηρωσός) εὐρὼν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι πολλῶν ἀναγραφὰς φυλασσομένας ἐπιμελῶς, αἱ περιῖχον ἐτῶν μυριάδων [i. μυριάδας] που δεκαπέντε κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 28. B. ἐκ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πολυίστορος—“Βηρωσός φησιν—, ἀναγραφὰς πολλῶν “ ἐν Βαβυλῶνι φυλάσσεσθαι μετὰ πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας ἀπὸ ἐτῶν που ὑπὲρ μυριάδων δεκαπέντε περι- “ εχούσας χρόνον.” See p. 15. D. Plin. H. N. VII. 56. *Epigenes apud Babylonios DCCXX annorum observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptas docet*:—*qui minimum, Berosus et Critodemus, CCCCLXXX annorum* [490 in some copies]. According to Worth ad Tatian. p. 126. these are years of *Nabonassar*. And N. E. 480=B. C. 269 [or 490=B. C. 259]: to which date therefore *Berosus* would have brought his history. But from comparing Cic. Div. I. 19. Diod. II. 31. we shall think it likely that with Perizonius Orig. Babylon. p. 13. Harduin ad Plin. and Jackson vol. I. p. 220. we must read in Plin. VII. 56. *DCCXX millia—CCCCLXXX millia*. These numbers 720,000 of *Epigenes*, 480,000 of *Berosus* (470,000 in Diod. and Cicero), and 150,000 in Syncellus, were astronomical periods. The date of the Babylonian observations is delivered by Simplicius ad Aristot. de Cælo, quoted by Jackson vol. I. p. 220. τὰς ὑπὸ Καλλισθένους ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος πεμψείσας παρατηρήσεις ἀφικέσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦτο ἐπισκῆψαντος αὐτῶ· ἄστινας διηγείται ὁ Πορφύριος χιλίων ἐτῶν εἶναι καὶ ἑκατοσίων τριῶν μετὰ τῶν χρόνων Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. These numbers would give 1903+330=B. C. 2233 for the date at which those observations commenced °.

ἦν σοι πρὸς ὅψιν θυμὸς ἠθάτω, γέρον,  
ἦν δαὶ γὰρ ὄργην ἦνικ' ἐνδοκον λαβεῖν.

Idem 22, 3. Σωσιφάνους

ὃ δυστυχεῖς μὲν πολλὰ παῦρα δ' ἔλβισι  
βροτοί, τί σεμνύνεσθε ταῖς ἐξουσίαις  
ἀεὶ ἐν τ' ἔδωκε φέγγος δ' ἐν τ' ἀφείλετο;  
ἀν' δ' εὐτυχῆτε μὴδὲν ὄντες, εὐθείως  
ἴσ' ὡρανόφρονεῖτε, τὸν δὲ κύριον  
ῥῶν παριστᾷτ' οἷχ' ἰρᾷτε πλησίον.

Schol. Eurip. Phœn. 1010. Σωσιφάνης ὁ τραγικός  
ἐπὶ τοῦ Λαίου φησὶ τεθνηκέναι τὸν Μαιονίαν.

" Hephæstio p. 53. quoted in the Tables, adds  
Φίλικος—ἑξαμέτρῳ [sc. Choriambico] συνέθηκεν ἴλον  
ποίημα

τῇ χθονὶ μυστικὰ Διμήτρει τε καὶ Περσιφόνει καὶ  
Κλυμένη τὰ δῶρα.

τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἀλαζονεύεται εἰρηκέναι Φίλικος λέγων  
καὶ ἀναγραφὰς συνθέσεις τῆς Φιλίκου, γραμματικοὶ, δῶρα  
φέρειν πρὸς ἡμᾶς.

He was called indifferently *Philiscus*, or *Philicus*: conf. Gaisford: ad Hephæst. p. 298.

Stobæus Serm. 29, 40. Φιλίσκον

οἷα ἔστιν, ὃ μάταιε, σὺν βάνυμιν  
τὰ τῶν ποικύων μὴ πωήσαντας λαβεῖν.

These appear to belong to the tragic *Philiscus*.  
There was also, according to Suidas, Φιλίσκος κομικός τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ Ἀδωνίς, Διὸς γυνὴ, Θεμιστοκλῆς,  
Ὀλυμπός, Πανὸς γυνὴ, Ἑρμῆ καὶ Ἀφροδίτης γυνὴ, Ἀρτε-

μίδης καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος (γυνὴ). To the comedies of  
*Philiscus* (who was perhaps no other than the  
tragic *Philiscus Corcyraeus*) may be referred the  
following: Stob. Serm. 73, 53. Φιλίσκου Φιλαργύ-  
ρων

εἰς τὸ μεταπεῖσαι βρόχιος δ' βούλεται  
πιθανὸς ἔχει εἶσθε ἢ κλῆν λέγου.

Dicæarchus p. 72. ὁ στίχος Φιλίσκου.

χρηστὴν σφόδρ' ἴσθ' ἢ Χαλκὶς Ἑλλήνων πόλις.

*Philiscus of Ægina*, the disciple of *Diogenes*:  
Laërt. VI. 75, 76. was also supposed to be the  
author of tragedies: Laërt. VI. 80. φέρεται δ' αὐ-  
τοῦ [Diogenis] βιβλία τέλε' διαλόγοι—ἐπιστολαί· τρα-  
γῳδαὶ ἑπτὰ· Ἑλένη, Θυίστης, Ἡρακλῆς, Ἀχιλλεὺς, Μή-  
δεια, Χρυσίππος, Οὐλένιος.—τὰ δὲ τραγῳδία φησὶν ὁ  
Σάτυρος Φιλίσκου εἶναι τοῦ Ἀλγινήτου, γυνάμμου τοῦ Διογέ-  
νους. Julian. Orat. VI. p. 186. C. αἱ τε γὰρ θρυλ-  
λούμεναι Διογένης τραγῳδαὶ Φιλίσκου τινὲς Ἀλγινήτου  
λέγονται εἶναι. But these tragedies would be quoted  
under the name of *Diogenes*. Hence perhaps Sui-  
das v. Φιλίσκ. Ἀλγιν. makes no mention of trage-  
dies: Φιλίσκος Ἀλγινήτης ὁ διδάσας γράμματα Ἀλέξαν-  
δρον τὸν Μακεδόνα· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀκουστικὸς ἦν τοῦ κυνὸς Διογέ-  
νους. κατὰ δὲ Ἑρμιππον, Στίλπωνα. ἔγραψε διαλόγους ὃν  
ἔστι Κέρως. Again, Φιλίσκος Ἀλγινήτης, ὃς κατὰ θέαν  
ἔλθων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας Διογένης ἐφιλοσόφησεν,  
κ. τ. λ.

° Βαβυλωνιακά. Athen. XIV. p. 639. C. Βήρωσος ἐν

56. *Metrodorus*. B. C. 277.

57. *Colotes*. B. C. 277. P

58. *Hermachus*. B. C. 270. Mentioned by Cicero Acad. IV. 30. Idem Fin. II. 30. *Audi moriens quid dicat Epicurus*.—"Epicurus Hermacho S. Cum ageremus vitæ beatum et eundem supremum diem, scribebamur hæc, &c.—Sed tu, ut dignum est tua erga me et erga philosophiam voluntate ab adolescentulo suscepta, fac ut Metrodori tuare liberos."

58.\* *Menippus of Gadara*.

58.\*\* *Meleager of Gadara*. } See below, N°. 156.

59. *Lycos*. B. C. 270. 226.

60. *Manetho*. B. C. 268. Eusebius Præp. II. p. 44. C. observes of *Manetho*, πᾶσαν μὲν οὖν τὴν Αἰγυπτιακὴν ἱστορίαν εἰς πλάτος τῆς Ἑλλήνων μετέλκετο φωνῆς, ἰδίως τε τα περὶ τῆς κατ' αὐτοῦς θεολογίας, Μανέθως ὁ Αἰγύπτιος ἐν τῇ ἢ ἔγραψεν ἱερᾷ βίβλῳ καὶ ἐν ἑτέροις αὐτοῦ συγγραμμάσιν. And Josephus Apion. I. p. 1156. M. ἦν τὸ γένος ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς μετεσχηκῶς παιδείας, ὡς δηλὸς ἐστὶ· γέγραφε γὰρ Ἑλλάδι φωνῇ τὴν πάτριον ἱστορίαν ἐκ τε τῶν ἱερῶν, ὡς φησὶν αὐτὸς, μεταφράσας—αὐτὸς δὲ τοῖνον ὁ Μανέθων ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν ταῦτα περὶ ἡμῶν γράφει κ. τ. λ. 9

πρῶτῃ Βαβυλωνιακῶν τῇ Δύο φησὶ μὴν ἑκαταεκάτῃ ἀγεσθαι ἱερτὴν Σακίαν προσσηγορευμένην ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἐπὶ ἡμέρας πέντε κ. τ. λ. Josephus Apion. I. p. 1170. Βηρωσὶς, ἀπὸ τῆς Χαλδαίας μὲν τὸ γένος γινώσκουσιν δὲ τοῖς περὶ παιδείαν ἀναστρεφόμενοις, ἐπειδὴ περὶ τε ἀστρονομίας καὶ περὶ τῶν παρὰ Χαλδαίους φιλοσοφουμένων αὐτὸς εἰς τοῖς Ἑλλήνων ἐξήνεγκε τὰς συγγραφάς· ὥστε τοῖνον ὁ Βηρωσὶς κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1172. εἰδ' ἐξῆς ἐποκαταβάς ἀλγῶν ὁ Βηρ. πάλιν παρατίθεται ἐν τῇ τῆς ἀρχαιότητος ἱστοριογραφίᾳ. αὐτὰ δὲ παραθήσεται τὰ τοῦ Βηρωσίου κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1174. ταῦτα μὲν ὥστε ἱστορήσει περὶ τοῦ προειρημένου βασιλέως [Nabuchodonos.], καὶ πολλὰ πρὸς τοῖς ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ βίβλῳ τῶν Χαλδαϊκῶν. Idem p. 1176. ἐκ τῶν Βηρ. σαφῶς ἐπιδειχθήσεται παρατιθέντων· λέγει γὰρ οὕτω διὰ τῆς τρίτης κ. τ. λ. Idem Ant. I. 3, 9. μαρτυροῦσι δὲ μὴ τῇ λόγῳ [of the longevity of the patriarchs] πάντες οἱ παρ' Ἑλλήνων καὶ παρὰ βαρβάρους συγγραφάμενοι τὰς ἀρχαιολογίας. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Μανέθων ὁ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ποιησάμενος ἀναγραφὴν καὶ Βηρ. ὁ τὰ Χαλδαϊκὰ συναγαγὼν—συμπεποιθεὶς τοῖς ἐκ' ἐμοῦ λεγομένοις. Clem. Al. p. 43. B. μετὰ πολλὰς μάλιστα ἑστέρον περιόδους ἐτῶν ἀνθρωποειδῆ ἀγάλματα σέβειν αὐτοὺς [sc. Petsas] Βηρωσὶς ἐν τρίτῃ Χαλδαϊκῶν παρίστησι· τοῦτο Ἀρταξέρξου τοῦ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὀχου εἰσαγγεσάμενος. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 87. with reason understands the same work to be described in these two titles, τὰ Βαβυλωνιακὰ καὶ τὰ Χαλδαϊκὰ.

P *Colotes* composed a treatise entitled περὶ τοῦ δτι κατὰ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων φιλοσόφων δόγματα εὐδὲ ζῆν ἐστίν. which he dedicated to *Ptolemy*: ἐκεῖνο μὲν οὖν Πτολεμαῖον τῷ βασιλεῖ προσεφώνησε Plutarch. adv. Colot. p. 1107. E. Hutten ad locum remarks, Cui Ptolemæo dubium. Reiskius suspicatur Phi-

lopatorem. Reisk. ad locum: Cui Ptolemæo? Lagine an Philadelpho? Neutri profecto. Nam p. 1111. ἀγράμματος illum regem appellat. Atqui tam Lagides quam Philadelphus literarum amantes fuerunt. Num igitur Philopator? Sane luxurie et inertiae magis quam literis erat deditus. But *Philopator* began to reign fifty years after the death of *Epicurus*. It was not therefore *Philopator*, but *Philadelphus*, in whose reign *Epicurus* and *Colotes* flourished, and to whom *Colotes* dedicated. Reiske has entirely missed the meaning of ἀγράμματος in p. 1111. F. ἰ δὲ Κολότης, ὥστε ἀγράμματος βασιλεῖ προσδιαλεγόμενος, πάλιν ἐξάπτεται τοῦ Ἐμπεδοκλέους κ. τ. λ. Plutarch speaks ironically, σκεπτικῶς. He does not affirm that *Ptolemy* was really illiterate—ἀγράμματος, but that *Colotes* unskilfully argued as if he were so.

*Colotes* is mentioned Macrobius Somn. Scip. I. 2. *Colotes vero inter Epicuri auditores famosior et loquacitate notabilior etiam in librum retulit quæ de hoc [sc. de Platonis fabulis] amarius reprehendit.*

1 The Αἰγυπτιακὰ were in three books, and the third book ended with the last year of *Nectanebis* B. C. 350: Syncellus p. 256. A. ὡς Ὀχον καὶ Νεκταναβὸν ὁ Μανέθης τὰς λα' δυναστείας Αἰγύπτου περιέγραψεν τρίτου τόμου ἔτι φησὶ. Plutarch Is. Osir. p. 361. F. mentions *Manetho* in a passage already given: see N°. 31. Again he quotes *Manetho* p. 371. C. Μανέθης αὖ τὸν Τυφῶνα καὶ Βέβονα καλεῖσθαι (λέγει). p. 376. B. ὡς ἱστορεῖ Μανέθης. p. 380. D. καὶ γὰρ ἐν Ἰεθίας πόλει ζῶντας ἀνθρώπους κατετίμασαν, ὡς Μανέθων (sic) ἱστορήκε.

61. *Ctesibius*. Vit. X. or. p. 844. C. ὡς δὲ Κτησίβιος φησιν ἐν τῷ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, διὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου πορίσας (ὁ Δημοσθένης) τοῦ Ζήθου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου λόγους [see above No. 23] κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 5. Ἑρμιππος δὲ—Κτησίβιου μέμνηται λέγοντος παρὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου καὶ τινων ἄλλων τὰς Ἰσοκράτους τέχνας καὶ τὰς Ἀλκιδάμαντος κρύφα λαβόντα τὸν Δημοσθένη καταμαθῆν. *Ctesibius* therefore flourished between *Demosthenes* and *Hermippus*. Athen. I. p. 15. c. ἰσφαιριζε δ' οὐκ ἀηδῶς καὶ Κτησίβιος Χαλκιδὺς φιλόσοφος, καὶ πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν σφαιρικὴν αὐτῷ συναπεδύοντο τῶν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως φίλων. Idem IV. p. 162. e. Κτ. δ' ὁ Χαλκ. ὁ Μενεδήμου γνώριμος,—ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος τί περιγέγονεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας αὐτῷ, ἔφη· “ἀσυμβόλως λυπητῆν.” M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser ad Athen. tom. XIV. p. 85. seems to agree that *Ctesibius* of *Chalcis* was the author of the work περὶ φιλοσοφίας. The times would correspond. *Ctesibius*, the contemporary of king *Antigonus* and the disciple of *Menedemus*, flourished after *Demosthenes* and before *Hermippus*<sup>1</sup>.
62. *Cleanthes*. B. C. 263.<sup>2</sup>
63. *Lysimachus*. B. C. 241. The meaning of Θεοδώριος is explained by Laërt. II. 97. οἱ Θεοδῶριοι κληθέντες τὴν μὲν ὀνομασίαν ἴσπασαν ἀπὸ Θεοδώρου. Suid. Θεόδωρος. αἵρεσιν ἰδίαν εὔρεν ἥτις Θεοδῶριος ἐκλήθη.
- 63.\* *Lysanias* of *Cyrenæ*. The master of *Eratosthenes*: Suid. Ἐρατοσθ. See the Tables B. C. 275. Quoted by Athenæus XI. p. 504. b. οὕτως τοὺς πότους Λυσανίας φησιν ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἡρόδορον εἰρηκέναι κ. τ. λ. For *Herodorus* see No. 237. Idem VII. p. 304. b. Ἰππώναξ ὡς Λυσανίας ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἱαμβοποιῶν παρατίθεται, φησὶ κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV. p. 620. C. Δ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ ἱαμβοποιῶν Μνασίωνα τὸν ραψῳδὸν λέγει ἐν ταῖς λείξεσι τῶν Σιμωνίδου τινὰς ἱάμβων ὑποκρίνεσθαι.
64. *Callimachus*. B. C. 256. Kuster referred to in the Tables interprets Suidas in this manner: *Aristophanes discipulus Callimachi et Zenodoti, quorum hunc juvenis illum vero puer audivit*. Jonsius lib. II. c. 10. *Aristophanes Byzantinus Callimachum senem puer audivit, adultior vero Zenodotum*. But as *Zenodotus*, who was known under the first *Ptolemy*, preceded *Callimachus*, who began to flourish under the second, that interpretation is required which is given in the Tables.
- The grandfather of *Callimachus*, also named *Callimachus*, had commanded the Cyrenian forces: Callim. Ep. LXII. 3. ὁ μὲν ποτε πατρίδος ὅπλων ἤρξεν<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> An historian named *Ctesibius*, who lived to 104 years of age, is recorded by Apollodorus apud Phlegon. de longæv. p. 120. Κτησίβιος ὁ ἱστοριογράφος, ἔτη ἑκατὸν τέσσαρα. ἐν περικτῷ δὲ ἐτελεύτα, ὡς Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν ταῖς χρονικοῖς διέδηλωκεν. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22. συγγραφεὺς δὲ Κτησίβιος ἑκατὸν (εἰκοσι) τεσσάρων ἐτῶν ἐν περικτῷ ἐτελεύτησεν, ὡς Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν ταῖς χρονικοῖς ἱστορεῖ. A transcriber of Lucian had probably written εἰκοσιτεσσάρων, and had corrected his error in this manner: <sup>ἑκατο</sup> εἰκοσι τεσσάρων. A subsequent copyist would transcribe both words into the text. The expression ἐν περικτῷ is rightly rendered by the editor of Phlegon *inter decanibulandum*: less accurately by the editor of Lucian *in Peripato*.

Jonsius Script. Hist. phil. p. 126. takes for granted that this historian *Ctesibius* is the same

person as *Ctesibius* who wrote περὶ φιλοσοφίας. But of this we have no proof. We only know of the historian *Ctesibius* that he died before B. C. 145, or at least not later than B. C. 128. See the Tables in those years.

<sup>2</sup> *Cleanthes* according to Val. Max. VIII. 7, 11. extern. lived to the age of ninety-nine: *Diurno tempore Chrysippi præceptis percipiendis vacantem eundemque ad undecentesimum annum attenta cura erudentem auditores*. Where, however, *Cleanthes* is erroneously made the disciple of *Chrysippus*; since he heard *Zeno* and taught *Chrysippus*.

<sup>3</sup> The fragments of *Callimachus* are published by Ernesti Callimach. tom. I. p. 415—580.

The following have probably come to light since the time of Bentley and Ernesti.

Schol. Platon. Catal. MSS. Clark. p. 82, 27. Καλλίμαχος



69. *Ister*. B. C. 236.\*

70. *Hieronymus of Rhodes*. B. C. 250.

71. *Neanthes of Cyzicum*. B. C. 241.Y

at 776 + 395 = B. C. 1171, the other at 776 + 407 = B. C. 1183. A difference agreeing with that which is to be found between them in their dates for *Lycurgus*, who was placed by *Sosibius* at B. C. 873, and by *Eratosthenes* at B. C. 884: see part II. p. 409.

\* Conf. Siebel. Phanodemi &c. fragment. p. XVIII—XXIV. 29—80. for an account of *Ister* and a collection of his fragments. Out of the collection in Siebelis the following testimonies may be selected, in which the titles of the works of *Ister* are named.

1. *Αἰγυπτιῶν ἀποικίαι*. See the Tables B. C. 249. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 322. C. ταύτην δὲ [*Isin*] "Ι. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Αἰγυπτίων ἀποικίας Πριμηθίως θυγατέρα φησί. Steph. Byz. "Ὀλιεος.—ἀπ' "Ὀλίον τοῦ Διός, ὅς "Ι. ἐν Αἰγ. ἀπ. "Τῶν δὲ Δαναῶν "Αναξίβιας καὶ "Διὸς "Ὀλίον γενέσθαι τὸν ἄρξαντα τῶν "Ὀλυνθίων." Idem Αἰγιάδος. μεταξὺ Σικυῶνος καὶ τοῦ Βουπρασίου καλεωμένης τόπος, ἀπὸ Αἰγιάδος τοῦ "Ἰνάχου, ὅς "Ι. ἐν ἀποικίαις τῆς Αἰγύπτου.

2. "Απόλλωνος ἐπιφάνειαι. Harpocr. Φαρμακός. ὅτι ὄνομα κύριον ἐστὶν ὁ Φαρμακὸς ἱεὺς δὲ φιάλας τοῦ "Απόλλωνος κλέψας καὶ διδοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα καταλεισθῆ, καὶ τὰ τοῖς Θαρρηλίοις ἀγόμενα τούτων ἀπομιμήματα ἔστιν, "Ι. ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν "Απόλλωνος ἐπιφανειῶν εἴρηκεν. Phot. lex. τριττὴν θυσίαν. "Ι. ὃ ἐν μὲν "Απ. ἐπ. ἐκ βοῶν, αἰγῶν, ὠν ἀφρίων, πάντων τριτῶν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1136. A. ἡ ἐν Δῆλῳ δὲ τοῦ ἀγάλματος αὐτοῦ ἀφίθρισις ἔχει ἐν μὲν τῇ δεξιᾷ τόξον ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χάριτας κ. τ. λ.—ὅτι δ' οὕτως εἰκ ἐμὸς ὁ λόγος, "Αντικλῆς καὶ "Ι. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιφάν. περὶ τούτων ἀφηγγήσαντο.

3. "Αργολικά. Athen. XIV. p. 650. c. ἡ Πελοπόννησος "Αἰεὶ ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ ἐπιδαφίλειον ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ φυτὸν, φησὶν "Ι. ἐν τοῖς "Αργολικαῖς.

4. "Αττικά. "Ατθίδες. "Αττικά συναγωγαί. συναγωγή τῶν "Ατθίδων. τὰ τῆς συναγωγῆς. Harpocr. ἐπισημαίνον δόρυ. "Ι. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν "Ατθ. περὶ Πρακτίδος καὶ Κεφάλου εἰπὼν γράφει ταυτί "Τοῖς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου "ὄρου καταπεπηγμένα τὸν "Ερεχθίαν φασί, πεποιησθαι δὲ " παρακαταβήμενόν τε καὶ τὸ πάθος σημαίνοντα. διὸ τὸ " νόμιμον εἶναι τοῖς προσήκουσι τούτων τὸν τρόπον μετέρ—" χεσθαι τοῖς φονέας." Athen. XIII. p. 557. a. "Ι. ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν "Αττ. καταλέγων τὰς τοῦ Θησέως γενομένας γυναῖκας φησὶ τὰς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐξ ἔρατος γεγενῆσθαι τὰς δ' ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς ἄλλας δ' ἐκ νομίμων γάμων. ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς μὲν Ἑλένην, κ. τ. λ. Apostolius 14, 40. apud Siebel. fragm. Istri p. 56. ὁμολογῶς Ζεύς. "Ι. ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ τῆς συναγωγῆς διὰ τὸ παρ' Αἰολέως τὸ ὁμολητικὸν καὶ εἰρηρικὸν ὁμολογῆναι λέγεσθαι. Harpocr. τραπέζοφορος. ὅτι αὐτῇ τε καὶ ἡ Κοσμὸ συνδιέπειναι πάντα τὰ τῆς "Αθηνᾶς ἱερὰ—δεξιόλακε καὶ "Ι. ἐν ἑκτῇ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῶν "Αττ. συναγωγῶν. Idem Κοιρανίδαι. γένος οἱ Κοι-

ρανίδαι, περὶ δὲ "Ι. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῆς "Αθ. φησὶν "Ὀκμασμένοι δ' ἂν εἴη ἀπὸ Κοίρωνος, ἐν νύθῳ ἀδελφὸν " εἶναι φασὶ τοῦ Κρέωνος παρ' ὃ καὶ ἐντιμωτέρους εἶναι " τοῖς Κρεωνίδαις τῶν Κοιρανιδῶν."

5. "Αττικά λήξεις. Eustath. ad Odyss. p. 1627, 15. ἀλλὰ καὶ (φασὶν) ὅτι "Ι. ἐν "Αττ. λήξισιν ἄρα φησὶν "εἴτα ἀμύν" εἴτα ἀρνεῖν" εἴτα λειπογνώμονα.

6. "Ηλιακά. Steph. Byz. Φύτειον. πόλις "Ηλιδος τῆς κοίλης. ἀπὸ Φυτίως λέγει αὐτὴν ὀνόμασθαι "Ι. ἐν τετάρτῃ "Ηλιακῶν. Schol. Platon. p. 381. Bekker. Φερεκίδης καὶ Κόμαρχος καὶ "Ι. ἐν τοῖς "Ηλιακῶν ἱστοροῦσι. de Molionidis et Hercule.

7. περὶ ιδιότητος ἄθλων. Clem. Al. Strom. III. p. 447. C. ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἀριστοτέλης Λαῖδα ἐρῶσαν ἐπεριέρμα μόνος, κ. τ. λ.—ἱστορεῖ "Ι. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰδ. ἄθ.

8. συναγωγή τῶν Κρητικῶν θυσιῶν. Euseb. Præp. IV. p. 156. A. "Ι. ἐν τῇ συν. τῶν Κρ. θ. φησὶ τοὺς Κουρήτας τὸ παλαιὸν τῇ Κρόνῳ θύειν παῖδας.

9. μελιποισί. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 967. Suid. v. Φρήνις. "Ι. ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγραφαιμένοις μελιποισὶς τὸν Φρήνιν Λέσβιον φησὶ Κάνωπος υἱόν· τούτου δὲ "Ἰέρωνος τοῦ τυράννου μάγειρον ὄντα δοθῆναι σὺν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς Ἀριστοκλείδῃ. ταῦτα δὲ σχεδιάσαι εἰσικεν, κ. τ. λ.

10. Πτολεμαῖς. Athen. XI. p. 478. b. "Ι. ὁ Καλλιμάχους ἐν πρώτῃ Πτολεμαῖδος τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πόλεως γράφει οὕτως, κ. τ. λ.

11. πρὸς Τίμαιον ἀντιγραφαί. Athen. VI. p. 272. b. ὁ "Επίτιμαιος οὕτως δ' αὐτὸν καλεῖ "Ι. ὁ Καλλιμάχους ἐν ταῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιγραφαῖς.

Y Besides αἱ περὶ "Ατταλιν ἱστορίαι, mentioned in the Tables, *Neanthes* was the author of the following works:

"Ελληνικά. Athen. III. p. 111. d. Νεάνθης ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἐν δευτέρῃ "Ελληνικῶν γράφων οὕτως "Ὁ δὲ Κόδρος "τόμῳ ἄρτου τὸν καλούμενον θρόνον λαμβάνει καὶ κρέας, " καὶ τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ ἡμῶσι." Idem XIII. p. 576. d. N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ τετάρτῃ τῶν "Ελλήν. ἱστοριῶν Εὐτέρπης αὐτὸν [*Themistoclem*] εἶναι φησιν υἱόν. Plutarch. Themist. c. 1. Νεάνθης δὲ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ [*Euterpe*] τῆς Καρίας "Αλικαρνασσὸν προστίθῃσι. Idem Ib. c. 29. πέλεις δ' αὐτῷ [*Themistocli*] τρεῖς μὲν οἱ πλείστοι δοθῆναι λίγουςιν—ὧς δ' ἄλλας προστίθουσιν ὁ Κυζ. N. καὶ Φανίας, Περκώτην καὶ Παλαίσκην εἰς στραμὸν καὶ ἀμπεχόνην. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 84. ὡς δὲ Κλέανθης [*l. Νεάνθης*] καὶ Περκώτην εἰς στραμὸν καὶ Παλαίσκην εἰς στολὴν. Athen. VII. p. 311. e. ἡ Γαισωνὶς λίμνη—μεταξὺ Πριήνης καὶ Μιλήτου ἡνωμένη τῇ θαλάττῃ, ὡς N. ὁ Κυζ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν "Ελλήν.

περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Steph. Byz. Κραστός. ἐκ ταύτης ἦν "Επίχαρμος ὁ κωμικὸς καὶ Λαῖς ἡ ἰταῖρα, ὡς N. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Laërt. I. 99. δύο φασὶ Περιάνδρους γεγενῆσθαι, τὸν μὲν τυράννον, τὸν δὲ σοφόν—τούτο καὶ N. φησὶν ὁ Κυζ. ἀντιφύους τε εἶναι ἀλλήλους. Idem

72. *Nymphis of Heraclea*. B. C. 247. 240.²

73. *Philo of Heraclea*. Contemporary with *Nymphis*: Porphyrius apud Stobæum Eclog.

I. 52. p. 1016. Φίλων ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Νύμφιν περὶ θαυμασίων ἐν Σκυθία φησὶν κ. τ. λ.

III. 3. de Platone: N. φησὶν αὐτὸν τεττάρην καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα τελευτῆσαι ἐτῶν. §. 4. Πλάτων μετνωμάσθη—ἔτι πλατὺς ἦν τὸ μέγεθος, ὡς φησὶ N. §. 25. τούτου, φησὶ N. ὁ Κυζ., εἰς Ὀλύμπια ἀνόντος, τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἅπαντας ἐπιστραφῆναι πρὸς αὐτόν. Idem VI. 13. de Antisthene: πρῶτον δὲ καὶ N. φησὶν διπλῶσαι θυμμάτων. Idem IX. 4. de Heraclito: N. ὁ Κυζ. φησὶ μὴ δυηθέντα αὐτὸν ἀποστάσαι τὰ βέλβητα—κυνόβρωτον γενέσθαι.

περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν. Laërt. VIII. 72. N. ὁ Κυζ. ὁ καὶ περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν εἰπὼν φησὶ Μένωνος τελευτήσαντος τυραννίδος ἀρχὴν ἐπιφέρεισθαι· εἴτα τὸν Ἐμπεδοκλέα πείσαι τοὺς Ἀκραγαντίνους παύσασθαι μὲν τῶν στάσεων ἰσότητα δὲ πολιτικὴν ἀσκήειν. §. 55. φησὶ δὲ N. ἔτι μέχρι Φιλαλάου καὶ Ἐμπεδοκλέους ἐκονόντων εἰ Πυθαγορικοὶ τῶν λόγων. ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτοὶ [ἢ οὗτος] διὰ τῆς ποιήσεως ἐδημοσίευσεν αὐτὰ, νόμον ἔθεντο μηδενὶ μεταδόσειν ἐποποιῶν. §. 58. de Empedocle: N. δὲ φησὶ νέον ὄντα γεγραφέναι τὰς τραγῳδίας, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔπειτα αὐταῖς ἐντετυχηκέναι. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 300. D. de Pythagora: ὡς δὲ N. Σύριος ἢ Τύριος. Hence Theodoret. θεραπειν. I. p. 468. A.=tom. IV. p. 700. ὁ δὲ N. Τύριον ὀνομάζει. Porphyr. de Abstin. IV. p. 345. τοὺς Σύριους ἰστοροῦσι τὸ παλαιὸν ἀπείχεσθαι τῶν ζώων—πρώτους δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ὡς φησὶ N. ὁ Κυζ. καὶ Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Κίπριος, κατὰ Πυγμαλίστα τὸν γένει μὲν Φοίνικα βασιλεύσαντα δὲ Κυπρίον τὴν σαρκοφαγίαν παραδεχθῆναι. These passages were perhaps from the treatise περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν.

τὰ κατὰ πόλιν μυθικά. Plutarch. Sympos. I. 10. p. 628. B. N. τὸν Κυζ. ἔφη λέγειν ἐν τοῖς κατὰ πόλιν μυθικοῖς ἔτι τῇ Αἰαντίδι φυλῇ γέρας ἐπῆρχε τὸ μὴ κρίνεσθαι τὸν αἰτῆς χρόνον ἰσχυρόν. Ibid. p. 628. D. τὴν Νεάνθους ἐν ἐνίοις εὐχέρειαν.

περὶ τελευτῆς. Athen. IX. p. 376. a. ἰστορεῖ N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελευτῆς. Idem XIII. p. 602. c. διαβέβητα ἔστι τὰ ἐπὶ Κρατίῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ γενόμενα, ὡς μιν ἰστορεῖ N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελευτῆς, ἐκὼν αὐτὸν ἐπέδωκεν ὁ Κρατίος ὑπὲρ τῆς θρησκαμείης. Polemo, however, affirmed that this was not true: πεπλάσθαι φησὶν Athen. Ibid. From this work probably Clemens Strom. V. p. 569. C. συνομιλέως τῆς τοιαύτης δόξης καὶ ὁ Κυζ. N. γράφειν τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἱερεῖς ἐν ταῖς κατειχαῖς Βέβου κατακαλεῖν Ἰάκω αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς τέκνους, ὅπερ ἐρμηνεύουσιν ἄλλα.

ἔργα. Athen. IV. p. 175. e. τὸ τρίγωνον—N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν πρώτῳ ὄρεον εὐρημα εἶναι λέγει Ἰβίκου τοῦ Ῥηγίου ποιητοῦ.

Schol. Aristoph. Lysist. 809. Τίμων ὁ λεγόμενος μισάνθρωπος, ἐν φησὶ N. ἀπὸ χαράδρας πεσόντα χυλὸν γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Parthen. c. 33. ἰστορεῖ Ξάνθος Λιδα-

ακοῖς καὶ Νεάνθους (sic) β', καὶ Σιμίας ὁ Ῥόδιος. διαφέρει τὰς πολλὰς ἰστορεῖται καὶ τὰ Νεάνθους· οὐ γὰρ Ταντάλου φασὶν αὐτὴν γενέσθαι ἀλλ' Ἀσσάριος θυγατέρα κ. τ. λ. From what work these passages are derived does not appear. Auctor Vit. Sophocle. τελευτῆσαι δὲ αὐτὸν [Sophocle] Ἴστρος καὶ Νεάνθους φασὶ τούτων τὸν τρόπον. Καλλιπιδὴν ὑποκριτὴν—πέμψαι αὐτῷ σταφυλήν κ. τ. λ. Perhaps in the treatise περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν.

² The works of *Nymphis* are quoted in the following testimonies:

1. περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ διαδόχων καὶ ἐπιγόνων. Aelian. H. A. XVII. 3. ἐν τῷ θ' τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων λόγων λέγει Νύμφιν ἐν τῇ γῇ Τρωγλοδύτιδι γενέσθαι ἔχει ἄμαχόν τι μέγεθος.

2. περὶ Ἡρακλείας. Athen. XIV. p. 619. e. N. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας περὶ Μαριαδινῶν ἐπηγομένους φησὶν· “Ὀμῶς δὲ καὶ” κ. τ. λ. twelve lines. Steph. Byz. Τεῖος, ποταμὸς καὶ πόλις ὑπὸ τὴν Πωτικὴν Ἡρακλείαν.—ἔστι καὶ Τεῖα ὄρη αὐτοῖσι, ὡς N. ἐν πρώτῳ Ἡρακλείας. Idem Φρίξος. ἔστι Φρίξου λιμὴν παρὰ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου ἐν τῇ Χαλκηδονίᾳ Περαιᾷ, περὶ ᾧ N. ἐν α' περὶ Ἡρακλείας τάδε φησὶ. Schol. Apollon. II. 752. Λύκον φησὶ τότε Μαριαδινῶν βασιλεύειν.—φασὶ δὲ αὐτὸν υἱὸν εἶναι Δασκύλου τοῦ Ταντάλου—ὡς μαρτυρεῖ καὶ N. ἐν τῷ α' τῆς Ἡρακλείας. Athen. XII. p. 549. a. N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας, “Διόνυσος,” φησὶν, “ὁ Κλεάρχου τοῦ πρώτου τυραννήσαντος ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ υἱός, καὶ αὐτὸς τῆς πατρίδος τυραννήσας,” κ. τ. λ. fourteen lines. Plutarch. Mor. p. 248. D. ἦν N. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας αἰτίαν εἰρκεν ἥμισυ μυθώδης ἔστι· λέγει γὰρ ὅτι σὺν ἄγριον ἐν τῇ Ξανθίᾳ χώρᾳ καὶ ζῶα καὶ καρπεῖς λυμαινόμενον ἀνελὼν ὁ Βελλεροφόντης οὐλεμῶς ἐτύγγαεν ἀμοιβῆς, κ. τ. λ. Athen. XII. p. 536. a. N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν ἑκτῷ τῶν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, “Παισανίας,” φησὶν, “ὁ περὶ Πλαταίας νικήσας Μαρδόνιον τὰ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐξελεῖν νόμιμα” κ. τ. λ. eleven lines. Schol. Apollon. IV. 247. N. δὲ ἐν τῷ ἑκτῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας Ἐκάτης φησὶν ἱερὸν εἶναι ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ, Μηλείας Ἰβρυσαμένης. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 874. τίς δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ Σαβάζιος ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης περὶ Ἡρακλείας ἐν τῷ β' φησὶ. Φαίνεται γὰρ—ἔτι Διόνυσος καὶ Σαβάζιος εἰς ἔστι θεός. Schol. Apollon. II. 650. Κελώνη ἄκρα περὶ τὸν Λύκον ποταμὸν. μέμνηται αὐτῆς N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας. Ib. 815. περὶ τοῦ ἐν Μαριαδινῶν γενομένου θανάτου τοῦ Ἰδμῶς—ἰστορεῖ N. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας ὡς Ἰδμῶν ὑπὸ σὺς ἐπλήγη. *Nymphis* is also quoted, doubtless in the same work, though not named, Schol. Apollon. II. 168. 672. 780. 786. and 854, ὅτι ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλείᾳ τίθησκεν καὶ ὁ Τίφης εἶτε Νύμφιν.

3. περίπλους Ἀσίας. Athen. XIII. p. 596. e. Νύμφιν ἐν περίπλῳ Ἀσίας.

74. *Apollonius son of Sotades*. B. C. 280.

76. *Lacydes*. B. C. 241. 215.

77. *Aratus of Sicyon*. See the Tables B. C. 271. 3. 251. 2. 243. 2. 213. 2. for the life of *Aratus*, and B. C. 220. 3. for the close of his history. Plutarch *Arat.* c. 3. mentions his style as defective: τῶν ὑπομνημάτων, ἃ παρίργως καὶ ὑπὸ χειρὶ διὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων ὀνομάτων ἀμιλλησάμενος κατέλιπε.

78. *Chrysippus*. B. C. 207.

79. *Euphorion of Chalcis*. B. C. 274. 241. 221. 63.\*

\* Among the works of *Euphorion* were these:

1. *Ἀπολλώδωρος*. Tzetz. ad *Lycophron*. 513. Εὐφορίων ἐν Ἀπολλώδωρῳ

ποικίλῳ οἷδ' ἐμείλαθ' ἐν ὁρσίῳ ἔστη Κιζικός.

Ἰδ' ἦϊσε κακὸν γάμον ἐχθρομένη κρή.

Schol. *Apollon.* I. 1063. Εὐφ. ἐν Ἀπ. μελλόγαμον (τὸν Κιζικὸν ἱστορεῖ). *Didymus* apud *Harpocr.* v. δ' κάτωθεν νόμος. Ὅτι βουστροφῆδ' ἦσαν οἱ ἄξιοι καὶ οἱ κύβητες γεγραμμένοι δεδήλωκεν Εὐφ. ἐν τῇ Ἀπ.

2. *Γέρανος*. *Athen.* III. p. 82. a. Εὐφορίων ἢ Ἀρχίτας ἐν Γέρανῳ φησὶν

ἄριον οἶά τε μῆλιν, ἢ δ' ἀργιλώδεσιν ἐχθραῖς

πορφύρεον διαχείρῃ ἐντρέφεται Σιδόντι.

3. *Ἡσιόδος*. *Suidas*. See §. 9. *Heyne* apud *Harles.* ad *Fabric.* tom. I. p. 594. conjectures *car-men illud Georgica exhibuisse*.

4. πρὸς *Θεορίδαν* ἀντιγραφαί. *Clem. Al. Strom.* V. p. 569. C. Εὐφ. ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Θ. ἀντιγρ.

Ζαφ δὲ ποτὶ σπιδάδεσσι νῶν ἐλέτεια κακύνει.

5. *Θράξ*. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀσβέτος. Εὐφ. Θράξ· τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ἐκ φιλίσθεν Ἀσβέτιοι ἄκα φέρωτες ἰστιάτων βώσαντο κομισσάμενοι ἐθείρας ἵπποι καλὰ γάουσαν ἐπορνύμενοι φυγάδειαν.

περὶ τῶν ἵππων Ἀμφιαρέων. The expression καλὰ γάουσαν appears corrupt.

6. περὶ ἱσθμίων. *Athen.* IV. p. 182. e. Εὐφ. δ' ἐποποιὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ ἱσθ. "Οἱ νῦν," φησὶ, "καλούμενοι" "βαβυσταὶ καὶ πανδουρισταὶ καὶ σαμβικισταὶ καὶ μὲν οἷδ' ἐνὶ χρωῖται ἐργάνῳ," κ. τ. λ. *Conf.* XIV. 633. f. *Idem* XIV. p. 635. a. Εὐφ. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἱσθ. παλαιὸν μὲν φησὶ τὸ ὄργανον εἶναι τὴν μάγαδιν, μετασκευασθῆναι δ' ἐφ' ὅτε καὶ σαμβίκην μετανομασθῆναι. p. 635. f. Εὐφ. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἱσθ. τὰ πολύχορδα φησὶ τῶν ὀργάνων ὀνόμασι μόνον παρηλλάχθαι, ταμπάλαιον δ' αὐτῶν εἶναι τὴν χρῆσιν.

7. ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα. *Athen.* IV. p. 154. c. Εὐφ. δ' Χαλκ. ἐν ἱστορικῶς ὑπομν. οὕτω γράφει· "Παρὰ" "δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις προτίθεσθαι πέντε μῶς τῶς ὑπομνήτειν" "βουλαμένους τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκοπῆναι πελίκει, ὥστε τοῖς" "κληροδόμοις κομίσασθαι τὸ ἄθλον" καὶ πολλάκις ἀπογραφόμενοις πλείους δικαιολογεῖσθαι καθ' ὃ δικαιότατός ἐστιν ἱκαστος αὐτὸς ἀποτυμπανισθῆναι." *Idem* XV. p. 700. d. Εὐφ. ἐν ἱστορ. ὑπομν. Διονύσιον φησὶ τὸν νεώτερον, Σικελίας τύραννον, Ταραντίνους ἐς τὸ πρυτανεῖον ἀναθεῖναι λύχνιον δυνάμενον καλεῖν τοσοῦτους λύχνους ὅσος δ' τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐστιν ἀριθμὸς εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

8. περὶ μελοποιῶν. *Athen.* IV. p. 184. a. Εὐφ. δ' ἐποποιὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ μελοπ. "Τὴν μὲν μονοκάλαμον σί-  
" ριγγα Ἑρμῆν εὐρεῖν" τινὰς δ' ἱστορεῖν Σείθην καὶ Ῥω-  
" νάκην τοῖς Μῆδοις" τὴν δὲ πολυκάλαμον Σιληρόν" Μαρ-  
" σίαν δὲ τὴν ἀφρὶδετον."

9. *Μοφονία ἢ χιλιάς*. *Suid.* Εὐφορ. βιβλία δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐπικά ταῦτα· Ἡσιόδου· *Μοφονία ἢ ἄτακτα*· ἔχει γὰρ συμμνηεῖς ἱστορίας. *Μοφονία* δὲ, ὅτι ἡ Ἀττικὴ τὸ πρὶν *Μοφονία* ἐκαλεῖτο ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀκεανοῦ θυγατρὸς *Μοφονίας*. καὶ ὁ λόγος τοῦ ποιήματος ἀποτελεῖται εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν χιλιάδα. ἔχει δὲ ἐκθέσειν εἰς τοὺς ἀπιστερήσαντας αὐτὸν χρήματα, ἃ παρίετο, ὡς δίκην δοῦν καὶ εἰς μακρὰν. εἴτα συνάγει διὰ χιλίων ἐτῶν χρησμάς ἀποτελεισθέντας. εἰσὶ δὲ βιβλία ε'. ἐπιγράφεται δὲ ἡ πέμπτη χιλιάς· "περὶ χρυσ-  
" μῶν," ὡς χιλίων ἐτῶν ἀποτελοῦνται. *Athen.* X. p. 436. f. *Ξενοφάνης* δ' Ῥόδιος.—μνημονεύει δὲ αὐτοῦ Εὐφ. δ' ἐποποιὸς ἐν χιλιάσι. *Clem. Al. Strom.* I. p. 327. B. Εὐφ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλιάδων [forte χιλιάδων] κατὰ Γίγνη αὐτὸν [Homericum] τίθησι γεγονέναι, ὅς βασιλεύειν ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκτακαίδεκάτης ἡλικίας ἐν καὶ φησὶ πρῶτον ὀνομάσθαι τίραννον.

10. ποτηριακλήτης ἢ ἀραι. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀλίβη. Εὐφ. ἐν ἀραις ἢ ποτηριακλήτῃ

ἔστις μεῦ κελέβην Ἀλυθίδα μῶνος ἀπὸ ῥα.

Schol. *Theocrit.* II. 2. Εὐφ. ἐν ποτηριακλήτῃ· "ἔστις  
" ἐμὴν κ. Ἀ. μῶνον ἄπ."

11. Φιλακτῆτης. *Stob. Serm.* 59, 16. Εὐφορίωνος Φιλακτῆτου

τὸν δ' ἐκάλεψε θάλασσα λυλαῖόμενον βιότῳ,

καὶ οἱ πῆχες ἄκρον ἐπερφαίνοντο ταθέντες

ἀχρεῖ' ἀσπαίροντες ἅλῃς Δολοπνοῖδας

δυστήν, ζῶν δὲ μεθ' ἑσπερος ἐμβαλε παῶσαν,

χειρὰς ἐπερπλάζον, ἄλμυ δ' ἐκάλεψεν ὀδόντας.

In the following passages the name of the work does not appear: *Athen.* VI. p. 263. d. Εὐφ. δ' ἐποποιὸς τοῖς Μαριανδυνίοις δωροφόρους κέκληκεν· "Δωροφόροι  
" καλεῖσθ' ἐποφρίσσοντες ἄνακτας." *Plutarch.* *Sympos.* V. 3. p. 677. A. Εὐφ. μὲν οὕτω πρὸς περὶ Μελι-  
κέρτεον λέγοντα· "Κλαίοντες δὲ τε κῦρῳ" κ. τ. λ. five hexameters. *Pausan.* II. 22, 7. Εὐφ. Χαλκ. καὶ Πλευρώνιος Ἀλέξανδρος, κ. τ. λ. See No. 50. Tzetz. ad *Lycophron*. 440. Εὐφορίων· "Πύραμον ἤχηεντα"  
κ. τ. λ. four hexameters. *Idem* 495. ἱρασθεῖσα δὲ Λαοδίκη ἢ τοῦ Πριάμου θυγάτηρ Ἀκάμαντος ἐμήγη αὐτῷ καὶ ἔτεκεν υἱὸν Μούριον.—περὶ δὲ τὴν Θράκην παραγενε-  
μένων καὶ κυνηγετούντων ὅφεις δακνὸν τὸν Μούριον ἀνέλιν,

80. *Rhianus*. B. C. 222. 63.<sup>b</sup>

ὡς φησιν Εὐφ. "Ἡ οἱ Μοῦνιτον νῖα τέκεν πλαμένῃ ἐν  
"ἔρῳ," κ. τ. λ. three lines. Pausan. X. 26, 2. Εὐφ.  
ἀνὴρ Χαλκιδαῖς σὺν οὐδενὶ εἰκότι τὰ ἐς Λαοδικὴν ἐποίησεν.  
Schol. Theocrit. X. 28. εἰς ὃ Εὐφορίων ἀπιδὼν [sic  
leg. cum Toupio] εἶπε·

πορφυρέῃ δάκνυθε, σὲ μὲν μία φῆμις αἰδῶν  
"Ροιταῖς ἀμάθοισι δεινοπύτοις Αἰακίδαο  
εἶαρος ἀντέλλειν, γεγραμμένα κακίσταν.

Stob. Serm. 78, 5. five hexameters. Εὐφορίωνος.  
"Τέκνον, μὴ σὺ γε μητρὸς" κ. τ. λ. Strabo XII. p.  
566. XIV. p. 681. ὁ Εὐφορίων "Μυσοῖο παρ' ὕδασι  
"Ἀσκαλίοιο." Clem. Al. Strom. IV. p. 483. D. de  
Pluto: "Καὶ οἱ γένετο κῶρον ὃς εὖκ ἡλέκτορα εἶδεν,"  
φησὶν ὁ Χαλκ. Εὐφ. Idem Strom. V. p. 561. C.  
Εὐφ. ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν Νίστορα παράγει λέγοντα "Οἱ δ'  
"εὔτω Σιμίοντος Ἀχαιῖδας ἄρσασιν ἵππους." Helladius  
apud Photium Cod. 279. p. 1588. παρὰ Εὐφ. τῷ  
φύσει μὲν Χαλκιδαῖ θέσει δὲ Ἀθηναῖ κακοζήλους ἐστὶν  
εἰρεῖν λέξεις· καὶ γὰρ τὸν Ἰάσονα ναυαγὸν εἶπεν, ὅπερ—  
τὸν ταῦν ἄγωνα δηλοῖ, κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1581. μῶται  
παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῃ καὶ μῶνται παρ' Εὐφορίῳ, καὶ μῶμαι  
ἢ μετοχὴ παρὰ Σοφικλῆ. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. tom.  
II. p. 864, 22. Εὐφ. ὁ ποιητὴς περὶ τοῦ ἀρότρου εἶπεν  
ἐνδοσίχθονι, καὶ τὴν θλαίαν γλαυκῶπιν. Schol. Iliad. II.  
157. Ζεὺς—γενόμενος ἐν Κρήτῃ ἐπεκλήθη αἰγιόχος διὰ τὸ  
αὐτόθι ὑπὸ αἰγῆς τραφῆναι κ. τ. λ.—ιστορεῖ Εὐφορίων.  
II. 212. de agro Calydonio: Οἰνὶ ἀμελήσαντι τῆς  
Ἀρτέμιδος κ. τ. λ.—ιστορεῖ Εὐφορίων. II. 496. παρὰ  
τῷ Εὐφορίῳ "Ἀλλὴν τ' ἴεσφαγεν." 498. Ταναγραῖται  
οὐκ ἐστράτευσαν ὡς Εὐφορίων "Οἱ πλὸν ἠρήσαντο καὶ  
"ὄρκον Αἰγιαλῶν" [ὄρκους Αἰγιαλίοιο Eustath. apud  
Bekk. ad loc.]. III. 314. See N<sup>o</sup>. 50. IX. 206.  
Εὐφ. κρεῖον τὸ κρέας ἰξιδίεζατο. X. 17. Εὐφ. φησί·  
πολλάκι οἱ κλισίῃσι πυλῆγεσσι τε κησὶν  
ἐννύχῃσι πίναντο νόσφ' ἄτερ ἡτῆρες.

[πίσαντο—ἡτῆρες Heyn.] XXIII. 197. φθεγεβοῖατο.  
Εὐφ. κακῶς τῷ ῥήματι ἐνικῶς χρῆται. XXIV. 77.  
Εὐφορίων "ἀελλόποδος αἰθαρότας." Two epigrams of  
Euphorion are extant in Brunck. Anthol. tom. I.  
p. 256. Schol. Nicand. Ther. 179. Εὐφ. "ζεφύρου  
"μέγα πομφύζαντος." 288. Εὐφ. "Ἡ Αἴτην ψελίσ-  
"σαν, ἐναῖλιον Ἀστεροπαίου." 406. Εὐφ. "ἱετόμαντις  
"ὅτε κρᾶζει κορώνη." Alexipharm. 147. Εὐφ. φησί·  
"Πῶκες ἀειχλαροῖσιν λαῖσμον μολεθεῖροι."

On Euphorion conf. Toup. em. ad Suid. tom. II.  
p. 601—609. Harles. ad Fabricium tom. I. p.  
594. Toup remarks, Obscuritatem Euphorionis  
tangit Clemens Alexandrinus [Strom. V. p. 571. C.]  
et Cicero Div. II. 64. Spalding ad Quintil. X.  
1, 56. adds, Cum Cicerone sentit Lucianus conser.  
Hist. c. 57. The words of Lucian tom. IV. p.  
214. are these: Ὅμηρος—παρὰ τὸν Τάνταλον καὶ  
τὸν Ἰφίωνα—εἰ δὲ Παρθένος, ἢ Εὐφορίων, ἢ Καλλιμάχος  
ἔλεγε, πόσις αὖ οἷε ἔπει τοῦ ὕδατος ἄχρι πρὸς τὸ χεῖλος  
τοῦ Ταντάλου ἦγαγεν; εἶτα πόσις αὖ Ἰφίωνα ἐκύλισε;

in which Lucian places Euphorion below Homer,  
on a level with Parthenius and Callinachus, but  
has nothing in common with the observation of  
Cicero.

<sup>b</sup> Works of Rhianus:

1. Ἀχαικά. Steph. Byz. Ἀπία. Ῥιανὸς ἐν Ἀχαιῶν  
[ἢ Ἀχαιῶν] δευτέρῳ.

ἡμετέρῃ τοι τέκνα Φορῶνεος ἦν δ' \* \*  
ἀρχῆθεν γενεή· τοῦ δὲ κλυτὸς ἐκγόνει' Ἀπιοι,  
ἔς δ' Ἀπὴν ἐφάτιζε καὶ ἀνδρας Ἀπιδουῆας.

Idem Σκόλις. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Ἀχαιῶν. Idem Φαιστός.  
—ἔστι καὶ Ἀχαιῶς, ὡς Ῥ. ἐν Ἀχ. τρίτῳ.

2. ἐπιγράμματα. Athen. XI. p. 499. d. Ῥ. ὁ ἐπο-  
ποιὸς ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν·

ἤμισυ μὲν πίσης κανίτιδες, ἤμισυ δ' οἶνον,  
Ἀρχιν', ἀτρεκέως κ. τ. λ. four lines.

Nine other epigrams are preserved in Anthol.  
Cod. Vat. apud Jacobs. tom. I. p. 230—233.

3. Ἡλιακά. Steph. Byz. Λαπέρτα θηλυκῶς ἔρος  
Λακωνικῆς, ἐν μέμνηται Ῥ. ἐν Ἡλιακῶν πρώτῳ. Idem  
Λιθήσιος. ὁ Ἀπόλλων ἐν τῷ Μαλέῳ λίθῳ προσεβριμένους  
ἐκεί. Ῥ. Ἡλ. τρίτῳ. Idem Μέλαινοι. Ῥ. ἐν Ἡλ.  
πρώτῳ "Γόρτυνα Ἡραῖαν τε πολυβριμύς τε Μελαίνας"  
[f. Γόρτυν Ἡραϊαντε]. Idem Νάνακρ. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας.  
Ῥ. ἐν Ἡλ. πρώτῳ.

4. Ἡρακλεια [Ἡρακλείας Suid.]. Athen. III. p.  
82. b. ὅτι ἡ Σιδῶς τῆς Κορήθου ἐστὶ κόμη Ῥ. ἔρκεν ἐν  
πρώτῳ Ἡρακλείας.

5. Θεσσαλικά. Steph. Byz. Δωρετικῶν. Ῥ. ὁ Θεσ-  
σαλικῶν "Ἀτὰρ [ἢ αὐτὰρ] Δωρετικῶν Ἰδ' ὀτρυνὼι Κε-  
"ραῖνες." καὶ ἐν τῇ ζ'. "Ἐπὶ δὲ Δωρετικῶν ἀτὰρ ἔκτω  
"καὶ δέκα Κᾶρες." [ἐκτάδεκα Jacobs.] v. Ἐθνίσται.  
ἔθνος Θεσσαλίας ἀπὸ Ἐθνίστου τῶν Νεοπελοπόννησος παίδων  
ἐνός, ὡς Ῥ. ὁ καὶ ε'. v. Ἐλνιοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικῶν. Ῥ.  
ὁ Θεσσαλικῶν. v. Θαμία. πόλις Θεσσαλίας. Ῥ. τεσ-  
σαρεσκαϊκεκάτη Θεσσαλικῶν. v. Κέλαινοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρω-  
τικῶν, προσεχὲς τῇ Θετταλίᾳ. Ῥ. ὁ. v. Ὀνθύριον. πόλις  
Θεσσαλικῇ περὶ τὴν Ἀργὴν. Ῥ. ἠγδόφ. v. Παραναῖαι.  
ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικῶν. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν "Σὺν δὲ  
"Παραναῖσι καὶ ἀμύμονας Ὀμφαλιῆας." v. Σιλλῶνες.  
ἔθνος Χαννίας, ὡς Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν "Σιλλῶνες  
"δ' ἔσποντο ἰμῶν"—v. Τραιλόγιοι. ἔθνος Μολοσσικῶν.  
Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσ. v. Φάληρον. ἔστι καὶ Θετταλίας  
ἄλλη πρὸς τῇ Οὔτῃ, ἢ Ῥ. διὰ τοῦ α γράφει, Φάλαρον  
λέγαν. v. Φαλόρη. πόλις Θετταλίας. ταύτην Ῥ. Φαλω-  
ρίαν καλεῖ. v. Φυλλοῦς. πόλις ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ. Ῥ. Φύλλον  
θηλυκῶς λέγει ἐν ἐνάτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν "Οἱ δ' ἄφαρ ἐπὶ  
"σθέντες ἴσαν κραναὴν πετὶ Φύλλον." v. Χαῦνοι. ἔθνος  
Θεσπρωτικῶν. Ῥ. τετάρτῳ Θεσσ. "Κεστρηνοὶ Χαῦνοί τε  
"καὶ ἀρχόντες Ἐλνιοί." v. Τριπόλισσοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρω-  
τικῶν ὡς καὶ Τριπολίσιον καλεῖ Ῥ. ἐν πεντεκαϊκεκάτῳ.  
Schol. Hom. II. II. 175. παρὰ Ῥ. ἐν Θεσσαλικῶς  
"τοὶ δ' ἦδη ἐπὶ νῆων [ἢ ἐπὶ νῆων] εἰκομήμους Ἰτάνης."  
Schol. Apollon. III. 1090. ἢ Θεσσαλία ἐκαλεῖτο τὸ  
παλαιὸν Πύρρα. ὡς Ῥ.



81. *Antigonus of Carystus*. B. C. 225.<sup>c</sup>

82. *Eratosthenes*. B. C. 275. 223. 214. 194. The origin of his name βῆτα is obscure, and probably conveyed some allusion which is lost to us: Marcian. Heracleot. p. 63. καὶ μετ' ἐκείνον Ἐρατοσθένης, ὃν βῆτα ἐκάλεσαν οἱ τοῦ μουσείου προστάντες; Suid. Ἐρατοσθένης.

Πύρρον δὲ ποτε τήν γε παλαιότεροι καλέσκον  
Πύρρον Δεικαλίαντες ἀπ' ἀρχαίας ἀλόχους  
Αἰμονίην ἔ' ἐξαῦτις ἀφ' Αἰμονος, ὃν βα Πελασγὸς  
γίνεται φέρτατον υἱόν· ὃ δ' αὖ τίς Θεσσαλὸν Αἶμον  
τοῦ δ' ἀπο Θεσσαλὴν λαὸν μετεφημίζαντο.

6. Μεσσηνιακά. Steph. Byz. Δέτιον.—'Ρ. ἐν δ' Μεσσηνιακῶν "Αἰδὼν εἰσόμενος Δωτηρὶν ἔκτο τελείη." Idem Φρυγιάδα. πύλος Ἀρκαδίας. 'Ρ. ἐν ε' Μεσσηνιακῶν "Τὴν μὲν ἀνήγει' ἀκοῖτιν ἐπὶ κραναῇ Φρυγιάδιαν." Pausan. IV. 6, 1. τοῦτον τῶν Μεσσηνίων τὸν πόλεμον 'Ρ. ἐν τῷ ἐκείνῳ ἐποίησεν ὁ Πηραιῶς. Idem IV. 17, 6. τότε ἐπὶ Ῥιανῷ πεποιημένα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους

οὔρεις ἀργεννοῖο περὶ πύχας ἰσχυράντο  
χείματά τε πύλας τε δύναι καὶ εἴκοσι πάσας.

7. Ἰλιάδος ἐκδοσίς. ἡ Ῥιανῷ (sc. ἐκδοσίς) Schol. Hom. II. 1. 97. 553. XVI. 59. 559. XVIII. 10. XX. 188. XXIII. 81. XXIV. 85. παρὰ Ῥιανῷ XIX. 41. XX. 331. XXI. 607.

Rhianus is quoted in the following passages: Stob. Serm. 4, 34. Ῥιανῷ

ἡ ἄρα δὲ μάλα πάντες ἀμαρτύνει πειλόμεθα κ. τ. λ. twenty-one hexameters. Schol. Apollon. III. 1. 'Ρ. δὲ φησι μὴδὲν διαφέρειν ἢ πάσας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὰς Μοῦσας, λέγων οὕτως "Πᾶσαι ἔ' εἰσαΐναι μῶς οἷοι τοῦ—" ὅμα λέξεις." Steph. Byz. Φύσκιος.—Φύσκιος ἀφ' οὗ οἱ Ἀέλεγες, οἱ εἴν Λακροί. 'Ρ. δὲ Φυσκίας αὐτοὺς καλεῖ. Pausan. IV. 1, 4. ὅτι δρυμός ἐστιν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ Ἀέκου καλεόμενος 'Ρ. τῇ Κρητί ἐστι πεποιημένον "Πάρ τε "τρηχίον Ἐλαιὸν ἐπὶ ἑρμῆν τε Αἴκου." Schol. Hom. II. XIX. 119. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Ἀριανῷ. Bekker corrig. Ῥιανῷ.

<sup>c</sup> Works of *Antigonus Carystius*:

1. βίαι. Athen. IV. p. 162. e. Κτησίβιος ὁ Χαλκιδεύς, ὁ Μενιδέμου γνώριμος, ὃς φησιν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τοῖς βίαις κ. τ. λ. Laërt. IV. 17. φησὶ δὲ Ἀντ. ὁ Καρ. ἐν τοῖς βίαις τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ [sc. Polemonis] πρῶτον τε εἶναι τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ἀρματοτροφῆσαι κ. τ. λ. Athen. III. p. 82. b. Ἀντ. δ' ὁ Καρ. ἐν Ἀντιπάτρῳ φησὶν. "ῥχ' μὲν ὠραῖον" κ. τ. λ. conf. Schweigh. tom. XIV. p. 32. Idem X. p. 437. e. Ἀντ. ὁ Καρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ Διονυσίου βίῳ τοῦ Ἡρακλεώτου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος μεταθεμένον φησὶ κ. τ. λ. VIII. p. 345. d. Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς—καθὰ φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ Ζήνωνος βίῳ κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 563. f. Ζήνων—ὃς Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἰστορεῖ ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ. p. 565. d. ὁ δὲ σφόδρ ἐκείνος Ζήνων, ὃς φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. κ. τ. λ. p. 603. e. Ἀριστοκλῆς ὁ κιθαριστής περὶ οὗ Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ Ζήνωνος βίῳ γράφει οὕτως κ. τ. λ. p. 607. e. φησὶν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ζήνωνος—"Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς Περσίου παρὰ πότῳ ἀληθρίδιον πριαμένου" κ. τ. λ. Laërtius VII. 12. φησὶ δ' Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. εἰς ἀρνεῖσθαι αὐτὸν [Zenonem]

εἶναι Κιτιέα. Athen. XII. p. 547. d. καὶ "Λέκον δὲ "ὁ Περιπατητικὸς," ὃς φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ., "κατ' ἀρχὰς "ἐπιδημήσας παιδείας ἐνκα ταῖς Ἀθήναις" κ. τ. λ. a long narrative is preserved, which we may refer to a βίῳς Λέκωνος. Laërt. V. 67. (Λέκων) γυμναστικώτατος ἐγένετο, καὶ εἰκτής τὸ σῶμα τὴν τε πᾶσανσχέσιν ἀθλητικὴν ἐπιφαιών, ἀποθλαδίας καὶ ἰμπινὸς ὢν, καθὰ φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. Athen. X. p. 419. e. Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ Μενιδέμου βίῳ τὴν διάταξιν διηγοῦμενος κ. τ. λ. Laërt. II. 136. φησὶ δ' Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. γράφαι αὐτὸν [Menedemum] μὴδὲν μὴδὲ συντάξαι κ. τ. λ. Athen. II. p. 44. e. Πολέμων ὁ Ἀκαδημαῖκός ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τριάκοντα ἐτῶν ὑπερέβητο μέχρι θανάτου, ὡς ἔφη Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. Laërt. IX. 62. σῶζεσθαι μόντοι [Pygthonem] καθὰ φασιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κ. Ἀντ. ὑπὸ τῶν γνωρίμων παρακολουθούτων. Conf. Aristoclem apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. A. Laërt. Ibid. Ἀντ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Πυρόκλῆτος τὰς περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅτι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀδελφὸς ἦν καὶ πένης. Idem IX. 110. 111. ἦν δὲ [Timon] φησὶν Ἀντ. καὶ φιλοπόνης κ. τ. λ. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ καταλογάδην βιβλία εἰς ἐκτὸν τῶν ὀκτώ μυριάδας δύο, ὃν καὶ Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. μέμνηται, ἀναγεγραφὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς τὸν βίον.

2. περὶ λήξεως. Athen. III. p. 88. a. Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ περὶ λήξεως. Idem VII. p. 297. e. Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῇ περὶ λήξεως τοῖς ἀδελφὰς λέγει θυσιᾶν ἐπιτελούντας τῇ Ποσειδῶνι κ. τ. λ. In p. 303. b. is a reference to the same passage.

3. ἱστορίων παραδόξων συναγωγή. In this treatise he quotes largely from Aristotle: c. 32—127. and from Callimachus: c. 144—176. c. 141. διὰ καὶ τὸν Φιλόξενον εὐδαίς ἀνεκτολαλεῖν εἶπαι. So Meursius, Niclas, and Beckmann. The text seems to have had ἀνεκτο λαλεῖν. Legendum est εὐδαίς ἂν εἰκαιολαλεῖν εἶπαι. The particle ἂν is necessary with εἶπω; and εἰκαιολαλεῖν will be a verb of similar form and meaning to εἰκαιεμαθεῖν. "to talk frivolously." A line of Philoxenus follows in Antigonus. c. 133. Ἰππὸν ὁ Ῥηγῶν [corrigit viri docti Ἰππὸν δ' Ῥ.] περὶ τῶν λεγόμενων τέπων φθεῖρει τὰ ἐμπίπτοντα τειοῦτόν τι γράφει φησὶν ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ Ἐπαιέτου, Ὀλυμπιάδης ἑκτῆς καὶ τριακестῆς ἐν ᾧ Ἀρντάμας Λάκων νικῆ στάδιον, τῆς Σικελίας ἐν Παληκίοις εἰκοδεμηθῆναι τέπων κ. τ. λ. See on this passage Corsini Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 327. Among other difficulties this also occurs; that in the age of Hippys it was not the practice to date by Olympiads. c. 150. Πολύκριτον δὲ καταγεγραφέαι (φησὶ Καλλίμαχος) κ. τ. λ. c. 160. τοῦτο δ' ἰστορεῖ καὶ Φίλων ὁ τὰ Λιβυτικὰ συγγραφέας. Polycritus therefore we may place before Callimachus, and Philo preceded Antigonus Carystius.

διὰ τὸ δευτερεύειν ἐν παντὶ εἶδει παιδείας τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐγγίσαντα βῆτα ἐπεκλήθη [conf. Kuster ad loc.]· οἱ δὲ καὶ δεύτερον ἢ νέον Πλάτωνα· ἄλλοι πένταθλον ἐκάλεσαν. *Callimachus* and *Eratosthenes* are described by Strabo XVII. p. 838. Κυρηναῖος δ' ἐστὶ καὶ Καλλίμαχος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἀμφότεροι τιμημένοι παρὰ τοῖς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῦσιν· ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς ἄμα καὶ περὶ γραμματικὴν ἐσπουδακώς· ὁ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ μαθήματα, εἴ τις ἄλλος, διαφέρειν<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> The works of *Eratosthenes* both in prose and verse were various: in philosophy, geography, chronology, philology. He is called ὁ ἱστορικὸς by Steph. Byz. v. Κυρήνη. Among his works were the following:

1. περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν. Harpocr. v. ἀρμυσταί. οἱ ἐπὶ Λακιδαιμονίων εἰς τὰς ἐπηκόους πόλεις ἐκτεμνόμενοι, ὡς Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν φησὶ. Clem. Al. Strom. IV. p. 496. C. Αἰσώπιοι καὶ Μακεδῶνες καὶ Λάκωνες στρεβλοῦμενοι ἐκατέρωθεν, ὡς φησὶν Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ Ζήνων ὁ Ἐλεάτης κ.τ.λ. Theodoret. Θεραπευτ. VIII. tom. IV. p. 919. Ζήνων ὁ Ἐλεάτης—ὡς φησὶν Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαθ. καὶ κακ., ζήσας μὴ τῇ τῶν παθῶν ἐπερβολῇ βιασθεὶς ἐξείηται τι τῶν συγκειμένων, —τὴν γλῶτταν τοῖς οὐλοῦσι τιμὴν προσέπεισε τῷ τυράννῳ.

2. Ἀντερινός. Athen. IX. p. 376. b. Ἐρ. ἐν Ἀντερινῷ τοῖς σίας λαρινὸς προσηγόρευσε. Schol. Nicand. Ther. 400. Ἐρ. ἐν Ἀντερινῷ περὶ κυνὸς λέγων εἶπεν· “ὡς παῖδον ἐπέκλυν.”

3. Ἀρίστων. Athen. VII. p. 281. c. Ἐρ.—μαθητὴς γενόμενος Ἀρίστου τοῦ Χίου, ὅς ἦν εἰς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς, ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ Ἀρίστῳ παρεμφαίνει τὴν διδασκαλίαν ὡς ἑστέρον ἐρμήσαντα ἐπὶ τριφῆν, λέγων ὅδε· “Ἦδη δὲ “εἴτε καὶ τοῦτον πεφώρακα τὸν τῆς ἡδονῆς καὶ ἀρετῆς “μισότατον διορτέοντα καὶ ἀναφανόμενον παρὰ τῇ “ἡδονῇ.”

4. Ἀρσινόη. Athenæus VII. p. 276. a. preserves a long passage: ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ—λαγνοφόρια ἐστὶ τις ἡγαστο, περὶ ἧς ἱστορεῖ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ συγγράμματι Ἀρσινόη. λέγει δὲ οὕτως· “Τοῦ Πτολεμαίου “κτίζοντος ἐστὴν καὶ θυσίᾳ πασιδασπῶν γένη, καὶ μάλιστα “περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον, ἡρώτησεν Ἀρσινόη τὸν φέροντα τοῖς “θαλλοῖς τίνα οὖν ἡμέραν ὄγει καὶ τίς ἐστὶν ἐστὶ; τοῦ “δ' εἰπόντος, καλεῖται μὲν Λαγνοφόρια” κ.τ.λ.

4.\* ἀρχιτεκτονικός. Schol. Apollon. I. 567. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἀρχιτεκτονικῷ μέρει ταῦτα φησὶν ἱστοῦ, πτέρη, θυράκιον, ἡλακάτη, καρχέσιον, κεραία, ἰκρίον. Idem III. 232. τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν ἀρότρων Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἀρχιτεκτονικῷ καταγράφει.

5. Γαλατικά. An historical work bearing the name of *Eratosthenes*. See above p. 415. note n. The other testimonies of Steph. Byz. are these: Σπάρτακος. πόλις Θράκης. Ἐρ. ἐν Γαλατικῶν ἐντέρῳ. Διανεύς. ἔθνος Γαλατικόν. Ἐρ. ἐν ὧ Γαλ. “Τόρηλα τῆς Καρίας. Ἐρ. τριακιστῷ τρίτῳ Γαλατ. Bernhardt *Eratosth.* p. 108: with probability suspects corruption in these last numbers; although he adds without just authority, *Quemcumque sumptibus pu-*

*merum, non potuit Eratosthenes tale quid argumenti literis consecrare.* There seems no reason why *Eratosthenes*, who is called ὁ ἱστορικὸς by Steph. Byz. v. Κυρήνη, should not have treated an historical subject.

6. γεωγραφικά. In three books: Strabo I. p. 29. ταῦτα μὲν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πρώτου τῶν γεωγραφικῶν εἰρημένα. Ib. p. 62. ἡ μὲν αὖ πρώτη διέξοδος αὐτῷ τῶν ἐκμετρημάτων τοιαύτη· ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ περιέχεται διόρθωσιν τινὰ ποιῆσθαι τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ τὰς αὐτοῦ λέγει ἐπελήψεις. II. p. 67. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν καθιστάμενος τὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης πίνακα γραμμῇ τοῖς διαιρείναι λέγει κ.τ.λ. XV. p. 688. μάλιστα ἐδίδκει—πιστότατα εἶναι τὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν ἐκτεθέντα κεφαλαιωδῶς περὶ τῆς τότε νομιζομένης Ἰνδίας, ἡνίκα Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπῆλθε. Schol. Apollon. IV. 259. ὁ Ἐρσίσιος Ἀρτεμίδωρος—φησὶ—τὴν Φάσιν μὴ συμβάλλειν τῷ ὠκεανῷ, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὁρίων καταφέρεισθαι. τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ. Idem IV. 284. Ἐρ. ἐν τρίτῳ γεωγραφικῶν (φησὶ τὸν Ἰστριν) ἐξ ἐρημῶν τόπων βεῖν, περιβάλλειν δὲ ἡσσαν Πεύλην. 310. Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν ἡσσαν εἶναι ἐν τῷ Ἰστρῷ φησὶ τρίγωνον, ἴσην τῇ Ρόδῳ, ἣν Πεύλην λέγει. 1215. Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ· “Μετὰ Ἰλλυρίῳ Νεστωί, καθ' οἷς ἡσσαν “Φάρος, Φαρίαν ἄπικος.” Steph. Byz. Διβάριον. Ἐρ. γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ· “Ἐχέμενοι οὐλοῦσι Ταυλάντιοι.” *Eratosthenes* mentioned an embassy which had been sent in his time by the Athenians to the east: Strabo I. p. 47. (Ἐρ. φησὶ) Διότιμον τὸν Στρυμβίχου πρεσβείας Ἀθηναίων ἀφηγοῦμενος διὰ τοῦ Κίβριον ἀναπλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας ἐπὶ τὸν Χόαστιον ποταμὸν, ἔς παρὰ τὰ Σῶσα βεῖν, καὶ ἀφικέσθαι τισσαρακισταίων εἰς Σῶσα· ταῦτα δ' αὐτῷ ἐξηγήσασθαι αὐτὸν τὸν Διότιμον. He notices the Romans and Carthaginians: Strabo I. p. 66. ἐπὶ τελειῇ τοῦ ἐκμετρήματος [the end of his second book: conf. Strab. p. 67.] εἰς ἐκείνας τοὺς διέξας διαιρῶντας ἅπαν τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλῆθος εἰς τε Ἕλληνας καὶ βαρβάρους—βέλτιον εἶναι φησὶν ἀρετῇ καὶ κακίᾳ διαιρῶν ταῦτα. πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι κακοὶς, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσπίους· καθάπερ—Ῥωμαῖους καὶ Καρχηδονίους, οὕτω θαυμαστῶς πολιτευομένους. The following passage is well conjectured by Bernhardt *Eratosth.* p. 37. to have been written before the end of the first Punic war: Strabo XVII. p. 802. φησὶ ὅτι Ἐρ. κοινὸν μὲν εἶναι τοῖς βαρβάρους πᾶσιν ἔθος τὴν ξηλασίαν.—Καρχηδονίους δὲ καταπυρρῶν εἰ τις τῶν ξένων εἰς Σαρδὴν καταπλεύσειν ἢ εἰς στήλας. *Eratosthenes* apud Strab. VIII. p. 384. mentions Helicē in Achaia: Ἐρ. δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐδίδκει τὸν τότε

83. *Apollonius of Rhodes*. B. C. 194. *Apollonius* was satirized by *Callimachus* in the *Ibis*:  
Suid. Καλλιμ. Ἴβις. ἴσθι δὲ ποίημα ἐπιτετηθευμένον εἰς ἀσάφειαν καὶ λοιδορίαν εἰς τινὰ Ἴβιν,

(ἐν ᾗ κατεκλύσθη ἡ Ἑλλάς) καὶ τοὺς πρῶτας λέγειν ὡς ἐν τῷ πῶρ ὁρθὸς ἐστὶ καὶ Περσεύδην χάλκεος κ. τ. λ.

His measurement of the circumference of the globe is mentioned by many writers: Plin. H. N. II. 108. *Universum hunc circuitum Eratosthenes, in omnium quidem literarum subtilitate et in hac utique prater ceteros solers, quam cunctis probari video, ducentorum quinquaginta duorum millium stadiam produxit.* Censorin. c. 13. *Eratosthenes geometrica ratione collegit maximum terrae circuitum esse stadiorum CCLII millium.* Strabo II. p. 113. ὅντος δὲ κατ' Ἐρ. τοῦ ἡμερινοῦ κύκλου σταδίων μυριάδων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ δισχιλίαν, τὸ τεταρτημόριον εἴη αὖ ἕξ μυριάδες καὶ τρισχίλιαι. p. 132. ἰσοθεμίοις ὥσπερ ἐκείνης εἶναι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς γῆς σταδίων εἴκοσι πεντὲ μυριάδων καὶ δισχιλίαν, ὡς καὶ Ἐρ. ἀπεδείκνυσιν.—εἰ δὲ τις εἰς τριακόςια ἐξήκοντα τμήματα τέμνῃ τὸν μέγιστον τῆς γῆς κύκλον, ἔσται ἑξακισίων σταδίων ἕκαστον τῶν τμημάτων. Vitruv. I. 6, 9. *Orbis terrae circuitio-nem—ab Eratosthene Cyrenaeo rationibus mathematicis et geometricis methodis esse inventam ducentorum quinquaginta duarum millium stadiorum, quae sunt passus trecenties quindecies centena millia.* Conf. Marcian. Capellam VI. p. 194. et Cleomedem c. 10. apud Bernhardt Eratosthenic. p. 57—59. Cleomedes, perhaps speaking in round numbers, states the circumference at 250,000 stadia: τὸ ἀπὸ Σιήνης εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν διάστημα πενηντακιστὴν εἶναι μέρος τοῦ μεγίστου τῆς γῆς κύκλου καὶ ἔστι ταῦτο σταδίων πεντακισχιλίαν. ὁ ἄρα κύκλος γίνεται μυριάδων εἴκοσι πέντε. He probably neglected the fraction. The actual distance was 5040 stadia.

Eratosthenes computed the earth to be 780,000 stadia from the moon, and 4,080,000 stadia from the sun: Euseb. Praep. XV. p. 849. B. Ἐρ. τὸν ἥλιον ἀπέχειν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς σταδίων μυριάδας τετρακισίας καὶ ἑξακισμυρίας [i. ἑξακισμύρια στάδια] τὴν δὲ σελήνην ἀπέχειν τῆς γῆς μυριάδας οὐ σταδίων. Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 27. p. 566. σταδίων μυριάδας τετρακισίας καὶ στάδια ἑξακισμύρια, τὴν δὲ σελήνην ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς μυριάδας ἑβδόμηκοντα ἑκτὰ σταδίων. The passage is mutilated in Plutarch. de Placit. p. 892. B.

7. ἐπιθαλάμειον. Etymol. p. 170. 47. αἰρίσχα. ἡ ἀμπελος. μένεται Πάρθενος ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ.—Ἐρ. δὲ ἐν ἐπιθαλάμῳ τὸ κατὰ βότρυ κλῆμα.

8. ἐπιστολαί. Athen. X. p. 418. a. Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς Περσέειον φῆσαι ἐρωτηθέντα τί αὐτῷ δοκοῦσιν εἶναι Βοιωταί; εἰπεῖν· τί γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ τὰ αὐτὰ δάδων οἶα αὖ καὶ τὰ ἀγγεῖα φωνὴν λαβόντα, πῶς ἕκαστος χωρεῖ. Idem XI. p. 482. a. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀγῆτορα τὸν Λάκωνα ἐπιστολῇ—γράφειν οὕτως· “Θαυμάζουσιν δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ καὶ πῶς κίανον μὴ κεκτημένους” κ. τ. λ. Valcken. Diatrib. Eurip. p. 203. *Eratosthenis epistolam de cubi duplicatione scriptam ad Pto-*

*lemaeum regem servavit Eutocius Ascalonita comment. in Archimedis II. de Sphaera et Cyliandro p. 20. hinc repetitam cum aliis reliquiis operum Eratosthenis Arato subjecit Fellus.* The epistle is repeated by Bernhardt Eratosthen. p. 176. βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαῖ· Ἐρατοσθένης χαίρειν κ. τ. λ. It concludes with an epigram given in Brunck. Anal. t. I. p. 478.

9. Ἐρμῆς. a poem in hexameter verse: Athen. V. p. 189. d. παρὰ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ—“βαθὺς διαφύεται αἰλῶν.” Idem VIII. p. 284. d. Ἐρ. ἐν Ἐρμῇ φησὶν [conf. Plutarch. Mor. p. 981. D.]

ἄγρης μῶραν εἰλεπον, ἔτι ζῶντας ἰούλους,  
ἢ γυναικῶν τρέγλην ἢ περὶ κάβα κίχλην,  
ἢ δριμύην χρεῖσιν ἐν ὀφρύσιν ἱερὸν ἰχθύν.

v. 3. εὐδαιμόνην Plutarch. Schol. Apollon. I. 972. d. Ἐρ. ὄνομα φθῆς ἐρίθων ἀπέδωκεν (ἰούλους) ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ [Conf. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 23.]

ἢ χειρῆτις ἔριθις ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ πυλῶντος  
διδαλθας τεύχουσα καλὰς ἤειδεν ἰούλους.

δαυδαῖτις στεῖχουσα Tzetz. Schol. Apollon. III. 802. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ

φυριανὸν δ' ἐνέμησαν δ' μὴν κίθε φέριον ἄγρης  
ἐκ τοῦ φυριανὸς κικλήσκειται ἀνθρώποις.

Steph. Byz. Ἀπία. λέγεται καὶ Ἀπὶς θηλικὸν ἢ ἡ γυνὴ Ἀπιδος. ὥτε τὴν χώραν Ἐρ. ἐν Ἐρμῇ προσαγορεύει. Pol-lux VII. 90. μένεται δὲ καὶ φαικασίον ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ Ἐρ. “Πῆμα ποτὶ βάντεσκεν ἐλαφροῦ φαικασίου.” Schol. Hom. II. XVIII. 468. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ “Πέντε δὲ οἱ ζῶναι περιηγέες ἐσπείρητο,” κ. τ. λ. Conf. Bernhardt Eratosth. p. 144. To this poem we may with Bernhardt refer Schol. Iliad. V. 422. Ἐρ. παρήκουσεν Ὀμήρου εἰπόντος “Ἐρμῆας ἀπάπητα.” XXIV. 24. Ζεὺς ἱρασθεὶς Μαίης κ. τ. λ. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Ἐρ.

10. Ἡριγόνη. Steph. Byz. ἄστν. λέγεται ἄστν καὶ δὲ ἡμος, ὡς Ἐρ. ἐν Ἡριγόνῃ [—στ] “εἰς τε δὲ [ἄστν] “τε δὲ] Θερμοῦ καλὸν ἱκανὸν ἔδος.” Longin. §. 33, 5. τί δέ; Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ Ἡριγόνῃ (διὰ πάντων γὰρ ἀμώμητον τὸ ποιημάτων) Ἀρχιλόχου πολλὰ καὶ ἀνοικνώματα παρασείρωντος—ἄρα δὲ μείζων ποιητής; Schol. Iliad. XXII. 29. οἷον δὲ φασὶ τὸν κατηστηρισμένον κίνα οἶκ' Ὀρίωνος ἀλλ' Ἡριγόνῃς ἐπάρχειν, ὅν καταστερισθῆναι διὰ τῆς αἰτίας. Ἰκάριος γένος μὲν ἦν Ἀθηναῖος ἔσχε δὲ θυγατέρα μονογενῆ Ἡριγόνην, ἥτις κίνα τῆς αἰῶνος ἔτρεφε. ζεύσας δὲ ποτὶ δ' Ἰκάριος τὸν Διόνυσον, κ. τ. λ.—ἱστορίῃ Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ καταλόγοις. Valckenarius apud Bernhard. Eratosth. p. 112. *Scripteratne grammaticus olim ἐν τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ κατασ. pro καταστηρισμοῖς, quod degeneraverit in καταλόγους? Historia Icarii et Erigones denarratur a multis. Hyginiana autem suspicor e binis Eratosthenis operibus derivata, tum ex integriore Calasterismorum opere, tum ex poematio quo honestavit pietate ad sidera ductam Eri-gonen. Potuit autem vetus Homeri scholiasta utriusque operis hoc in loco mentionem fecisse. Ut sic cre-*



γενόμενον ἰχθῆρον τοῦ Καλλιμάχου· ἦν δὲ οὗτος Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ γράψας τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά. If this account is true, *Apollonius* in his early youth and before he withdrew to Rhodes must have been satirized by *Callimachus* in advanced age. And this might be among the causes noticed by the biographer for his leaving Alexandria: μὴ φέροντα τὴν αἰσχύνην τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τὸ ὄνειδος, καὶ τὴν διαβολὴν τῶν ἄλλων ποιητῶν<sup>c</sup>.

*dam tum ratio suadet poematis olim noti sub nomine Ἡργίνης, tum versiculus quem apud Hyginum obviū ex isto poemate non e Catasterismis censeo repetitum. Sc. Hygin. II. 4. p. 427. Eratosthenes ait: Ἰκαρίῳ ποτὶ πρῶτα περὶ τράγων ἐρχήσαντι. Stobæus Serm. 18, 3. Ἐρατοσθένης*

οὐκ ἐστὶν τοῦ περὶ Ἰσῶν ἔχει μένος, εἴτ' ἂν ἐς ἄνδρα  
ἔλθῃ, κυμαίνει δ' οἷα Λίβυσσαν ἄλα  
βοῆς ἢ νῆτος, τὰ δὲ καὶ κεκριμμένα φαίνει  
βυσσίδων, ἐκ δ' ἀνδρῶν πάντ' ἐτίναξε ἰόν.

Macrobi. Sat. VII. 15. *Eratosthenes*: Καὶ βαθὺν ἀκρήτῳ τινέμονα τεγγόμενος. These two fragments are referred by Brunck Anal. tom. I. p. 477. and tom. III. Lectt. p. 111. to the Ἡργίνη.

11. καταστερισμοί. an extant piece. Valckenarius apud Bernhard. p. 115. *Mea opinione continet compendium operis a recentiore grammatico contracti. Bernhardt* himself p. 115—129. attempts to shew that this piece is altogether spurious.

12. περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κυμαδίας. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060. Ἡρόδοτος δὲ φησι—τὴν τραγῳδίαν ταύτην [*Æschyli Persas*] ἔχειν τὴν ἐν Πλαταίαις μάχην. ἐκ κοῦσι δὲ εἴτι οἱ Πέρσαι ἐπὶ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου διδιδάχθαι ἐν Συρακούσαις, σπουδάζοντες ἱέρατος, ὥς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν γ' περὶ κυμαδίων. Harp. v. μεταλλεῖς. Ἐρ. ἐν ἐξέδομῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κυμ. Laërt. VII. 5. πρότερόν γε Σταῖκοι ἐκαλεῖτο οἱ διατρίβοντες ἐν αὐτῇ ποιηταί, καθά φησι καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν ὀγδόῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχ. κυμ. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 557. Ἰστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ [sc. τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου] καὶ Θουκυδίδης καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ θ'. perhaps ἐν τῷ θ' περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κυμ. Athen. XI. p. 501. d. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ περὶ κυμαδίας τὴν λέξιν ἀγνοεῖν φησι Λυκίφρων κ. τ. λ. Galen. præf. ad Gloss. Hippocr. p. 401. ed. Franz. = tom. V. p. 705. Basil. ὅτι γὰρ ἐπείκειν οἱ παλαιοὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἐνομάτων αὐτοῦς διδιδέσθαι μὲν ἰκανῶς καὶ πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένη ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀρχαίας κυμαδίας.

13. Ὀλυμπιακά. Athen. IV. p. 154. a. Ἐρ. ἐν πρώτῳ Ὀλυμπιακῶν τοῖς Τιβήρησι φησι πρὸς αὐτὸν πεκτεῖν. At least therefore in two books.

14. Πλατωνικά. Theo. Smyrnæus de Arithmet. p. 4. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ Πλατωνικῷ φησὶν εἶτι Δηλοῖς τῷ θεῷ χρήσαντες ἐπὶ ἀπαλλαγῇ λυμῷ βαμὲν τοῦ ὄντος διπλασίονα κατασκευάσαι—ἀφικέσθαι τε πεντομέρους περὶ τούτου Πλάτωνος, τὸν δὲ φάναι κ. τ. λ. Named also by Theo in another work: conf. Gelder. ad locum p. 82.

15. περὶ πλούτου καὶ πενίας. Laërt. IX. 66. de *Pyrrhone*: εἰσεβῶς δὲ καὶ τῇ ἀδελφῇ συνεβίῳ μαίῃ εἶσθ, καθά φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ πλούτου καὶ πενίας. Plutarch. Themist. c. 27. ὁ δ' Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ πλούτου

προσιστέρησε διὰ γυναῖκας Ἐρετριῆς, ἣν ὁ χυλίσχος [*Attabanus*] εἶχε, τῷ Θιμιστευαίῳ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔνταξιν γενέσθαι.

16. χρονογραφία. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 187. quoted Introd. p. xix. Dionysius adda p. 168. εἴτι δὲ εἴσω οἱ παλαιοὶ ἱμεῖς οἷς Ἐρ. κέχρηται—ἐν ἐτέρῳ διδιδέσθαι μοι λόγῳ. Conf. Syncell. p. 194. A. Harpocratio Εἰρηκ. δύο ἀναγράφουσιν Εὐθύμους Πλογεῖαν ποιητὰς ἰμνῆμας ἀλλήλοις καθάπερ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρονογραφίῳ, ἀμφοτέρους λέγων Παρίους εἶναι. It would appear from Harpocr. that this work was in only one book. Some fragments of the Chronological work of *Eratosthenes* have been noticed in the former volume B.C. 336. 2. 323. 2. 406. 4. Introd. p. iii. Appendix p. 408. t.

*Eratosthenes* de *Eudoxo Cnidio* is quoted ἐν τῷ πρὸς Βάτωνα Laërt. VIII. 89. The true reading appears to be πρὸς Ἐπάτωνα. See the authorities produced by Menag. ad locum.

*Eratosthenes* is quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. X. 364. Idem XIX. 233. "στρωτύν."—χαίρει δὲ καὶ Ἐρ. ταῖς τωαύταις ἐκφοραῖς ὡς τὸ "πολλὴ ἀντιμαχιστής."

On *Eratosthenes* conf. Fabric. B. G. Harles. tom. IV. p. 117—127.

<sup>c</sup> Among the works of *Apollonius* were the following:

1. περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου. Athen. X. p. 451. d. Ἀπολλώνιος δ' Ῥώμιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου.

2. ἐπιγράμματα. Antonin. Liberal. Metam. c. 23. Ἰστορεῖ—Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν, ὡς φησιν Πάμφιλος ἐν α'. de *Balto* quodam.

3. Κανωπία. Steph. Byz. Κέρως. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. Κανωπία δὲ δεύτερη.

Κολιμβουργίς ἐστὶ κῶνον σχῆμα. A choliambic verse: which has escaped the notice of Berkellius ad locum, who imagines the line of *Apollonius* to be wanting.

Idem Χάρα. Ἀπ. ἐν τῷ Κανωπία.

τρέφει δὲ γῆν ὁ γλαυκὸς σε Χωρίτης  
πλόος κομίζων δῶρα Νείλου πλουσίην.

These again are Choliambic verses; and we must read δῶρα πλουσίην Νείλου.

4. κτίσεις. Schol. Nicand. Theriac. II. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐν τῇ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κτίσει. Parthen. c. 11. περὶ Βυβλίδος. Ἰστορεῖ—Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. Καίῳ κτίσει. Steph. Byz. Ψικτήριος. φησὶν Ἀπ. ἐν Κιθῆς κτίσει. Athen. VII. p. 283. d. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥώμιος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν Ναυκρατίᾳ κτίσει τὸν Πόμπιλον, φησὶν, ἀνθρώπων πρότερον ὄντα, μεταβαλεῖν εἰς ἰχθῆν διὰ τινὰ Ἀπολλώνιος ἔρατα. κ. τ. λ. It appears from what follows that this



84. *Aristonymus*. B. C. 183. That the librarian of Alexandria was not the comic poet appears from the following arguments :

1. *Aristonymus* is mentioned as if contemporary with *Aristophanes* : Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxxv. Beek. ἴσκαπτον αὐτὸν Ἀριστάνυμος τε καὶ Ἀμειψίας, τετράδι αὐτὸν λείγοντες γεγόναι, κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν, ὡς ἄλλοις ποιοῦντα. Schol. Platon. Catal. mss. Clark. p. 72, 17. Ἀριστάνυμος ἐν Ἠλίῳ βιγῶντι καὶ Σχινυρίῳ ἐν Γέλῳ τετράδι φασὶν αὐτὸν γενέσθαι.

2. The *Antiatticista* usually quotes earlier poets than those of the Ptolemæan age for examples of Attic usage ; and yet the Ἠλῖος βιγῶν is there quoted : Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 81, 26. ἀπέδειξεν δοῦναι :—Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλίῳ βιγῶντι. p. 83, 24. ἀρνακίς : Ἀρ. Ἠλ. βιγ. p. 113, 24. σιωπηλός : Ἀρ. Ἠλ. β.

3. Athenæus quotes *Aristonymus* with *Aristophanes*, *Teleclides*, *Æschylus*, *Phrynichus* ; and with *Hermippus*, *Callias*, *Aristophanes* ; and again with *Aristomenes*, *Aristophanes*, and *Plato*, for examples of Attic idiom<sup>f</sup>.

4. The two lines from the Ἠλῖος βιγῶν in Athen. VII. p. 287. c. d. are Aristophanic tetrameters ; a measure not so usual in the new comedy<sup>g</sup>.

5. The text of Suidas is evidently defective, and should be thus exhibited : Ἀριστάνυμος κωμικός. τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἴστιν Ἠλῖος βιγῶν, ὡς Ἀθ. ἐν ἐμπροσθεσταῖς \* \* βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου κ. τ. λ. In what follows : Πτ. τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν Φιλοπάτορος, although M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser Athen. tom. XIV. p. 52. has found no difficulty, yet Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 101. has remarked, *Aristonymus sub Evergete, non Philadelpho, ut Suidæ codices legunt ; nisi fortassis pro Philadelphus legendum Philopator*. According to Suidas himself, *Aristonymus* succeeded *Apollonius Rhodius* ; who was the successor of *Eratosthenes*, who died in the reign of the fifth *Ptolemy*. Moreover *Aristonymus*, who was sixty-four at his succession, was librarian in the time of *Eumenes*, who began to reign B. C. 197. He did not therefore preside in the reign of *Evergetes* or of *Philopator*. As the text of Suidas is mutilated, we cannot pronounce with certainty ; but it is very possible that, when the passage was entire, the birth of *Aristonymus* was referred to the reign of *Philadelphus*, and his ἀκμὴ to the reign of *Philopator*<sup>h</sup>.

85. *Charon* or *Chares*. The companion or disciple of *Apollonius* : Schol. Apollon. II. 1054. Χάρον, αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου γνώριμος, ἐν τῷ περὶ ἱστοριῶν τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου. In Cod. Par. Χάρης δ' τοῦ Ἀπ. γνώριμος, omisso libri titulo.

was in hexameter verse. Steph. Byz. Δούτιον. Ἀπ. δ' Ρ. ἐν Ῥόδῳ κτίσει—“ ὅσα τε γαίης ἔργα τε Δουτιά—“ ὅς πρότερος κάμον Ἀσμενῆς.”

Ἀπολλώνιος Καρκῶν πρῶτος Steph. Byz. Κερκύρας, and Ἀπ. τετάρτη Καρκῶν Idem Κύν, is probably another *Apollonius*.

<sup>f</sup> Athenæus VII. p. 285. c. Ἑρμῆτος Δημόταις, Κάλλιος Κέαλας, Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλίῳ βιγῶντι, Ἀριστοφάνης Ταγηνισταῖς. III. p. 87. a. Ἀριστοφ. Βαβυλωνίως, Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἠσιόδοις, Αἰσχ. ἐν Ποντίῳ Γλαύκῳ, Ἀριστάνυμος Θησεῖ, Φρύνχος Σατύροις. VII. p. 287. Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλίῳ βιγῶντι, Ἀριστεμένης Γέσῳ, Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλ. β., Ἀριστοφ. Γέρῳ, Πλάτων Πρίσβεσιν.

<sup>g</sup> Athen. VII. p. 287. c. d. “ ὁ γὰρ τοι Σικελὸς ταῖς μεμβραφύαις προσέεικεν ὁ καρκινβαίτης.” —εἴτ' ἀφ' ἧς “ νῦν ἴστω ἔτι σαφῶς, εἴτ' αὖ βεμβράς κακιδάιμαν.”

p. 284. f. ὥστ' εἴτ' ἀφ' ἧς νῦν ἴσθ' ἀπλῶς. p. 285. e. ὥστ' εἴτ' ἀφ' ἧς μὲν ἴστιν ἀπλῶς. Etymol. v. βεμβράς. Ἀριστάνυμος “ ταῖς μεμβραφύαις προσέεικεν ὁ καρκινβαίτης.” We may therefore read the two lines thus :

ὁ γὰρ τοι Σικελὸς ταῖς μεμβραφύαις προσέεικεν ὁ καρκινβαίτης  
ὥστ' εἴτ' ἀφ' ἧς νῦν ἴστω σαφῶς, εἴτ' αὖ βεμβράς κακιδάιμαν.

<sup>h</sup> If we assume *Aristonymus* to be sixty-four years of age about B. C. 183, he would be born in the reign of *Philadelphus*, which terminated in Ol. 133. 2. at the close of B. C. 247 ; and would be about twenty-six years of age when *Philopator* began to reign.

86. *Hermippus*. B. C. 203. a native of Smyrna: Athen. VII. p. 327. c. *Hermippus* is quoted by *Sosicrates*: see N°. 255. who preceded *Apollodorus*, or certainly *Diodorus*<sup>i</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Among the works of *Hermippus* were these:

1. περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους. Athen. XIII. p. 589. c. φησὶν Ἑρμιππος ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους πρώτῃ. Idem XV. p. 696. f. φησὶν Ἐρ. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους. Laërt. V. 1. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους.
2. βίαι. Hieronymus in præfatione lib. de Vir. illustr. Quod Tranquillus in enumerandis gentiliū literarum viris fecit illustribus, id ego in nostris faciam: id est, ut—omnes qui de Scripturis Sanctis memoria aliquid prodiderunt tibi breviter exponam. Fecerunt quidem hoc idem apud Græcos *Hermippus peripateticus*, *Antigonus Carystius*, *Satyrus*, doctus vir, et longe omnium doctissimus *Aristoxenus musicus*. Laërt. I. 33. Ἑρμιππος ἐν ταῖς βίαις. de *Thalete*. Ἐρ. ἐν ταῖς βίαις. de *Anaxagora*. V. 2. Ἐρ. ἐν ταῖς βίαις. de *Aristotele*. To this work may be referred the passages in which he speaks of the following philosophers: *Arce-silais* Laërt. IV. 44. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. κ. τ. λ. *Antisthenes* Idem VI. 2. *Callisthenes* Plutarch. Alex. c. 54. ταῦτα ὁ Ἐρ. φησὶ τὸν ἀναγνώστην τοῦ Καλλισθέους—Ἀριστοτέλει διηγέσθαι. *Chrysippus* Laërt. VII. 184. *Demetrius Phalereus* V. 78. *Democritus* IX. 43. τελευτῆσαι τὸν Δημόκριτον φησὶν Ἐρ. ταῦτων τὸν τρόπον. *Diodorus of Aspendus* Athen. IV. p. 163. c. ἦν ὁ Διόδωρος τὸ μὲν γένος Ἀσπενδίου· Πυθαγορικὸς δὲ λόγος εἶναι ἰμῶν τῶν κυνικῶν τρόπον ἔχον. ἔθεν καὶ Πυθαγορικὸν τὸ τῆς κέρως εἶδον εἶναι τινος ἀπὸ τοῦ Διοδώρου προαχθέν, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. perhaps in the Life of *Pythagoras*. *Alexinus* Laërt. II. 109. *Empedocles* VIII. 51. 56. 69. *Epicurus* X. 2. φησὶ δ' Ἐρ. γραμματοδιδάσκαλον αὐτὸν γεγενησθαι. *Heraclides Ponticus* V. 91. *Heraclitus* IX. 4. *Lycus* V. 67. *Menedemus* II. 142. *Menippus* VI. 99. φησὶ δ' Ἐρ. ἡμερολογιστὴν αὐτὸν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ καλεῖσθαι. *Philolais* VIII. 85. γέγραφε βιβλίον ἐν ᾧ φησιν Ἐρ. λέγειν τὰ τῶν συγγραφέων Πλάτωνα τὸν φιλόσοφον—διηγήσθαι. perhaps in the Life of *Plato*. *Plato* Laërt. III. 2. on his death. *Persæus* Athen. IV. p. 162. c. πιστευθεὶς, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ., ἢ Ἀντιγόνοιο τὸν ἀκριβοῦνθον κ. τ. λ. *Stilpo* Laërt. II. 120. γηραιὸν τελευτῆσαι φησὶν Ἐρ. *Theocritus Chius* and *Anaximenes* Athen. I. p. 21. c. Ἐρ. δὲ φησὶ Θεόκριτον τὸν Χίον ὡς ἀπαίδευτον μέμφεσθαι τὴν Ἀναξιμένηος περιβολήν. *Zeno Eleates* Laërt. IX. 27. Ἐρ. δὲ φησιν εἰς ὅλμην αὐτὸν βληθῆναι. He also treated of *Demosthenes* Gellius III. 13, 1. *Plutarch*. *Demosth.* c. 5. 11. 30. *Suid.* Δημοσθ. who adds ὡς Ἐρ. ἱστορεῖ. *Hyperides* Vit. X. Or. p. 849. C. of his death. *Euthias* Athen. XIII. p. 590. d. ἡ Φρύνη—κρινόμενη ὑπὸ Εὐθίου τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀπέφυγε· διόπερ ἐργισθεὶς ὁ Εὐθίας οἶκ' ἔτι εἶπεν ἄλλην δίκην, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. *Harpoer.* Εὐθίας. τὸν λόγον αὐτῷ [sc. *Euthias*] τὸν κατὰ Φρύνης Ἀναξιμένην πεποιημέναι

φησὶν Ἐρ. This passage might occur in the Life of *Hyperides*, who defended *Phrynæ*.

3. περὶ Γοργίου. Athen. XI. p. 505. d. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Γοργίου “Ὡς ἐπεδήμησε ταῖς Ἀθήναις Γοργίας” κ. τ. λ.

4. περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ σοφῶν. Athen. X. p. 443. a. Ἐρ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ σοφῶν Περιάνδρον κ. τ. λ. Laërt. I. 42. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν σοφῶν ἑτακαίδεκα φησὶν, ὅτι τοὺς ἐπὶ ἄλλους ἄλλως αἰρεῖσθαι εἶναι ἐκ Σόλωνα, Θαλῆος, Πιττακοῦ, Βίαντα, Χειλωνα κ. τ. λ. VIII. 88. παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν (Εὐδοξοῖς) ἐπιφανέστατος ἐγένετο γράφας τοῖς βίαις πόλιν νόμους, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τετάρτῃ περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ σοφῶν. Schol. *Hesiod.* ἔργ. 41. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἐπὶ σοφῶν. To this work may be referred the mention of *Chilo* Laërt. I. 72. ἐτελεύτησε δ', ὡς φησιν Ἐρ., ἐν Πίτῃ. of *Anacharsis* I. 101. *Pherecydes* I. 117. on his death. *Solon* Plutarch. *Solon.* c. 2. 6. 11. *Myso* Laërt. I. 106. where he is quoted by *Sosicrates*: ὡς φησὶ Σωσικράτης, Ἑρμιππον παρατιθέμενος.

5. περὶ Θεοφράστου. Laërt. II. 55. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Θεοφράστου καὶ Σωκράτη φησὶ Γρύλλον ἐγκύμιον γεγραφέναι. Bentley *Epist. Socrat.* p. 99. justly censures this error: “When *Gryllus* was slain, most “of the wits of that age wrote elegies and epigrams upon him. Among the rest, *Hermippus* “says *Socrates* was one: which is a blunder of “no less than thirty-seven years; the interval “between *Socrates*' death and the battle of *Man-tinea*.” But *Hermippus* will be cleared of this blunder, which Bentley imputes to him, if we restore in Laërtius καὶ Ἰσοκράτη φησὶ.—To this treatise περὶ Θεοφράστου we may with *Menag.* ad Laërt. II. 55. refer Athen. I. p. 21. a. Ἐρ. φησὶ Θεόφραστον παραγέσθαι κ. τ. λ.

6. περὶ τῶν διαπραξάντων ἐν παιδείᾳ διδαν. See the Tables B. C. 236. 203.

7. περὶ Ἰππώνακτος. Athen. VII. p. 327. b. c. Ἐρ. ὁ Σμυρναῖος, ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἰππώνακτος, ἔκην ἀκούει τὴν ἰουλίδα· εἶναι δὲ αὐτὴν Ἰουθήρατον· διὰ καὶ Φιλίταν φάναι κ. τ. λ.

8. περὶ Ἰσοκράτους. Athen. XIII. p. 592. d. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰσοκράτους. de *Lagisca*.

9. περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν. Athen. VII. p. 342. c. ὁ Ἐρ. δὲ φησιν ἐν τρίτῃ περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν “ἰσθιον τὸν Ὑπερίδην ποιῆσθαι οὖν τοῖς περιπάτους ἐν ταῖς ἰχθύσιν.” probably not the orator *Hyperides*. Idem X. p. 451. c. Θεοδέκτην τὸν Φασηλίτην φησὶν Ἐρ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῶν Ἰσ. μαθ. κ. τ. λ. *Dionys.* *Isæo* p. 588. ὁ τοῖς Ἰσοκράτους μαθητὰς ἀναγράφας Ἐρ. ἀκριβῆς ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις γενόμενος κ. τ. λ. See the Tables B. C. 364. 3. *Harpoer.* Ἰσαῖος. μαθητῆς ἦν Ἰσοκράτους διδάσκαλος δὲ Δημοσθένης—καθὰ φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν δευτέρῃ περὶ τῶν Ἰσ. μαθ.

87. *Euphantus of Olynthus*. B. C. 246. 229.

88. *Phylarchus*. B. C. 219. *Phylarchus* is quoted for the assault of Sparta by *Pyrrhus*: Plutarch. *Pyrrho* c. 27. This would be found in his first book. The twenty-eighth book, treating of *Antigonius Doson*, is named by Athenæus VI. p. 251. c. ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ—Φύλαρχος Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ κληθέντος ἐπιτρόπου, τοῦ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐλόντος, πόλακα γενέσθαι Ἀπολλοφάνη τὸν εἰπόντα τὴν Ἀντιγόνου τύχην ἀλεξανδρίζειν<sup>k</sup>.

10. περὶ νομοθετῶν. Athen. IV. p. 154. d. Ἐρ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν. XIII. p. 555. c. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ νομοθετῶν ἱστορίῳ. on the Spartan marriages. XIV. p. 619. b. Ἐρ. ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ νομοθετῶν. Porphyry. de Abst. IV. p. 378. Τριπτόλεμον περὶ οὗ Ἐρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν γράφει ταῦτα. “Φασὶ δὲ καὶ Τριπτόλεμον Ἀθηναίους νομοθετῆσαι.” Origen adv. Celsum I. 15. p. 46. λέγεται Ἐρμιππον ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν ἱστορικῶν Πυθαγόραν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φιλοσοφίαν ἀπὸ Ἰουδαίων εἰς Ἑλλήνας ἀγαγεῖν. To this work may be referred the mention of *Lycurgus* in Plutarch. *Lycurg.* c. 23. φασὶ τὰς, ὡς Ἐρ. μνημονεύει, τὸν Λυκούργον οὗ—κοινωνεῖν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰφίτην.

11. περὶ Πυθαγόρου. Laert. VIII. 10. φησὶν Ἐρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Πυθαγόρου. Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1180. πολλοὶ τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν ἱστορήσαντι καὶ τούτων ἐπισημειωτάτος ἐστὶν Ἐρ. ἀπὸ περὶ πᾶσαν ἱστορίαν ἐπιμελής. λέγει τοῖνυν ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν περὶ Πυθαγόρου βιβλίων, “Πυθαγόρας,” κ. τ. λ. To this work may be referred Laert. VIII. 40. 41. Athen. V. p. 213. f. Ἀθηναίων—τύραννον αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας ὁ φιλόσοφος, καὶ τὸ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν ἀναδείξας ὄργανον περὶ τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, καὶ τί ἤβουλετο αὐτοῖς ἢ φιλοσοφία ἦν ὁ καλὸς Πυθαγόρας εἰσπρήσατο, καθάπερ ἱστορήσει Θεόπομπος—καὶ Ἐρ. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος.

12. περὶ τῶν καλῶς ἀναφωνηθέντων ἐξ Ὁμήρου. Stob. Serm. 5. 59. ἐκ τῆς Ἐρμ. συναγωγῆς κ. τ. λ. “Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς εἰς σεφρασίην ἐλαγε ταῦτα ποιεῖν” “Ἀσπασίω” κ. τ. λ. This piece, however, might perhaps belong to *Hermippus* of *Berytus*, who flourished in the reign of *Hadrian*, and who is described by *Suidas* v. Ἐρμ. Βηρέτιος.

13. περὶ μάγων. Laert. I. 8. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ μάγων. Plin. H. N. XXX. 1. *Hermippus* qui de tota ea arte (magica) diligentissime scripsit, et vicies centum millia versuum a Zoroastre condita indicibus quoque voluminum ejus positis explanavit, &c.

<sup>k</sup> Athen. VIII. p. 334. b. ὁ Φύλαρχος διὰ τῆς τρίτης τῶν ἱστορίων. on *Ptolemy Soter* and the first *Antigonius*. X. p. 412. f. Φύλ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων. on *Milo of Crotona*. Lib. IV. is quoted Athen. VIII. p. 333. a. IX. p. 401. d. Lib. VI. Athen. III. p. 81. e. X. p. 442. c. Idem VI. p. 251. c. Φ. ἐν ἑκτῷ ἱστορίῳ. of *Alexander* at *Tarsus* B. C. 333. XIV. p. 614. e. φιλόγελος ἦν Δημήτριος ὁ πολιορκητής, ὡς φησὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν ἱστορίων. X. p. 438. c. Φ. ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν ἱστορίων Ἀντίχων φησὶ τὸν βασιλέα φίλων γενόμενον μεθίσκεισθαι τε καὶ κοιμᾶσθαι ἐπὶ πλέων κ. τ. λ. Perhaps *Antiochus Theus*, whose wife

*Laodice* he mentioned in lib. XII. Lib. VII. Athen. XV. p. 674. a. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1561. on *Eurypylus* king of *Libya* or *Cyrenæ*: Φ. ἐν ἑβδόμῳ Ἐβρυτον αὐτὸν καλεῖ. Hence Schol. Apollon. II. 498. φησὶ δὲ αὐτὴν (τὴν Κυρήνην) Φ. ἐλθεῖν μετὰ πλείωνων εἰς Λιβύην κ. τ. λ. may be referred also to lib. VII. Lib. X. Athen. XII. p. 536. d. VI. p. 261. b. Δημήτριος ὁ πολιορκητὴς φιλόγελος ἦν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Φ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων. He had said the same thing in lib. VI. Idem XIII. p. 609. c. φησὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων. mentioning *Olympias* the mother of *Alexander*. Lib. XI. Athen. XII. p. 528. c. τοὺς δὲ Κωρῆτας Φ. διὰ τῆς ἑνδεκάτης τῶν ἱστορίων Λισχύλον ἱστορεῖν διὰ τὴν τριφὴν τυχεῖν τῆς προσηγορίας. Lib. XII. Athen. XIII. p. 606. d. XV. p. 693. f. Idem XIII. p. 593. c. γράφει Φ. διὰ τῆς δωδεκάτης τάδε. “Ἡ πάριδος τῆς Λαοδίκης Δανάη” κ. τ. λ. *Laodice* the wife of *Antiochus Theus*. Lib. XIII. Athen. VI. p. 254. f. κόλακας εἶναι φησὶ Φ. καὶ τοὺς ἐν Λήμῳ κατοικοῦντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐν τῇ τρισκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων. χάριν γὰρ ἀποδίδοντας τοῖς Σελεύκου καὶ Ἀντίχου ἀπογόνους, ἐπεὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ Σέλευκος πικρῶς ἐπιστατουμένους ἐπὶ Λυσιμάχῳ οὐ μόνον ἐξείλετο ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτοῖς ἀπέδωκεν ἀμφότερας, εἰ Ἀθηνοῖς Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ μόνον ναυὲς κατεσκευάσαν τοῦ Σελεύκου ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀντίχου. *Seleucus Nicator* and *Antiochus Soter*. Lib. XIV. Athen. XIII. p. 593. e. Φ.—ἐν τῇ τεσσαρισκαίδεκάτῃ. “Μύστα Σελεύκου τοῦ βασιλέως” ἱερμίνη ἦν, ἥτις ἐπὶ Γαλατῶν Σελεύκου νικηθέντος καὶ “μόλις ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς διασυνθέντος” κ. τ. λ. *Seleucus Callinicus*: see above p. 312. Idem VI. p. 261. b. (Φ.) ἐν τῇ τεσσαρισκαίδεκάτῃ γράφει οὕτως. “Περμεύρα” Δημήτριος τοὺς κολακίζοντας αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις, “καὶ ἐπιχειρομένους Δημητρίῳ μὲν μόνου βασιλείας, Πτολεμαίου δὲ μόνου ναυάρχου Λυσιμάχῳ δὲ γαστροφύλακος” “Σελεύκου δὲ ἐλεφαντάρχου.” Hence therefore Plutarch *Demetr.* c. 25. derived this passage; who adds the passage ascribed by Athenæus XIV. p. 615. a. to the sixth book of *Phylarchus*. Lib. XV. Parthenius c. 15. περὶ Δάφνης. ἡ ἱστορία—παρὰ Φ. ἐν ιϛ'. Lib. XIX. Athen. XIII. p. 609. a. Lib. XXI. Athen. VI. p. 249. d. on *Philip* the father of *Alexander*. Harpocr. v. παράλος. μέμνηται τοῦ Παράλου ἥρωος καὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ πρώτῃ. Lib. XXII. Athen. XII. p. 536. e. on *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. Lib. XXIII. Athen. XIII. p. 610. d. Idem XII. p. 539. b. Φ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστορίων. mentioning *Alexander*. Lib. XXV. Athen. VI. p. 271. e. λέγει Φ. ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστο-

89. *Evander*. B. C. 215.

90. *Philinus of Agrigentum*. The historian of the first Punic war. Quoted by Diod. tom.

IX. p. 319. "Αντων ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης μετὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν Ἀκράγαντος ἐπίρασε μεγάλην δύναμιν ἐν Σικελίᾳ—Φιλίνος δὲ ὁ Ἀκραγαντίνος ἱστορικὸς ἀνεγράψατο. Ibid. p. 348. he is quoted for the account of the last battle B. C. 241 : αἰχμαλώτους, ὡς Φιλίνος ἀνέγραψε, Καρχηδονίων ἐνακισχιλίου. He is accused by Polybius I. 14. of partiality<sup>1</sup>.

93. *Archimedes*. B. C. 221. 212.

94. *Archimelus*. B. C. 221.

95. *Aristo of Ceos*. B. C. 226.

96. *Hegesianax of Alexandria*. Flourished in the reign of *Antiochus the Great*: Athen.

IV. p. 155. b. Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν τῷ δωδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου, "Παρά Ἀντιόχῳ," φησὶ, "τῷ βασιλεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ προσαγορευθέντι ἐν τῷ δειπνῷ πρὸς ὅπλα ὠρχοῦντο—ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ εἰς Ἡγησιάνακτα τὸν Ἀλεξανδρεῖα ἀπὸ Τρωάδος τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντα ἢ τῆς ἐρχίσεως τάξεις ἐγένετο, ἀναστὰς εἶπεν Ὅτιον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, κακῶς ἐρχοῦμενον ἐμὲ διὰσάσθαι βούλει ἢ καλῶς ἀπαγγέλλοντός μου ἴδια ποιήματα θέλεις ἀκροάσασθαι; κελευσθεὶς οὖν λέγειν οὕτως ἦσε τὸν βασιλέα ὥστ' ἐράνου τε ἀξιοῦσθαι καὶ τῶν φίλων εἰς γενέσθαι." He is mentioned again by Demetrius apud Athen. III. p. 80. d. Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν τῷ πεντε-

μιῶν εὐτως: "Εἰσὶ δ' οἱ μύθαις σύντροφος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων" κ. τ. λ.

The corruption of the Spartan manners is described (in a passage already noticed part II. p. 216) by *Phylarchus* apud *Athenæum* IV. p. 141. f. Φ. γούν ἐν τῇ πεντεκαιδικάτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν τάδε γράφει περὶ αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ. where Schweigh. proposes πεμπτῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ. *Plutarch* Cleom. c. 5. quotes *Phylarchus* on the death of *Archidamus* (see part II. p. 217), and for the battle of Sellasia: Ibid. c. 28. *Phylarchus* is charged with exaggeration by *Polybius* and *Plutarch* quoted in the Tables B. C. 219, and by *Plutarch* Themist. c. 32. who remarks, ὅτε Φ. ὥσπερ ἐν τραγωδίᾳ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ μόνον μηχανῇ ἄρας, καὶ προαγαγὼν Νεοκλέα τισὶ καὶ Δημόπαιον υἱὸς Θεμιστοκλέους, ἀγῶνα βούλεται κινεῖν καὶ πάθος, ὃ οὐδ' αὖ ἐ τυχὼν ἀγροῦσιν ὅτι πέπλασται. *Dionysius de comp.* p. 30. censures his style: τοιαύτας συντάξεις κατέλιπον ὥς αἰεὶς ὑπομένει μέχρι κορωνίδος διελθεῖν, Φύλαρχον λέγω καὶ Δούριν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ Ψάωνα καὶ τὸν Καλαυτιανὸν Δημήτριον, Ἰερώνυμόν τε καὶ Ἀντίνοχον καὶ Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Ἡγησίαν Μάγητα καὶ ἄλλους μυρίους.

Other works are ascribed to *Phylarchus* by *Suidas*: τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντίνοχον καὶ τὸν Περγαμηνὸν Εὐμένη. ἐπιτομὴν μυθικὴν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιφανείας. περὶ εὐρημάτων. παρὶμβάσεων βιβλία θ' [ἐπιτομὴν μυθικὴν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιφ. καὶ εὐρημάτων παρὶμβάσεων βιβλία θ'. *Eudoc.*] Perhaps the war between *Antiochus Soter* and *Eumenes I.* already noticed p. 401. might have been the subject of a separate work.

*Phylarchus* is quoted *Schol. Soph. Œd. C.* 39. Φ. φησὶ δύο αὐτὰς [*Eumenidas*] εἶναι. *Tzetz. ad Lycophron.* 175. οἰκεῖ ἐν Φαρσάλῳ καὶ Θετιδεῖ, ὃ καλεῖται ἀπὸ τῆς Θετιδὸς ἢ πόλεως κατὰ μὲν Φ. ὅτι ἐπὶ-

σάμεν τὰ ὅπλα ἔφυγε τὸν Ἡφαιστῶν κ. τ. λ. *Plutarch*. *Is. Osir.* p. 362. B. οὐδὲ Φ. μὴ καταφρονεῖν γράφοντες ὅτι πρῶτος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐξ Ἰνδῶν Διόνυσος ἤγαγε δύο βοῦς ἃν ἦν τῇ μὲν Ἄπτις ὄνομα τῇ δὲ Ὀσίρις.—ἄτοπα γὰρ ταῦτα τοῦ Φ. *Idem Mor.* p. 680. E. τοὺς γε περὶ τὸν Πόντον οἰκοῦντας πάλαι Θηβεῖς προσαγορευμένους ἱστορεῖ Φ. ἐν παιδείᾳ μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τελείᾳς διηθέρους εἶναι. *Idem Camillo* c. 19. θαρρηλιῶν ἐξέδωκε φθίνοντες, περὶ ἣν δοκεῖ καὶ τὸ Ἰλιον ἀλῶναι, ὡς Ἐφορος καὶ Καλλιस्थίνης καὶ Δαμάστος καὶ Φ. ἱστορήκασιν. *Agid.* c. 9. ὃ δὲ Φ. Ἀμύκλα θυγατέρα Δάφνης τοῦνομα φησὶν ἐπαφύγυσαν Ἀπόλλωνα κ. τ. λ. *Athen.* II. p. 43. f. Φ. δὲ φησιν ἐν Κλειτέρῳ εἶναι κρήνην ἀφ' ἧς τοὺς πάντας ἐκ ἔτ' ἀνέχεσθαι τὴν τοῦ οἴνου ὀσμὴν. p. 44. b. Φ. φησὶ Θεόδωρον τὸν Λαρισσαῖον ὑβρίστην γενέσθαι, τὸν ἀλλοτρίως αἰεὶ ποτε πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἰσχυρότα τὸν βασιλέα. φησὶ δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἰβήρας ὑβροποιεῖν πάντας. XII. p. 526. a. Καλοφώνου, ὃς φησὶ Φ. κ. τ. λ. III. p. 73. b. Φ. δὲ φησιν—a long extract, in which *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντίγονου στρατηγοὶ, and *Lysimachus*, are mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> *Polyb.* I. c. τοὺς ἐμπειρότατα δοκοῦντας γράφειν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ [the first Punic war] Φιλίνον καὶ Φάβιον μὴ δέοντας ἡμῖν ἀπηγγελέσθαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ἐκόντας μὲν εὖ ἐψεύσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας οὐχ ὑπολαμβάνω, στοχαζόμενος ἐκ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς αἰρέσεως αὐτῶν δοκοῦσι δὲ μοι πεπεισμένοι τι παραπλήσιον τοῖς ἔρῳσι. διὰ γὰρ τὴν αἵρεσιν καὶ τὴν ἄλῃν εὐνοίαν Φιλίνῳ μὲν πάντα δοκοῦσιν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι περᾶσθαι φρονίμως, καλῶς, ἀνδρωδῶς, οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι τάναντία, Φαβίῳ δὲ τοῖς μάλιστα ταύτων.—ὁ Φιλίνος ἀρχόμενος ἅμα τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τῆς διουτέρας βίβλου φησὶ προκαθῆσθαι τῇ Μεσσήνῃ πολεμῶντας τοὺς τε Καρχηδόνιους καὶ τοὺς Συρακουσίους κ. τ. λ. *Philinus* in his second book is quoted again by *Polyb.* III. 26. and an error noticed.



καίδεκάτω τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου φησὶν—Ἡγησιάνακτα τὸν Ἀλεξανδρία τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντα, κατ' ἀρχὰς ὄντα ταπεινήχον, καὶ τραγῳδῶν φησι γενέσθαι καὶ ὑποκριτικὸν καὶ εὐχρον, ὁκτωκκίδεκα ἐτῶν σύκων μὴ γινεσάμενον. Strabo XIII. p. 594. quotes *Hegresianax* speaking of Ilium: (ζησις) Ἡγησιάναξ τοὺς Γαλάτας περαιωθέντας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης [B. C. 278] ἀταβῆναι μὲν εἰς τὴν πόλιν δεομένους ἐρύματος, παραχρῆμα δ' ἐκλιπεῖν διὰ τὸ ἀτείχιστον.

His poems are quoted by Plutarch<sup>m</sup>.

97. *Dionysius Iambus*. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἰαμβος Plutarch. de Music. p. 1136. C. was the instructor of *Aristophanes*: see the Tables B. C. 200. which will place him in the reign of *Evergetes*<sup>n</sup>.

98. *Macho*. B. C. 230. 200.<sup>o</sup>

99. *Apollodorus of Carystus*. B. C. 230. 200. *Apollodorus of Carystus*, who exhibited at Athens in the time of *Macho*, is often confounded with *Apollodorus of Gela*, who lived a century before him, and who was one of the six poets of the new comedy mentioned in the Tables B. C. 335. 4. the rival and contemporary of *Menander*.

Suidas also mentions a third *Apollodorus*: Ἀπολλόδωρος Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικός, ἐποίησε δράματα μζ'. ἐνίκησε θ'.

Of twenty-four comedies which bear the name of *Apollodorus*, four are ascribed to the *Geloan*, six to the *Carystian*; four are ascribed to both; and ten are quoted with the name of *Apollodorus* simply P.

<sup>m</sup> Plutarch. Mor. p. 920. E. ὁ Ἀγησιάναξ εἴρηκε (de luna).

πᾶσα μὲν ἦδε πέριξ κυρὴ λάμπεται, ἐν δ' ἄρα μέσση  
γλαυκότερον κύνωσ φείνεται ἥτε κοίρης  
ἕμμα καὶ ἐγρὰ μέτωπα· τὸ δὲ βέθει ἄντα ἔοικεν.

Ibid. p. 921. B. πάλιν ὁ Ἀγησιάναξ εἴρηκεν·

ἢ πόντον μέγα κύμα καταστῖα λευαίνοντος,  
δείκλων ἰδδάλωτο περιφλεγέθοντος ἰσότηρον.

He composed a work under the name of *Cephalion*: Athen. IX. p. 393. d. ὁ τὰ Κεφαλίωνος ἐπιγραφόμενα Τρωϊκὰ συνθείς Ἡγησιάναξ ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς.

<sup>n</sup> *Dionysius Iambus* is quoted by Athenæus VII. p. 284. b. where M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser makes him quote *Callimachus*. This was possible: for *Callimachus*, whom *Aristophanes* heard in his youth, might somewhat precede *Dionysius* in time. But in this passage the quotation from *Dionysius* is improperly made to include the words of *Callimachus*, which are cited by Athenæus himself; as appears from the context: Θεόκριτος ὁ Συρακοῖσις—τὸν λείων ὀνομαζόμενον ἰχθὺν ἱερὸν καλεῖ—Διονύσιος δ' ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Ἰαμβος ἐν τῇ περὶ διαλέκτων γράφει οὕτως· “Ἀκηκόαμεν γοῦν ἀλκίως Ἑρετρικῷ τὸν ἱερὸν ἰχθύν, καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν ἀλκίως καλούντων τὸν πομπύλον. ἔστι δὲ πελάγιος.—τὸν δ' εὖν ἰχθύν τις παρὰ τῇ ποιητῇ ἔλκει· “Ἀπὸ ἐπὶ προβλήτι καθήμενος ἱερὸν ἰχθύν. εἰ μὴ τις ἄλλος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ καλούμενος ἱερὸς ἰχθύς.” Καλλίμαχος δ' ἐν Γαλατείᾳ τὸν χρύσοφρον [sc. ἱερὸν καλεῖ]. Athenæus here speaks again.

<sup>o</sup> The following fragments of *Macho* are preserved by Athenæus:

ἄγνια. Athen. XIV. p. 664. b. ἐποίησεν ἐν δράματι Ἀγνία ταυτί·

ἦδιον εἶδέν ἐστί μοι τῆς ματιτῆς.

τοῦτ' εἶπε πρῶτος Μακεδόνης τῆς Ἀττικῆς

κατεδείξαν ἡμῖν εἶπε πάντες οἱ θεοὶ

οὐκ εἶδα· πλὴν γ' ὅτι μυστικώτατος τινός.

ἐπιστολή. Athen. VIII. p. 345. f. Μάχων Ἑπιστολή·

ὄψοφάρος εἰμὶ· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τῆς τέχνης;

θεμέλιος ἡμῖν κ. τ. λ. eleven lines.

χρεῖαι. From the *χρεῖαι* of *Macho*, written in Iambic verse, Athenæus has preserved about 424 lines.

vv.

χρεῖαι Ἀρχεφῶντος Athen. VI. p. 244. b. . . . .	21
Γλυκερίου XIII. p. 562. d. . . . .	11
Γναθαίου Ib. p. 579. e. . . . .	75
Γναθανίου Ib. p. 581. a. . . . .	69
Ἰππης Ib. p. 583. a. . . . .	11
Καλλιστοῦ Ib. p. 583. a. . . . .	6
Κορύδου VI. p. 242. a. . . . .	5
Λαίως XIII. p. 582. c. . . . .	9
Λαμίας Ib. p. 577. d. . . . .	20
Μαρίας Ib. p. 578. b. . . . .	71
Νικῆς Ib. p. 582. e. 583. c. . . . .	18
Στρατωλίου VIII. p. 348. e. . . . .	76
Φρύγης XIII. p. 583. c. . . . .	6
Χαιρεφῶντος VI. p. 243. e. . . . .	15
Incertain VI. p. 245. d. 246. b. . . . .	11

424

P 1. These are given to the *Geloan Apollodorus*:

Αἰσχρίων. Suid. Ἀπείλ. Γελ.

Δανιστοῖς. Suid. v. Ἀπείλ. Γελ.

100. *Samius*. B. C. 218.  
 102. *Mnesiptolemus*. B. C. 217.  
 103. *Epinicus*. B. C. 217.  
 104. *Zeno of Tarsus*. B. C. 207.  
 105. *Alcaeus*. B. C. 197. Two epigrams in the collection; Ep. 6. 8. bear the title 'Αλκαίου Μιτυληναίου. But Jacobs justly rejects this as an erroneous description. *Alcaeus* is quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 378. τὸ καρὸς Ἀλκαῖος ὁ ἐπιγραμματοποιὸς ἐγκέφαλον ἔχουσιν. Referring to Ep. 14. 3. ὡς ἔφελόν γε καὶ ἔγκαρὸν ἐχέου ἁράξας.  
 106. *Aristophanes of Byzantium*. B. C. 200. The nature of the criticisms which *Aristophanes* applied to the text of Homer has been shewn already in the account given of *Zenodotus* at N°. 34.<sup>1</sup>

Σίσυφος. Suid. 'Απολ. Γελ.

Ψευδαίας. Suid. 'Απολ. Γελ. Pollux X. 138. 'Απολλοδώρου ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Ψευδαίαντι.

2. These are given to the *Carystian*:

'Αμφιάρατος. Pollux X. 161. 'Απολλοδώρου τοῦ Καρυστίου 'Αμφιαράτ.

'Αντιεργετῶν. Pollux X. 138. ὁ ἔ' Ἀπ. Καρύστιος ἐν 'Αντιεργετῶντι.

Διάβολος. Pollux X. 154. ἐν Ἀπ. τοῦ Καρυστίου Διαβόλῃ.

'Ενία. Pollux X. 152. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τῇ 'Ενείᾳ.

Προκίζομένη ἱματιπέλης. Athen. III. p. 76. a. Ἀπ. τοῦ Καρυστίου ἐκ δράματος Προκίζομένης ἱματιπέλης.

Σφαττιμένη. Athen. VI. p. 243. c. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος — ἐν Σφαττιμένῃ.

3. These are ascribed to both:

'Αποκαρτερῶν ἢ Φιλάδελφοι. Athen. XI. p. 472. c. Ἀπ. ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Φιλαδέλφοις ἢ 'Αποκαρτερῶντι. And Suid. v. Ἀπ. Γελ. But Suidas v. σπουδαῖον. 'Απολλοδώρος Καρύστιος 'Αποκαρτερῶσιν. Stobæus Serm. 16, 11. has 'Απολλοδώρου 'Αποκαρτερῶν without any addition. Idem 121, 13. 'Απολλοδώρου Ἀδελφῶν. Perhaps the same drama.

'Απολυτοῦσα. Athen. III. p. 125. a. ὁ Ἀπ. ὁ Γελῶς ἐν 'Απολυτοῦσῃ. But Suidas v. ἐγκομβασσασθαι. 'Απολλοδώρος Καρύστιος 'Απολυτοῖσι. recte Καρύστιος 'Απολυτοῦσῃ Gatakerus apud Kuster. ad loc.

Γραμματιδιοποιός. Pollux IV. 19. 'Απολλοδώρου τοῦ Γελῶν καὶ γράμμα ἐστίν [bene corrigunt δράμα ἐστίν] ὁ Γραμματιδιοποιός. Idem X. 93. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Γελῶν 'Απολλοδώρου Γραμματιδιοποιῷ. Idem VII. 190. δράμα Γραμματιδιοποιός 'Απολλοδώρου. without any addition. But Athenæus VII. p. 280. d. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Γραμματιδιοποιῷ.

'Ιέρεια. Athen. VI. p. 243. d. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν 'Ιερείᾳ. But Suidas v. Ἀπ. Γελ. gives it to the *Geloan*.

4. The following are given to *Apollodorus* simply without distinguishing what *Apollodorus*.

'Αφανίζομενος. Stob. Serm. 53, 4.

Γάλα. Idem 99, 26. 'Απολλοδώρου Γάλακτες.

Διαμαρτάνων. Idem 119, 14. 'Απολ. ἐκ Διαμαρτάνωντος.

'Εκρά. See the Tables B. C. 165. 4.

'Επιδικαζόμενος. Titulus Phormionis Terentii. See the Tables B. C. 161. 4.

'Εφηβοί. Ammonius v. σχιστά. 'Απολλοδώρος ἐν 'Εφήβοις.

Κιθαροδός. Stob. 121, 14. 'Απολ. ἐκ Κιθαροδοῦ.

Λάκαινα. Stob. 113, 7. 116, 35.

Παῖδες or Παιδία. Stob. 53, 7. 'Απολλοδώρου Παιδίων. Idem 110, 2. 'Απολλοδώρου ἐκ Παιδίων.

Παραλογιζόμενος. Stob. 99, 17. 'Απολλοδώρου Παραλογιζόμενος.

A twenty-fifth title, *Γραμματιδιοποιός*, apud Suid. v. Ἀπολ. Γελ. is rightly judged by Casaubon ad Athen. VII. p. 280. d. and Kuster ad Suid. l. c. to be no other than a corruption of *Γραμματιδιοποιός*, already mentioned in §. 3. In this case, therefore, Suidas gives that drama to the *Geloan*. Fabricius B. Gr. Harles. tom. II. p. 421. inserts among the titles 'Ρύτιος from Plutarch. Quæst. Gr. p. 301. C. (with whom Wyttenbach ad loc. is inclined to agree), and Εἰξενίς from Festus in v. *Romam*. But Plutarch and Festus do not refer to *Apollodorus* a comic poet, but to the prose compositions of *Apollodorus* the *Athenian*.

<sup>1</sup> Among the works of *Aristophanes* were these:

1. Ἀττικάι λέξεις. Athen. XIV. p. 619. b. Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττικαῖς φησι λέξεσιν. Erotian. v. ἄμην p. 86. μέμνηται τῆς λέξεως—Ἀριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς λέξεσι. Idem εἰσὶν p. 118. κειμένη καὶ παρ' Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξ. Idem κησέρης p. 232. μέμνηται καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξεσι.

2. περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης σκυτάλης. Athen. III. p. 85. c. μεμνημένων αὐτῆς Ἀριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης σκυτάλης συγγράμματι. sc. ἀχνυμ. σκυτ. quo proverbialiter olim usus erat Archilochus. Vide Brunckii Fragmenta Archilochi Analect. tom. I. p. 46. Jacobs Anthol. tom. I. p. 1. (tom. VI.) p. 174. Schweigh. Athen. tom. VII. p. 74.

3. γλῶσσαι. Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 567. ἐν ταῖς Ἀριστοφάνους γλώτταις διὰ τοῦ εἰ γέγραπτο, αἰήτους. Hesych. ἄατα. ἰδία. Λάκωνες. εὐτε καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἐν γλῶσσαις. Idem πευρίακος.—Ἀριστοφ. ἐν ἐξηγήσει Λακωνικῶν. probably the same work.

107. *Ptolemaeus of Megalopolis*. B. C. 195.

108. *Asclepiades of Myrlea*. B. C. 196. There were at least two grammarians of the name of *Asclepiades*, both of *Myrlea*. The former was the disciple of *Apollonius* mentioned in the *Tables*; the other flourished more than a century later, since he wrote after *Dionysius Thrax*, and taught at Rome, according to *Suidas*, in the time of *Pompey*. This later *Asclepiades Myrleanus* was the author of a work *περὶ γραμματικῆς*, and of a treatise *περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος*.

4. *περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἑταιρίδων*. Athen. XIII. p. 567. a. περιφέρων δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ βιβλίῳ Ἀριστοφάνους καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου καὶ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ Ἀντιφάνους, ἔτι δὲ Γεργίου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου, περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἑταιρίδων. Idem Ib. p. 583. d. ἀνέγραψε γοῦν Ἀριστοφ. μὲν ὁ Βυζάντιος (ἑταίρας) ἑκατὸν καὶ τριακονταπέντε Ἀπολλώδωρος δὲ τούτων πλείους, ὁ Γεργίας δ' ἔτι πλείους.

5. *περὶ ἡλικιῶν*. Athen. IX. p. 375. a. Ἀριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ ἡλικιῶν.

6. ἡ τῆς Ἰλιάδος ἑλδισις. ἡ Ἀριστοφάνους (ἑλδισις) Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 91. 108. 124. 298. 553. 585. 598. II. 52. 164. 435. III. 18. 51. 57. 126. 227. 373. IV. 137. VII. 32. 198. 238. VIII. 10. 304. IX. 551 [547]. X. 153. 349. XIV. 44. 148. XV. 44. XVIII. 10. ἡ τοῦ Ἀντιφάνους παράδοσις IX. 73. [Ἀριστοφάνους Wolfius]. ἡ Ἀριστοφάνους I. 423. II. 192. 447. IX. 4. XII. 59. XIII. 502. XV. 134. ἡ κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνη IV. 17. 142. VII. 436. XVII. 264. As only one edition is implied in all these passages, we may substitute ἡ Ἀριστοφ. for αἱ Ἀριστοφάνους VIII. 513.

7. *πρὸς τοὺς Καλλιμάχου πίνακας*. Athen. IX. p. 408. f. Ἀρ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Κ. πίν. χλευάζει τοὺς οὐκ εἰδότες τὴν διαφοράν τοῦ τε "κατὰ χεῖρὸς" καὶ τοῦ "ἀπονήσασθαι."

8. *ἄμετροι παροιμίαι*. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1292. τὴν παροιμίαν "Πέρδικος σκέλος," ἥς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν ταῖς ἄμετροις παροιμαῖς μνημονεύει.

9. *περὶ προσώπων*. Athen. XIV. p. 659. b. Μαίσιον γέγονε κυμφέλιος Ἰποκρίτης Μεγαρεὺς τὸ γένος, ὅς καὶ τὸ προσωνύμιον εἶρε τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καλούμενον μαίσιον, ὡς Ἀρ. φησὶν ὁ Βυζάντιος ἐν τῇ περὶ προσώπων.

The testimonies to the later *Asclepiades Myrleanus* are the following:

1. *περὶ γραμματικῆς ὁ γραμματικῶν*. Sext. Empir. p. 231. §. 72. Ἀσκληπιάδης τῶν μίμφοι τὸν Θράκα Διονύσιον, ἑμπειρίαν λέγοντα τὴν γραμματικὴν κ. τ. λ. Vit. Arat. tom. II. p. 429. Buhle. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς ἐν τῇ ἑνδεκάτῃ περὶ γραμματικῶν Ταρσία φησὶν Ἀρατὸν γεγενῆσθαι ἀλλ' οὐ Σιλέα· Καλλιμάχου—Σιλέα λεγόντος αὐτὸν γεγενῆσθαι. Suid. Ὀρφεὺς Κροτωνιάτης.—Ἀσκληπ. ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ βιβλίῳ τῶν γραμματικῶν. Sext. Empir. p. 269. §. 252. Ἀσκληπ. ἐν τῇ περὶ γραμματικῆς τρία φήσας εἶναι τὰ πρῶτα τῆς γραμματικῆς μέρη κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 225. §. 47. τάχα δὲ, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην, καὶ αὐτὴ ἀπὸ γραμμάτων ἀνέμασται. To this work we may refer *Suidas* v. Πολέμων. γέγονε κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ

κατὰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Μυρλεανὸν συνεχρόνισεν Ἀριστοφάνη.

2. *περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος* [Hom. II. XI. 632]. Athen. XI. p. 477. b. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος. Idem Ib. p. 498. f. Ἀσκληπ. ὁ Μυρλ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Ν. p. 503. e. Ἀσκληπ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Ν. p. 488. a. ὁ Μυρλ. Ἀσκληπ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Ν. Idem p. 489. c. "ἐγὼ δὲ," φησὶν ὁ Μυρλεανός.—A long extract follows p. 489. c.—494. b. in which he quotes *Crates*—Κράτης ὁ κριτικός p. 490. c.—and *Dionysius Thrax* p. 492. a. From these testimonies it appears that the author of these works lived later than *Dionysius Thrax*, and that he was also of *Myrlea*. *Jonsius* accordingly, *Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 205. rightly calls him *Ascl. Myrleanus junior*. *Fabricius* B. Gr. Harles. tom. VI. p. 360. supposes only one of the name: *Idem forte hic fuerit cum superiore*. But the interval of 135 years between the death of the fourth *Ptolemy* B. C. 205 and the first consulship of *Pompey* B. C. 70 renders this impossible.

The following works also probably belong to the later and more celebrated grammarian of the name.

3. *Βιθυνιακά*. *Parthenius* c. 35. *περὶ Εὐαιμένης*. ἱστορίῃ Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανός [I.—λεανός] Βιθυνιακῶν α'. Schol. Apollon. II. 789. ἔτι τοῖς Παφλαγονίας ἐπέταξεν Ἡρακλῆς τῷ περὶ Λύκων ἱστορίῃ.—Ἀσκληπ. ὁ Μυρλ. ἐν δεκάτῃ Βιθυνιακῶν. Hence Schol. Apollon. II. 722. Σαγγάριος. ὁ δὲ Μυρλεανὸς Σάγγαρον αὐτὸν λέγεσθαι φησὶν. Athen. II. p. 50. d. Ἀσκληπ. ὁ Μυρλ. χαμαικέρας ἐν τινι καλῶν δένδρων ἔφη εἶναι. "Ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίῃ γῇ γίνεται ἡ χαμαικέρας," κ. τ. λ.

4. *περὶ Κρατίνου*. Athen. XI. p. 501. e. ὁ Μυρλεανὸς Ἀσκληπ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Κρατίνου.

*Asclepiades Myrleanus* is also mentioned in the following: *Steph. Byz.* v. Μύρλεια.—ὁ πόλις Μυρλεανός, ὡς Ἀσκληπιάδης Μυρλεανὸς ἀναγράφεται. Athen. XI. p. 474. f. καρχήσιον ποτήριον.—Ἀσκληπ. ὁ Μυρλεανός κεκληῖσθαι φησὶν αὐτὸ ἀπὸ τῶος τῶν ἐν τῇ νηὶ κατασκευασμάτων. *Macrobius* Sat. V. 21. *Asclepiades vir inter Græcos apprime doctus ac diligens carchesia a navali re existimat dicta* &c. Athen. XI. p. 501. h. Ἀσκληπ. ὁ Μυρλ. "Ἡ μὲν φιάλη," φησὶ, "κατ' ἀντιστοιχείαν ἐστὶ πιάλη," κ. τ. λ.

A third *Asclepiades* appears to be mentioned by *Athenæus* XIII. p. 567. d. Ἀσκληπιάδης εἰρηκεῖν ὁ τοῦ Ἀρείου ἐν τῇ περὶ Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως συγγράμ-

109. *Polemo*. B. C. 199.<sup>1</sup>

110. *Adaus*. A writer upon statuary and painting, against whom *Polemo* wrote. See No.

ματι. Schweigh. ad locum: Quis fuerit ille *Asclepiades* quare *atate* vixerit, tum quis *Areus*—denique utrum *Arei* filius an discipulus, perinde incertum. *Asclepiadem* Myrleanum dici eundemque *Arei* Didymi non discipulum sed magistrum Jonsius censuit. Jonsius, however, speaks doubtfully, p. 206. Idem cum nostro sit dicere non habeo. Sit *Asclepiades* ille δ' *Ἀρείου* noster *Asclepiades* Myrleanus [scil. junior], donec occurrant quæ aliter nos sentire cogant. *Asclepiades* δ' τοῦ *Ἀρείου* seems distinguished by Athenæus from *Asclepiades* whom he every where calls *Asclepiades* δ' *Μυρλεανός*.

<sup>1</sup> These were among the works of *Polemo*:

1. περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν ἀκροπόλεως. Strabo IX. p. 396. Πολέμων δ' περιηγητὴς τέτταρα βιβλία συνέγραψε περὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροτείλει. Harpocr. v. Νεμέας χαράδρα. ὁ δὲ Π. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. Athen. XIII. p. 587. c. II. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀκροπόλεως. referring to the same passage. Idem XI. p. 472. b. II. ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ τῆς Ἀθ. ἀκρ.—“Τὰ χρυσᾶ θηρίκεια ἐπέξιλα Νεοπτόλεμος ἀνέθηκεν.” p. 486. d. II. ἐν πρώτῃ ἀκροπόλεως.

2. πρὸς Ἀδαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον. Athen. V. p. 210. a. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τρίτῃ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον. XI. p. 462. a. II. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἐς Ἀδ. καὶ Ἀντίγ. On Heraclea τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Οὔτην καὶ Τραχῖνα. Conf. Hesych. v. Κυλίσραον. where the same passage is referred to. Athen. XI. p. 483. c. II. ἐν τῇ \*τῶν πρὸς Ἀ. καὶ Ἀντίγ. p. 484. b. and IX. p. 388. b. II. ἐν πέμπτῃ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδ. καὶ Ἀντίγ. IX. p. 410. c. II. ἐν ἑκτῇ τῶν πρὸς Ἀντίγ. καὶ Ἀδ. XI. p. 497. f. II. ἐν πρώτῃ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδαῖον. XV. p. 690. e. II. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἀδαῖον. Suid. v. Ἀζημιεύς. II. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἀδ. καὶ Ἀντίγ.

3. πρὸς Ἀντίγονον περὶ ζωγράφων. Athen. XI. p. 474. c. II. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἀντίγ. περὶ ζωγρ.

4. πρὸς Ἀράθιον ἐπιστολή. Athen. XV. p. 696. f. II. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀρ. ἐπ.

5. περὶ Ἄρτου. Athen. III. p. 108. f. Ἄρτου τοῦ Μεσσαπίου βασιλέως τῶν ἐν Ἰαπυγίᾳ, περὶ οὗ καὶ σύγγραμμά ἐστι Πολέμωνι. μνημονεύει δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν ἐβδόμῃ [VII. 33]. Suid. Ἄρτος. ἔστι καὶ ἄσματος τυράννου Μεσσαπίου καὶ πρῆξεν Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι φησι Π.

6. πρὸς Ἀτταλὸν ἐπιστολή. Athen. VIII. p. 346. b. τὸν παρ' Ἡλείου τιμώμενον ὀψοφάγον Ἀπύλλωντα. μνημονεύει δὲ αὐτοῦ Π. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀττ. ἐπ.

7. περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 675. B. τῷ δὲ Π. τοῦ Ἀθηναίου περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν εἶμαι ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐμῶν ἐντυγχάνουσιν ἐπιμελὲς ἐστὶ καὶ χρῆ, πολυμαθεὺς καὶ οὐ νοστήζοντες ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς πράγμασιν ἀνδρὶς ἐκεῖ τῶν εὐρήσετε γεγραμμένον ὥς ἐν τῇ Συκιωνίῃ θησαυρῷ χρυσῶν ἀνέκειτο βιβλίον Ἀριστομάχης ἀνάθημα τῆς Ἐρυθραίας ποιητρίας, ἰσθμία νεκτικίας.

8. περὶ τοῦ Διὸς κωδίου. Athen. XI. p. 478. c. II. ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ Δίου κωδίου. Διὸς corrigat Schw. Hesych. Διὸς κωδίου.—ὁ δὲ Πολέμων, τὸ ἐκ τοῦ Διὸς θεομένου ἱερίου.

9. Ἑλλαδικές. Athen. XI. p. 479. f. Π., ἡ ἔστις ἐστὶν ὁ ποιήσας τὸν ἐπιγραφόμενον Ἑλλαδικὸν, περὶ τοῦ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ λέγων Μεταποντίων καὶ γράφει—“Ναὺς Μεταποντίων, ἐν ᾗ φιάλαι ἀργυραὶ ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα δύο κ. τ. λ. ναὺς Βιζαντίων, ἐν ᾗ Τρίτην κυπαρίσσω κ. τ. λ. ἐν δὲ τῇ ναῦ τῆς Ἡρας τῇ παλαιᾷ φιῶλαι ἀργυραὶ τριᾶκοντα” κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 606. a. Π. ἡ ὁ ποιήσας τὸν ἐπιγραφόμενον Ἑλλαδικὸν, “ἐν Δελφοῖς,” φησὶν, “ἐν τῇ πωάκῃ θησαυρῷ παῖδες εἰσι λίθιναι δύο” κ. τ. λ. This appears the same subject as that which is treated in §. 7. Suidas v. Πολέμων, διὸ ἐπιγράφεται Ἑλλαδικές, mistakes this title for the appellation of *Polemo* himself.

10. περὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλεις ἐπιγραμμάτων. Athen. X. p. 436. d. Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν κατὰ π. ἐπ. “Τοῦ πολυκάθετος τοῦτ' ἦριον Ἀρκαδίοντες” κ. τ. λ. p. 442. e. Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν κατὰ π. ἐπ. περὶ Ἡλείων λέγων παρατίθεται τότε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα.

Ἥλιος καὶ μεθίει καὶ ψεύδεται· οἷος ἐκάστου οἴκος, τοίη δὲ καὶ ξυνάτασθαι πόλεις.

11. περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν Ἐρατοσθένους ἐπιδημίας. Schol. Aristoph. Av. II. Π. ἐν τῇ λευτέρῃ περὶ τῆς Ἀθ. Ἐρατ. ἐπιδ. Hesych. v. βίηφι. ὀνάμεις. βία. ἐς Π. ἐν Ἐρατοσθένους ἀνιδήμια [l. ἐπιδημ.]. Strabo I. p. 15. ἔστιν ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης εὐχ ὤτως εἰκατατρόχαστος ὥστε μὴδ' Ἀθήνας αὐτὸν ἵκεῖν φάσκων, ὅπερ Π. ἐπιχειρεῖ δεικνύναι. Probably the same work is designated by the title πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην. Schol. Œd. C. 489. Π. ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην [πρὸς Elmsleius] φησὶν εἶπω “Τὸ δὲ τῶν εἰκατατρόχων γένος οὐ μετέχει τῆς θυσίας ταύτης.” Harpocr. ἄξινες. ἦσαν, ὥς φησι Π. ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην, τετράγωνοι τὸ σχῆμα.

12. περὶ θαιμασιῶν. Athen. XII. p. 552. b. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῇ περὶ θαυμ.

13. περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ. Harpocr. v. ἱερὰ ὁδός. ἐστὶν ἢν οἱ μύσται περιέωται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄστεος ἐπ' Ἐλευσίνα. βιβλίον οὖν ὅλον Πολέμωνι γέγραπται περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ.

14. περὶ τῶν ἐν Καρχηδόνι πύλων. Athen. XII. p. 541. b. Π. ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφόμενῃ περὶ τῶν ἐν Κ. π.

15. περὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι ἀναθημάτων. Athen. XIII. p. 574. c. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ἐν Λ. ἀν.

16. περὶ τοῦ Μορίχου. Athen. III. p. 109. a. Π. ιστορεῖ ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ Μ. XI. p. 462. c. II. ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ Μ. Suid. μωρότερος Μορ. Πολέμων φησὶ λέγεσθαι ταύτην παρὰ Συκελιώταις οὕτω “μωρότερος εἰ Μορίχου, ὅς τ' αὐτὸν ἀφείξῃ ἐξο τῆς εἰκίας κάθηται.” Μόρυχος δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Διόνυσος κατ' ἐπίθετον.

17. πρὸς Νεάνθη ἀντιγραφαί. Athen. XIII. p. 602. f. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τὸν Ν. ἀντιγρ. Neanthos of Cyzicus: see above No. 71.



109. in the works of *Polemo* §. 2. 'Αδαῖος ἐν τοῖς περὶ διαθήσεως is quoted Athen. XI. p. 471. f. 'Αδαῖος ὁ Μυτιληναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαλματοποιῶν Athen. XIII. p. 606. a.
111. *Seleucus*, son of *Mnesiptolemus*. B. C. 217.
112. *Menodotus* of *Perinthus*. } B. C. 201.
113. *Sosilus*. . . . . }
114. *Silenus*. B. C. 201. Livy, quoted in the Tables, compares his account with that of *Valerius Antias*: *Scorpiones majores minoresque ad sexaginta captos scripserim, si auctorem Gracum sequar Silenum; si Valerium Antiatem, majorum scorpionum sex milia minorum tredecim: adeo nullus mentiendi modus est.* Strabo III. p. 172. thus speaks of *Silenus* or *Silanus*: 'Αρτιμίδωρος—μνησθεὶς τῆς Σιλανοῦ ὁξέως τοῦ συγγραφέως οὗ μοι δοκεῖ μνήμης ἀξία εἰπεῖν, ὡς ἂν ἰδιώτης περὶ ταῦτα καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ Σιλανός. on a fountain at Gadeira in Spain.

18. περὶ ὀνομάτων ἀδείξον ἐπιστολή. Athen. IX. p. 409. d. φησὶ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἐν. ἀδ. ἐκ.

19. περὶ παρασίτων. Athen. VI. p. 234. c. Π.—γράφας περὶ παρ. φησὶν οὕτως "Τὸ τοῦ παρασίτου ὄνομα " οὗ μὲν ἀδοξόν ἐστι," κ. τ. λ.

20. περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς Περικλαίους πινάκων. Harpocr. v. λαμπάς. τρεῖς ἄγουσιν 'Αθηναῖοι ἰορτάς λαμπάδας, Παναθηναίαις, καὶ Ἥφαιστείαις, καὶ Προμηθεΐαις, ὥς Π. φησὶν ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς πιν. πιν.

21. περὶ τῆς περικλῆς στοᾶς τῆς ἐν Σικυῶνι. Athen. VI. p. 253. b. Θηβαῖοι κολακεύοντες τὸν Δημήτριον, ὡς φησὶ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς π. στ. τῆς ἐν Σικ., ἰδρύσαντο καὶ τὴν 'Αφροδίτης Λαμίας. XIII. p. 577. c. τὴν δὲ Λαμίαν Π. φησὶν ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς ἐν Σικ. πιν. στοᾶς θυγατέρα μὲν εἶναι Κλεάνορος 'Αθηναίου κατασκευάσαι ἐν Σικυωνίοις τὴν περικείμενην στοάν.

22. περὶ ποταμῶν. Schol. Eur. Med. 827. Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ ποταμῶν—"Εὐ 'Αθήνῃσι τε Κηφισὸς καὶ ἐν Σικυῶνι καὶ ἐν 'Αργεῖ."

23. περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ ποταμῶν. Athen. VII. p. 307. b. καλοῦνται οἱ κεντρεῖς ἐκ τινων πλῆτες, ὡς φησὶ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σ. ποτ. Macrob. Sat. V. 19. *Polemon tecto in libro qui inscribitur περὶ τῶν ἐν Σ. θαυμαζομένων ποταμῶν sic ait: "οἱ δὲ παλαιοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς μετρίως παρὰ τοῖς ἐγχωρίοις αὐτίχθοντες θεοὶ ὀνομάζονται"* κ. τ. λ. a long fragment.

24. περὶ Σαμωθράκης. Athen. IX. p. 372. a. Π. δ' ἐπεξηγητὴς ἐν τῇ περὶ Σαμωθρ. καὶ κριτικῆς φησὶ τῆς γρηθυλλίδος τὴν Λητῶν, γράφειν οὕτως "Διατίεταται παρὰ Δελφοῖς" κ. τ. λ.

25. πρὸς Τίμαιον. Schol. Soph. Œd. C. 100. Π. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Τ.—"Ἀθηναῖοι τε γὰρ τοῖς τωούτοις ἐπιμελεῖς " ὄντες, καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοῖς θεοῖς ὄντι, κηφάλια μὲν ἱερὰ " θύουσι Μνημοσύνη, Μούσαις, 'Ηοῖ, 'Ηλέφ, Σελήνῃ, Νύμφαις, 'Αφροδίτῃ οὐρανίᾳ." Conf. Suid. v. κηφάλιος. Athen. III. p. 109. b. Π. ἐν τῇ πρὸς τῶν πρὸς Τ. ἐν Σκώλῃ φησὶ τῷ Βωιωτικῷ Μεγαλάρτῳ καὶ Μεγαλομαζῶν ἀγάλματα ἱεῖσθαι. X. p. 416. b. Π. ἐν α' τῶν πρὸς Τίμαιον [sic Schweigh.] παρὰ Σικελιώταις φησὶ κ. τ. λ. where the same passage is given more fully.

26. περὶ τοῦ παρὰ Εὐνοφῶντι κανάθρου. Athen. IV.

p. 138. e. Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ παρὰ Ε. κ. τοῦ παρὰ Λάκωτι καλυμμένου δέιπνου κοπίδας φησὶ μνημονεύοντα Κρατῶν ἐν Πλάτῳ λέγειν, κ. τ. λ. a long extract on the Spartan feasts κοπίς and αἰκλόν.

In the following passages the title of the work is not given: Plutarch. Arat. c. 13. ἐγγραφή ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὸν Μέλανθον ἄρματι νικηφόρῳ παρεστῶς ὁ 'Αρίστρατος, 'Απελλῶ συνεισφασμένῳ τῆς γραφῆς, ὥς Π. δ' ἐπεξηγητὴς ἰστέρηκεν. This may be referred to §. 21. Steph. Byz. v. Εἰθνηαί. πόλις Καρίας.—Π. δὲ καὶ Εἰθνηίτας φησὶν. Etymol. et Suidas v. Τελμισσοί. οἷτοι οἰκοῦσιν ἐν Καρίᾳ, ἀπέχοντες ἕ' στάδια 'Αλικαρνασοῦ. ὥς Πολέμων. Steph. Byz. v. Μυρμισσοί. πόλις περὶ Λάμφακον, ὥς Πολέμων. Schol. Soph. Œd. C. 39. Π. τρεῖς αὐτὰς [Eumeniades] φησὶ. Laërt. II. 101. Θεόδωρος—ζωγράφος, οὗ μέμνηται Πολέμων. IV. 58. Βίαν—Μελήσιος ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ μέμνηται Π. V. 85. Δημήτριος—ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ μέμνηται Π. VII. 188. Ἰστορίαν—παρὰ τοῖς περὶ πινάκων γράψασιν οὗ κατακεχωρισμένην μῆτε γὰρ παρὰ Πολέμῳ μῆτε παρ' Ὑψικράτει, ἀλλὰ μὲν παρ' Ἀντιγόῳ εἶναι. Antigonos, who was mentioned §. 2. 3. Laërtius III. 46. enumerating the disciples of Plato, adds, ἀκοῦσαι αὐτοῦ Ὑπερίδην τὸν ῥήτορα Χαμαιλίην φησὶ καὶ Λικοῦργον ἑμίονος Π. Ἰστορίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένῃ. Polemo apud Athen. IX. p. 387. f. ridiculed *Ister*: Π. δ' ἐπεξηγητὴς Ἰστρὸν τὸν Καλλιμάχῳ συγγραφῆναι εἰς τὸν ἐμύοντον κατεπόντου ποταμόν. Hesych. σκιδικαί. Πολέμων παρὰ Ἐρμόδωρῳ γεγραπθῆναι φησὶ, ἐποδήματα ἐκ φορεῖν τὴν ἐλευθέρην σκιδικὰς [leg. cum Albert. σκιδικὰς] λεικάς καὶ μασθλητικὰς. Idem δευτερόποτους. οἱ δὲ Πολέμους. ubi emendant ὁ δὲ Πολέμων. Idem προσκεῖντα. πολέμων ἀγγεῖον—. Quidam corrigunt Πολέμων. ἀγγεῖον, κ. τ. λ. Idem ἐφώδιον. ὁ Πολέμων διὰ τοῦ δ. Idem ἡλέσιον. Πολέμων δὲ 'Αθηναῖος φησὶ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς τὸ κατασκαφὴν χωρίον. Etymol. Phot. et Suid. v. ἡλέσιον πεδίον. Π. δὲ 'Αθηναῖος φησὶ τὸ κατασκαφὴν [κατασκαφθὲν Kust.] χωρίον καλεῖν. Harpocr. εἶη καὶ νῆξ. Suid. εἶη παρῆναι κ. τ. λ.—Π. δὲ φησὶν ὅτι ἐκάλεσάν ποτε αὐτὴν Δημητριάδα ἐπὶ τιμῇ Δημητρίου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. Suid. ἔπεος Νισαῖος. ὁ δὲ Π. κακῶς φησὶ λευκὸν ἵππον Νισαῖον.

115. *Zeno of Rhodes*. B. C. 198.<sup>1</sup>

115\*. *Antisthenes of Rhodes*. B. C. 198.

116. *Polybius*. The commencement of his history is recorded in the Tables B. C. 220; its termination, B. C. 146. For his age and the transactions of his life, see the Tables B. C. 181. 169. 168. 167. 151. 149. 146. 129.

117. *Sotion*. B. C. 205.\*

118. *Hegesinus*. B. C. 215. His predecessor *Evander* began to teach in B. C. 215; his successor *Carneades* was fifty-eight years of age in B. C. 155. *Hegesinus* may therefore be placed about the middle of that period, at B. C. 185.

119. *Satyrus*. B. C. 160.\*

<sup>1</sup> Zeno is charged by Polybius XVI. 17. 18. with sacrificing too much to style: τίς οὐκ εἰκότως ἀνὴρ Ζήνωνι μέμφατο διότι τὸ πλεον οὐ περὶ τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ζήτησιν οὐδὲ περὶ τὸν χειρισμὸν τῆς ἐπιθέσεως ἀλλὰ περὶ τὴν τῆς λέξεως κατασκευὴν ἐσπούδακε;—ἐξηγούμενος τὴν τε Γάζης πολιτικὴν καὶ τὴν γινόμενῃν παράταξιν Ἀντιόχῳ πρὸς Σόπαν—περὶ μὲν τὴν τῆς λέξεως κατασκευὴν ὁμολῶς ἴστω—ἐσπούδακός—τῶν γε μὴν πραγμάτων ὀλιγόρρηκεν.

\* Works of Sotion:

1. αἱ διαδοχαὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων. Athen. IV. p. 162. e. Σωτῖον δ' Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς. on *Zeno and Parmenides*. Laërt. V. 86. Σ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. on *Heraclides Ponticus*. VIII. 86. Σ. ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς. on *Eudorus*. I. 98. Σ. φησὶ δὲ Περιάνδρου γεγονέναι. II. 12. Σ. φησὶν ἐν τῇ διαδοχῇ τῶν φιλοσόφων. on *Anaxagoras*. IX. 5. Σ. φησὶν εἰρηκέναι τινὰς Εὐνοφάνους αὐτὸν [Heraclitum] ἀκηκέναι. IX. 18. Εὐνοφάνης—ὡς Σ. φησὶ κατ' Ἀναξίμανδρον ἦν. δ. 20. φησὶ δὲ Σ. again on *Xenophanes*. δ. 21. ὡς ἔφη Σ. on *Parmenides*. δ. 115. ὡς Ἰππόβοτος φησὶ καὶ Σ. on *Timon Phliasius*. The work of Sotion is noticed by Eupapius p. 3. τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἱστορίαν, καὶ τοὺς τῶν φιλοσόφων ἀνδρῶν βίους Πορφύριος καὶ Σωτῖον ἀνελίξαντο. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Πορφύριος (ὅτε σιμβάν) εἰς Πλάτωνα ἐτελεύτα καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνου χρόνους Σ. δὲ καὶ καταβλῆς φαίνεται· αἰτοῦ γὰρ ὁ Πορφύριος ἦν νεώτερος. Lib. II. is quoted Laërt. II. 74. Σ. ἐν δευτέρῃ τῶν διαδόχων. on *Aristippus*. Lib. IV. Laërt. VI. 26. Σ. ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ φησὶ. on *Diogenes*. Lib. VII. Laërt. VI. 80. Σ. ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ. on *Diogenes*. Lib. VIII. See the Tables B. C. 205. Lib. XI. Laërt. IX. 110. ὁ Τίμων ἐλλόγημος ἦν, ὡς καὶ Σ. ἐν τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ φησὶ. Lib. XXIII. Laërt. I. 1. γεγονῆσθαι παρὰ Κελτοῖς καὶ Γαλάταις τοὺς καλουμένους ἱερεῖας καὶ σεμνιθεῖας, καθά φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ μαγικῇ καὶ Σ. ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τρίτῃ τῆς διαδοχῆς. δ. 7. ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τρίτῃ φησὶν ὁ Σωτῖον. on the *Magi*. To this work we may refer the following: Sext. Empir. p. 373. ἀναφέρεται ὑπὸ τινων διόξα, καθὰ καὶ ὁ Σωτῖον μαμαρτέρηκεν, εἰς τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Κυρήνης, ὡς λέγοντας ἠθικὸν τι καὶ λογικὸν φιλοσοφίας εἶναι μέρος. Athen. VIII. p. 343. c. ἔς φησι Σ. καὶ Ἠγήτανδρος. on *Plato and Aristippus*. XI. p. 505. c.

πρὸ γὰρ (τοῦ Πλάτωνος) τοῦθ' εἶρε τὸ εἶδος τῶν λόγων (τοὺς διαλόγους) ὁ Τῆιος Ἀλεξάμενος, ὡς Νικίας ὁ Νικαεὺς ἱστορεῖ καὶ Σωτῖον.

2. περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος σόλων. Athenæus VIII. p. 336. d. Ἀλεξίς ἐν Ἀστυδιδασκάλῳ, ὃς φησι Σωτῖον ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος σόλων ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἀπέντησα τῷ δράματι, πλείονα τῆς μίσης καλουμένης κυμβίας ἀναγοὺς δράματα τῶν ἐκτακσίων, καὶ τούτων ἐκλογὰς ποιησάμενος, οὐ περιέτιχω τῷ Ἀστυδιδασκάλῳ ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀναγραφῆς ἀξιοθέντι σύνταξιν· οὔτε γὰρ Καλλιμαχος οὔτε Ἀριστοφάνης αὐτὸ ἀνέγραψαν, ἀλλ' εἰδὲ αἱ τὰς ἐν Περιγὰμφ ἀναγραφὰς ποιησάμενοι. ὁ δὲ Σωτῖον φησὶν, ἐν τῷ δράματι Εὐσθίαν τινὰ εἰκένειν πεποιησθαι κ. τ. λ. twelve iambs follow, quoted by Sotion.

3. Διαικτεῖς ἐλεγχοί. Laërt. X. 4. Σωτῖον ἐν ταῖς δώδεκα [τῇ δωδεκατῇ Gassend.] τῶν ἐπιγραφόμενων Διαικτεῖν ἐλέγχων, ἃ ἴστω [ἔς ἴστω Meibom.] περὶ τῆς κδ. sc. περὶ τῆς κδ' ἐπιστολῆς. on certain epistles ascribed to *Epicurus*.

\* For the βίαι of Satyrus see above N<sup>o</sup>. 86. δ. 2. This work is quoted in the following testimonies: Laërt. II. 12. Σάτυρος ἐν ταῖς βίαις. on *Anaxagoras*. VIII. 53. 58. Σ. ἐν ταῖς βίαις. on *Empedocles*. VI. 80. Σ. ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν βίων. on *Diogenes*. Athen. VI. p. 250. f. Σ. ἐν ταῖς βίαις. on *Anaxarchus*. XII. p. 541. c. περὶ τῆς Διωνυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου Σικελίας τυράννου τρυφῆς Σ. ὁ περιπατητικὸς ἱστορῶν ἐν ταῖς βίαις πληροῦσθαι, φησὶν, παρ' αὐτῷ τριακοντακλίως οἴκους ὑπὸ τῶν εὐχενημένων. XIII. p. 584. a. φησὶ Σ. ἐν ταῖς βίαις. on *Stilpo*. To this work will belong the following: Athen. XII. p. 534. b. περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου Σάτυρος ἱστορῶν φησὶ κ. τ. λ. a long extract is given. Laërt. I. 68. Σάτυρος δὲ Λυκούργον (ἐφόρους τοὺς βασιλεῖς παραζευγνύναι). I. 82. Βίαις—προκεκριμένους τῶν ἐπὶ (σοφῶν) ὑπὸ Σατίρου. II. 26. on the wives of *Socrates*: ἔνιαι δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρως ἔχειν ὁμοῦ· ὃν ἴστω Σάτυρος τε καὶ Ἰερώνυμος ὁ Ρόδιος. Athen. XIII. p. 556. a. τοὺς περιτιθέντας Σωκράτει δύο γαμετάς γυναῖκας,—εἰσὶ δὲ Καλλισθένης, Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς, Σάτυρος ὁ περιπατητικὸς, Ἀριστέβειος. Laërt. VIII. 59. τοῦτον φησὶν ὁ Σ. λέγειν. on *Gorgias*. δ. 60. φησὶν Ἀριστιππος καὶ Σάτυρος. on *Empedocles*.

Φωλῆπου βίαις. Athen. VI. p. 248. d. φησὶ Σ. ὁ

120. *Demetrius of Scepsis*. B. C. 190. The term *μειράκιον*, quoted in the Tables, is often used in a very lax and indefinite sense. *Scipio* apud Polyb. XXXII. 10. is called *μειράκιον* at eighteen years of age. On the contrary, *Philopæmen* is *μειράκιον* at thirty: see the Tables B. C. 222. 2. and Plutarch Brut. c. 27. observes of *Octavius* οὕτω πᾶνν *μειράκιον* ὦν, ἀλλ' εἰκοστὸν ἄγων ἔτος. But it is evident from the age of *Metrodorus* of *Scepsis* that *Demetrius* could not have been more than a boy in B. C. 190. *μειράκιον* therefore in the case of *Demetrius* will express fourteen or fifteen years of age. That *Demetrius* of *Scepsis* flourished after *Neanthes* of *Cyzicus*, who was in advanced age in B. C. 241, and before *Apollodorus* of *Athens*, who wrote in B. C. 145, is attested by Strabo I. p. 45.\*
121. *Antipater of Sidon*. B. C. 127. Descended from a wealthy family at Sidon<sup>γ</sup>. He was known to Q. *Catulus*: Cic. de Or. III. 50. *Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore*<sup>z</sup>. That dialogue in Cicero is referred to B. C. 91: see the Tables

περιπατητικὸς ἐν τῷ Φ. βιβλ. an extract is given p. 248. f. For another passage see part II. p. 227.

The βίαι of *Satyrus* were abridged by *Heraclides*: see the Tables B. C. 160. Laërt. VIII. 53. Σάτυρος ἐν τοῖς βίοις φησὶν ὅτι Ἐμπεδοκλῆς—κατέλιπεν υἱὸν Ἐξαίτην ἐπὶ τε τῆς αὐτῆς ὀλυμπιάδος τὸν μὲν ἑπὶ κλέητι νεκηκέναι τὸν δὲ υἱὸν αὐτοῦ πάλη· ὃς, ὡς Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ, δρόμῳ. Jonsius p. 170. remarks, *Epitoma Satyri scilicet, cujus perī βίων operis paullo ante meminerat*. But as *Heraclides* is here opposed to *Satyrus*, for a variation in the narrative, Laërtius may perhaps refer to the ἐπιτομή τῶν Σωκράτους διαδοχῶν. See the Tables B. C. 205.

\* The Τρωϊκὸς διάκοσμος of *Demetrius* was in thirty books: Strabo XIII. p. 603. ἀνδρὶ ἐμπεδῶν καὶ ἐντοσίῳ φροντισμένῳ τε περὶ τούτων τοσούτου, ὥστε τριάκοντα βιβλίου συγγράφαι στίχων ἑξήγησιν μικρὰ πλείονα ἑξήκοντα [Iliad. II. 811—877] τοῦ καταλήγου τῶν Τρώων. Lib. I. is quoted Athen. IV. p. 141. c. Δημ. ὁ Σκῆψιος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου, τὴν τῶν Καρτίων φησὶν ἐρτίν—μῆμα εἶναι στρατιωτικῆς ἀγωγῆς κ. τ. λ. Lib. II. Athen. XIV. p. 658. b. Δ. ὁ Σκ. ἐν δευτέρῃ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου. Lib. X. Athen. XV. p. 697. c. ὁ Σκῆψιος Δ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. φησὶν οὕτως “Κτησιφῶν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ποιητὴς τῶν καλοῦ— μόνον κολάβρων, ὃν καὶ ὁ πρῶτος μετὰ Φιλέταιρον ἄρξας “Περγάμεν Ἀττάλος δικαστὴν καθεστῆκει βασιλικῶν “τῶν περὶ τὴν Αἰολίδα.” Lib. XII. Lib. XV. See No. 96. Lib. XVI. Athen. IV. p. 173. f. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκαδεκάτῃ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ φησὶν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς καλουμένης Ἰακινθίδος ἰδρῦσθαι ἥρωας Δαίωνα καὶ Κεράνα, κ. τ. λ. VII. p. 300. d. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκαδεκάτῃ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. Steph. Byz. Σιλλίδιον πόλισμα περὶ τὴν Ἰδην, ὡς Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκαδεκάτῃ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. Lib. XIX. See the Tables B. C. 217. Lib. XXIV. Athen. IV. p. 174. a. (Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ.) ἱστορεῖ καὶ τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας Δαίταν ἥρωα τιμώμενον παρὰ τοῖς

Τρώσιν, εὖ μνημονεύειν Μήμερον. Lib. XXVI. Athen. III. p. 91. c. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκτῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. X. p. 425. c. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκτῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Τρ. δ.

To the same work belong these passages: Schol. Apollon. I. 1165. Ῥυθὰκὸς ποταμὸς Φρυγίας. μύνηται τοῦ ποταμοῦ—Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν τῇ διακόσμῃ [ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ διακόσμῃ Schol. Edit.]. I. 230. ὁ Σκῆψιος Δ. φησὶ τοὺς περὶ τὴν Ἰωλκὸν οἰκῶντας Μινίας προσαγορεύεσθαι. I. 238. ὁ δὲ Σκῆψιος φησι (Παγαπὰς ἀνομάσθαι) ἀπὸ τοῦ πηγῆς περιβρέεσθαι τοὺς τόπους. III. 134. φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σκῆψιος. Harpoer. et Suid. v. Ἀδράστειαν. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. Ἀρτεμὶν φησὶν εἶναι τὴν Ἀδράστειαν. Etymol. v. χερᾶδες, et Schol. Apollon. I. 1123. οἱ σαρπεῖ τῶν λίθων τῶν μικρῶν. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. τὴν διᾶλεκτον Ἀπελλανιατῶν εἶναι [τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ addit Schol.]. Athen. II. p. 44. e. Διοκλῆ τὸν Πεπαρήθιον φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. μέχρι τέλους ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ πεπωκέναι. IV. p. 167. d. Αἰθίοψ ὁ Κορήθιος, ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ., εὖ μνημονεύει Ἀρχίλοχος “ἐπὶ φιληθονίας γὰρ καὶ ἀκρασίας καὶ οὗτος “μετ’ Ἀρχίου πλέον εἰς Σικελίαν, ὅτ’ ἔμμελλε κτίζειν Συ— “ρακούσας, τῇ ἑαυτοῦ συσσείῳ μελιτοῦττης ἀπέδοτο τὸν “κλῆρον ἐν ἐν Συρακούσαις λαχὼν ἔμελλεν ἔξειν.” VI. p. 236. d. Πυθῶν [Iliad. XVII. 575]—τὸν ἐν εἰλαπίνῃ φίλον εἶρκε τὸν ἐν τῇ δειπνείῳ. διὸ καὶ ποιεῖ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ Μενελάου τιτρωσόμενον κατὰ τὴν γαστέρα, φησὶν ὁ Σκῆψ. Δ. ὡς καὶ Πάανδαρον, διὰ τὸ ἐπιωρκηκέναι, κατὰ τῆς γλώττης. Schol. Iliad. XX. 3. ἐνμαίνεται Καλλυκολόγη ἐπεὶ τῶν περίξ τόπων ἐπισημειωτάτος ἐστίν. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Δ. τῇ Σκῆψίῳ.

<sup>γ</sup> Meleag. Ep. 123. εἰς τὸν τάφον Ἀντιπάτρου Σιδωνίου ποιητοῦ. v. 20.—“Ἀντιπάτρην προγόνον φύτ’ ἀπ’ ἐρισθενέων.”

<sup>z</sup> Referred to by Quintilian X. 7, 19. *Hanc felicitatem [extempore composition] non prosa modo multi sunt consecuti sed etiam carmine, ut Antipater Sidonius et Licinius Archias. Credendum enim Ciceroni est.*

B. C. 91. 4. Cic. de Or. I. 7. And *Catulus* had been a candidate for the consulship in B. C. 107, when *Serranus* was preferred to him: Cic. pro Plancio c. 5. and in B. C. 106, when *Cn. Manlius* was preferred: Cic. Ibid. pro Muren. c. 17. He might have conversed with *Antipater* many years before; possibly ten years: which would place their acquaintance at B. C. 117. We cannot well assign more than twenty years; which would fix it at B. C. 127, during the early youth of *Catulus*. *Antipater*, then, was still living at least in B. C. 127, twenty years before *Catulus* was a candidate for the consulship. And if he was then in advanced age<sup>a</sup> (which is not affirmed by Cicero), his birth would be placed within the reign of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*.

*Antipater* mentions a son of *Ptolemy* who died while a boy<sup>b</sup>. Reiske supposes that this boy, whose tutor was *Andromachus*, might be the son of *Epiphanes*<sup>c</sup>. But in that case this epigram would be written before B. C. 181, seventy-four years before *Catulus* was a candidate for the consulship, and fifty-four years before he conversed with *Antipater* by the largest allowance of time. *Antipater* therefore at the death of *Epiphanes* was a boy himself, or possibly not yet born. We can scarcely doubt, then, that the boy whose death he celebrates was the son of *Philometor*; whose death might have occurred within B. C. 164—146 during the sole reign of *Philometor*; a period consistent with the times of *Antipater* and *Catulus*<sup>d</sup>.

122. *Critolaüs*. B. C. 226. 155.

123. *Carneades*. B. C. 215. His birth is recorded at B. C. 218, his embassy to Rome at B. C. 155, and his death at B. C. 129.

124. *Diogenes of Babylon*. B. C. 155.

125. *Nicander of Colophon*. B. C. 182. 138.

126. *Crates*. B. C. 159.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> That he lived to advanced age is attested by Val. Max. I. 8, 16. extern.—*Poëta Antipater Sidonius—cum ad ultimam ætatem pervenisset, natali suo—consumptus est*, and by Plin. H. N. VII. 51. *Antipater Sidonius poëta—consumptus est satis longa senecta*.

<sup>b</sup> Ep. 99.

μῦρία τοι, Πτολεμαῖε, πατήρ, ἔτι μῦρία μάτηρ  
τειρομένα θαλερὺς ἤκιστα πλοκάμους  
πολλὰ τιθηνητὴρ ὀλοφύρατο χερσὶν ἀμάσας  
Ἀνδρόμαχος δὴ φέρων κρατὶς ὑπερθε κόνιν.  
ἃ μεγάλα δ' Αἴγυπτος εἰὼν ὀλόφρατο χαίταν,  
καὶ πλατὺς Εὐρώπας ἰστυνάχθη δῆμος.

ἄλλοι γὰρ διὰ λοιμὸν ὄλας θωήτορα χέρσεν  
πρὶν πατέρων καρφὶ σκάπτρον εἰλεῖν παλάμη.

<sup>c</sup> Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VIII. p. 95. *Reiskius suspicatur hunc fuisse filium Epiphanis et fratrem Ptolemæorum Philometoris et Physconis. Nititur hæc conjectura nomine Andromachi.—Jam Andromachum et Nicolaïdam legatos a Physcone Romam missos legimus apud Polybium XXXIII. 5. 4. Quum Andromachi nomen minime sit infrequens, sponte apparet hanc conjecturam non multum habere ponderis: nec tamen in hac incertitudine ulte-*

*rius progredi licet. Andromachus was sent to Rome (not by Physcon, but by Philometor) in B. C. 154: Polyb. XXXIII. 5. the twenty-seventh year of Philometor's reign. If therefore Andromachus the ambassador and Andromachus named in the epigram were the same person, this would be an argument against the conjecture of Reiske, and would confirm the conclusion that the epigram was written in the reign of Philometor.*

<sup>d</sup> The epigrams of *Antipater Sidonius* were admitted by *Meleager* into the *Anthologia*: *Meleag. Ep. I. 42.*

φωτισσάν τε δέαν κύπρον ἀπ' Ἀντιπάτρου.

Forty-three epigrams are enumerated by Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII. p. 846. as bearing the name of *Antipater Sidonius*. To these may be added two others, which Jacobs omits in that catalogue: Ep. 67. which, according to Jacobs himself tom. VIII. p. 61. has the title Ἀντιπ. Σιδ. in Cod. Vat. and Ep. 81. which is quoted by Laërt. VII. 29.

<sup>e</sup> His opposition to *Aristarchus* is touched upon by Varro L. L. VIII. 38. *Sic enim respondere voluit Aristarchus Crateti &c. Idem Ib. IX. 1. . . . . nesciunt docere quam discere quæ ignorant. In quo fuit Crates nobilis grammaticus, qui fretus Chry-*



*hippo, homine acutissimo, qui reliquit sex libros περὶ ἀνωμαλίας, his libris contra analogiam atque Aristarchum est nixus, sed ita ut scripta indicant ejus, ut neutrius videatur pervidisse voluntatem.* Gellius II. 25, 4. Duo Græci grammatici illustres, Aristarchus et Crates, summa ope ille ἀναλογίαν hic ἀνωμαλίαν defensitarit. Idem XIV. 6, 3. Atque illud etiam scriptum fuit—utrum ἐν τῇ ἴσῳ θαλάσῃ Ulixes erraverit κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον, ἢ ἐν τῇ ἴξῳ κατὰ Κράτητα. Crates and Aristarchus are mentioned together by Strabo I. p. 30. τὸν Ἰσθμὸν τὸν μεταξὺ τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου πελάγους καὶ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κίλπου—Ὁμηρον μὲν φησὶ μὴ εἶδέναι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποφάνεσθαι ἀντικρως, τοὺς δὲ γραμματικοὺς μὴδὲ λέγοντος ἐκείνου αἰσθάνεσθαι, ἀπὸ Ἀριστάρχου καὶ Κράτητος ἀρξαμένους τῶν κορυφαίων ἐν τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ ταύτῃ κ. τ. λ. and by Sex. Empiric. p. 224. ἡ γραμματικὴ—ἡ ἐντέλης, καὶ τοῖς περὶ Κράτητα τὸν Μαλλώτην Ἀριστοφάνην τε καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον ἐκπονηθεῖσα. who describes the doctrine of Crates p. 233. εἶκε Κρατήτειον τινα κοινὸν λόγον· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνος ἔλεγε διαφέρειν τὸν κριτικὸν τοῦ γραμματικῷ, καὶ τὸν μὲν κριτικὸν πάσης φησὶ, εἰ λογικῆς, ἐπιστήμης ἔμπειρον εἶναι, τὸν δὲ γραμματικὸν ἀπλῶς γλωσσῶν ἐξηγητικὸν καὶ προσφθίας ἀποδοτικὸν καὶ τῶν τούτοις παραπλησίων εἰδόμενον· παρὸ καὶ εἰκέναι ἐκείνον μὲν ἀρχιτέκτονι τὸν δὲ γραμματικὸν ἐπηρέτῃ.

Among the works of Crates are these :

1. Ἀττικὴ διαλέκτις. Athen. III. p. 114. a. Κράτης ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀττικῆς διαλέκτου. VI. p. 235. b. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀττ. διαλ. φησὶ· “Καὶ ὁ παράσιτις οὖν ἐπ’ ἀδίκου μὲν κείται πρᾶγμα” κ. τ. λ. XI. p. 495. a. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀττ. διαλ. γράφει οὕτως· “Οἱ χῆς τοῦ λῆαι (καθάπερ εἶπαμεν) ἀνομάζοντο,” κ. τ. λ. XIV. p. 653. b. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀττ. διαλ. ἐν τοῖς ἑρμῆσι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις φάσκον ἀντὶ τοῦ βέτριος τὴν σταφυλὴν κείσθαι διὰ τούτων· “αὐτῇσι σταφυλῆσι μαλαύνουσιν κομώντες.” XI. p. 497. c. συνοάκρια. Κρ. ἐν πέμπτῳ Ἀττ. διαλ. ἐκπομά φησιν εἶναι οὗτω καλούμενον.

2. περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως. Athen. IX. p. 366. d. Κρ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως Ἀριστοφάνη παριστὰ λέγοντα· “Καὶ βλέπε σῶαυ” —καθὰ φησι Σίλωνος ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἑλληνισμοῦ. ἔστι δ’ ὁ στίχος ἐξ Ἰπτεῶν [631] καὶ ἔχει οὕτως· “κᾶβλεψε σᾶν” —.

3. ἐνέθουσις Ἰλιάδης καὶ Ὀδυσσεύς, βιβλία θ’. Suid. Κράτης Τιμακρ. Hence the following passages : Schol. Iliad. III. 155. Πηλεΐδης ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Κρατητείου αἰρέσεως φησιν· “ὅσα γράφει αὐτὸ τοῦ ἥκα.” XI. 754. “ὅς ἀσιδέας.” Κράτης προκρίνει τὴν διὰ τοῦ α γραφὴν. Conf. Etymol. p. 271. v. εἰ ἀσιδέας. XV. 365. “ἥκα.” Ἀρίσταρχος δασύνει· —εἰ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κράτητα ψιλῶς. XXI. 323. “τιμῆς” —ὡς Ἀρίσταρχος. —Κράτης μέντοι γενικὴν πτωσιν ἐξεδέξατο· καὶ—ἐβλῆναι. 558. “Ἰλῆιον.” ὁ δὲ Κρ. Ἰλῆιον γράφει. XXIII. 679. ἐπὶ τῷ Μηρισιτίῳ ἀκουστίῳ “ὅς ποτε” —οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦ Εἰρυσάλου, ὡς Κράτης. XXIV. 253. “κατηφῆς.” —οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος. Κράτης μέντοι “κατηφῆς” γράφει. 282. οἱ θέλοντες συγχέεσθαι

τὰ εἰνὰ παρ’ Ὀμήρου, Ἐρατοσθένης καὶ Κράτης. Strabo I. p. 3. εἰδὲ Κράτης οὖν ἐρῶς γράφει “ὅς δ’ ἄμμορς” —“ἐστὶ” —[II. XVIII. 489] φεύγον τὰ μὴ φεικτά. Conf. Apollon. lex. Hom. p. 112. v. ἄμμορς et Tollium ad loc. Etymol. p. 370. Ἐρεμβοί [Odys. IV. 84]. Κράτης Ἐρεμβοίς γράφει. Idem p. 578. μεμνῆρτο.—Ἰλιάδης ψ’ [361]. Κράτης δὲ “μεμνῆρτο.” Idem p. 779. ἐπερικταίνοντο [Odys. XXIII. 3]. Κράτης τὸ ἄγαν ἐφάλλοντο. Idem p. 634. ἐρσοθῆρη.—“ἐρσοθῆρη ἐξ τῆς ἴσκεν” [Odys. XXII. 126]—Κράτης ἐξ ἐρσοθῆρη. Schol. Odys. XII. 89. Κράτης ἐν ταῖς περὶ ἐνέθουσις ἀφολάκτους ἀκούει.

4. Ὀμηρικὰ. Schol. Iliad. XV. 193. πῶς δὲ φησιν “γαῖα δ’ ἐστὶ ξυῆ καὶ μακρὶς Ὀλῆμτος;” Κράτης δ’ ἐν δευτέρῳ Ὀμηρικῶν καὶ Σησιμβροτοῖς πάντα οὕτως εἰδῶσται. Perhaps to this work we may refer the following : Schol. Iliad. XV. 496. κάλλιον φησὶ ταῦτα τοὺς νέους ἀναγινώσκον Κράτης· εἰς ἐις ἐργασίῳ ἢ ᾧ Τυρταῖος Λακιδαιμονίῳς ἔγραψεν. Strabo III. p. 157. τοῖς—πιστεύσαντες τῇ πολυμαθίᾳ τοῦ ποιητοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἐπιστημονικὰς ἐποθέσεις ἔτριψαν τὴν Ὀμήρου ποιήσιν, καθάπερ Κράτης τε ὁ Μαλλώτης ἐποίησε καὶ ἄλλοι τινές. Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 106. περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου γένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου καθ’ ὃν ἤμαρσε προηρέησαν Θεογένης κ. τ. λ.—ἔπειτα γραμματικῶι Ζηροῦτος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Καλλιμάχου, Κράτης, Ἐρατοσθένης, Ἀρίσταρχος, Ἀπολλώνιος. ταῦτα δὲ οἱ περὶ Κράτητα πρὸ τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν καθόλου φασὶν αὐτὸν ἡμαρῆσαι μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ἐνδοτέρω τῶν ὀγδοέκοντα ἔτεσιν.

5. περὶ λιμένων. Eustath. ad Odys. p. 1613. 39. τὸ δὲ Νήριον—Κράτης τε ἐν τῇ περὶ λιμένων Νήιον γράφει· καὶ Φιλόξενος ἐξ ὁμοίας ὅς καὶ τὴν Ἰθάκην ἐπωνόμαζεν ἐντεῦθεν εἰρησθαι φησὶν. Conf. Schol. Odys. IX. 22. ὁ Φιλόξενος Νήιον αὐτὸ φησιν.—τινὲς δὲ Νήιον, ὡς περὶ ὁ Κράτης [sic Porsonus], τὸν περὶ τὸν λιμένα τέπος.

That Crates corrected or commented upon Hesiod may be inferred from the following passages : Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 126. ὁ Κράτης ἀπορεῖ λόγον, εἰ γὰρ ἴσον, πῶς δύναται καλέπτειν; Idem Ib. 142. “οἱ δὲ τοῦ”—Κράτης ἀντὶ τούτου ἄλλαν στίχον παρατίθεται, “οἱ δ’ ἐξ ἀθανάτων θνητοὶ τράφον αἰδέεσθαι.” Etymol. p. 594. μυλῶντες. Ἡσιόδου [Op. 528].—Κράτης δὲ γράφει μαλκῶντες.

Other works are quoted under the name of Crates, which probably do not belong to the celebrated grammarian. 1. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 725. Κράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι θυσίῳ, ἀφορίας ποτὲ κατασχέσθαι τὴν πόλιν, θαλλῶν φησὶ καταστέφαντας ἱρίως ἐκτεθρίας ἀναθεῖναι τῇ Ἀπόλλωνι. Phot. lex. v. Κυρίως. et Suid. v. Κυρίως. Κράτης ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι θυσίῳ οὕτω γράφει· “Τὸ δὲ Κυρίσιον ἐστὶν Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν Κυρίσιον” κ. τ. λ. 2. Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 6. οἱ μὲν ποταμοὶ τῆς Βιωτίας οὕτω εἰσι· Περμητις, ὃν καλεῶσιν οἱ ἐγχώριοι διὰ τὸ πρῶτον φαῖναι Πάρμησιν, ὡς φησὶ Κράτης ἐν τοῖς Βιωτικαῖς.

127. *Aristarchus*. B. C. 158. 156. See N<sup>o</sup>. 34. p. 492. for some of the criticisms of *Aristarchus* upon *Homer*.<sup>f</sup>  
 128. *Callistratus*. B. C. 154. g

<sup>f</sup> Among the works of *Aristarchus* appear the following:

1. αἱ ἐκδόσεις τῆς Ἰλιάδος. Hence αἱ Ἀριστάρχου Schol. Iliad. I. 97. 108. 117. 162. 169. 447. 522. 553. 585. II. 196. 221. 266. 347. 377. 397. 415. 435. 516. 517. 707. III. 10. 51. 126. 259. 292. IV. 17. 170. 319. V. 477. 808. 839. 881. VI. 288. 354. VII. 73. 130. 198. 238. 353. 428. 452. VIII. 157. 213. 296. 337. 415. IX. 57. 73. 78. 88. 154. 299. 324. 446. 472. 580. 584. 634. X. 38. 127. 176. 291. 321. 332. 362. 465. XI. 40. 55. 144. 437. 439. XII. 218. 231. 283. 318. 404. 407. XIII. 407. 423. 485. 594. 617. 627. XIV. 18. 36. 40. 67. 72. 125. 202. 203. 400. 427. 437. XV. 31. 64. 123. XVI. 16. 445. 526. 648. 810. XVII. 20. 202. XVIII. 506. 557. 568. XIX. 90. 391. XXI. 73. 249. 513. 573. XXII. 416. XXIII. 120. 287. 464. XXIV. 20. αἱ Ἀριστάρχου I. 91. III. 406. X. 115. 161. XVII. 681. There were two editions: hence ἐν τῇ ἐτέρᾳ τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων II. 131. III. 416. ἐν τῇ ἐτέρᾳ τῶν Ἀριστάρχου V. 60. IX. 657. 681. XVIII. 579. ἡ ἐτέρα τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων II. 579. ἡ ἐτέρα τῶν Ἀριστάρχου IV. 282. XVI. 430. XVIII. 182. But that these two were not published by *Aristarchus* himself is attested by *Ammonius*. See below, N<sup>o</sup>. 138.

*Aristarchus* held *Aristophanes* in respect: Schol. Iliad. XXI. 130. μήποτε μέντοι ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος συγκατέθετο τῇ ἀθετήσει, μηδὲν ἀντικαθίστων τῇ Ἀριστοφάνει. He is said to have shewn critical caution: IX. 222. αἰεὶ ἔχεν ἄν, φησὶν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, εἰ ἐγγράπτο "αἶψ' ἐπάσαντο"—ἀλλ' ὅμως ὑπὸ περιττῆς εὐλαβείας οὐδὲν μετέθηκεν ἐν πολλαῖς οὕτως εὐρὺν φερομένην τὴν γραφὴν. This caution, however, does not appear in his criticism at IX. 395. and on many other occasions. He disapproved of allegorical interpretation: V. 385.

2. πρὸς Κωμανόν. Schol. Iliad. II. 798. οὕτως αἱ Ἀριστάρχου, "ἥδη" καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Κωμανόν ὁμοίως προφέρεται. XXIV. 110. Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Κωμανόν. Conf. I. 97.

3. ὑπομνήματα. Schol. Iliad. II. 125. Ἀριστάρχου λέξεις ἐκ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων. I. 423. Ἀρ. ἐκ τοῦ α' τῆς Ἰλιάδος ὑπομνήματος. II. 435. αἱ Ἀρ. λέξεις ἐκ τοῦ β' τῆς Ἰλιάδος. II. 355. Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὰ ὑπομνήματα διὰ τοῦ ε'. "πρὶν τινὰ περ." ἐν τοῖς Ἀριστάρχου ὑπομνήμασι, "πρὶν τινὰ περ." II. 133. ἐν τοῖς κατ' Ἀριστοφάνην ὑπομνήμασιν Ἀριστάρχου. XXIII. 870. δ' Ἀρ. διὰ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων. X. 398. διὰ τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων ὑπομνημάτων. Schol. Odys. XIII. 152. Ἀριστοφάνης γράφει "μὴ δὲ σφιν." ἀντιλέγει δὲ ν' ὑπομνημάτων [δ'

ἐν ὑπομνήμασιν Porsonus] Ἀρίσταρχος. Schol. Iliad. IX. 349. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰλιάδος καὶ Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ Ἀρ. προφέρεται κ. τ. λ. where a distinct treatise seems to be implied.

Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν ὑπομνήματι Λυκούργου Διοχύλου is quoted Schol. Theocrit. X. 18.

4. πρὸς Φιλητᾶν. Schol. Iliad. I. 524. Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Φιλητᾶν. II. 111. Ἀρίσταρχος—ἐν τῇ πρὸς Φιλητᾶν συγγράμματι.

5. σημεία Ἡσιόδου. Ruhnken. præf. ad Hesych. tom. II. p. VII. *Aristarchi σημεία Ἡσιόδου laudantur ab Orione Thebano Etymolog. MS.* Λακίδες, ἐπὶ σχίσματος ἱματίου παρὰ τὸ λακεῖν καὶ ψεφὶν ἥρμα ἐν τῇ σχίζεσθαι. οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς σημείοις Ἡσιόδου. Schol. Hesiod. p. 3. τὸ προσιμὸν [sc. τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν ἡμ.] τικὲς διέγραψαν, ὥσπερ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐβελίζον τοὺς στίχους. Ibid. ad Opp. 200. ταῦτων τῶν στίχων ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐβελίζει τοὺς τελευταίους, ὡς ἀλλοῖσι γυναικεῖν εὐκ ἂν προσήκον. Ib. 376. εἰ περὶ Πρίκλον καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον ἢ Πλούταρχον ἀδιανόητον τοῦτό φασιν εἶναι καὶ περισσόν. Ib. 738. Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ἀθετεῖ τὸν στίχον τούτων. Theog. 76. Ἀρίσταρχος τὸ "προφερεστάτη" ἀντὶ τοῦ "προσβυτάτη" ἤκουσεν. Ib. 114. ταῦτα δύο ἔπη ὁ Σέλιευκος ἀθετεῖ εἰ δὲ περὶ Ἀρίσταρχον τὸ "ἐξ ἀρχῆς" μόνον λέγουσιν. Ibid. 138. Ἀρ. ἐπιλαμβάνει ὡς ὡ καλῶς τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου οὐρανῷ θαλαρῶν εἰρημένον. Ib. 253. ἐὰν ὄνομα ἀκούσωμεν, ὡς φησὶν Ἀρ., εἰσονται νά Νηρηίδες κατὰλεγμένα. Ib. 991. for Ἀρχίλοχος Gaisford restores Ἀρίσταρχος.

#### g Works of *Callistratus*:

1. πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις. Schol. Iliad. I. 423. Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις.

2. περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 395. Μενεκλῆς καὶ [I. ἢ] Καλλίστρατος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἀθ. συγγράμμασι. φασὶ [I. φησὶ]. Harpocr. ἐκατόμυτον. Μενεκλῆς ἢ Καλλίστρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. Idem v. Ἑρμαῖ. Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Ἑρμαῖ. Μενεκλῆς ἢ K. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν [male Ἀθηναίων Phot. Suid.] γράφει ταυτί "Ἀπὸ γὰρ τῆς ποικίλης καὶ τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως "στοῶς εἰσὶν οἱ Ἑρμαῖ καλούμενοι," κ. τ. λ. Harpocr. v. Κεραιμικῆς.—ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, εἴθα καὶ τοὺς ἐν πολέμῳ τελευτήσαντας ἔθαπτεν δημοσίᾳ καὶ τοὺς ἐπιταφίους ἔλεγον. ὡς δηλοῖ Μενεκλῆς ἢ K. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν.

3. περὶ ἑταιρῶν. Athen. XIII. p. 591. d. ἰστορεῖ Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῇ περὶ ἑταιρῶν. de Phryne.

4. ὑπομνήματα Θρακτῶν Κρατίων. Athen. XI. p. 495. a. πελίκαι. Καλλίστρατος ἐν ἱπ. Θρ. Κρ. ἀποδίδωσι κύλικα.

5. περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Schol. Hom. Iliad. II. 131. "ἔνεισιν." Καλλίστρατος οὕτως ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰλιάδος γράφει. II. 111. K. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰλιάδος οὕτως προφέρεται. II. 435. K. ἐν τῇ α' περὶ Ἰλιάδος.

129. *Moschus*. B. C. 154.

130. *Jason of Cyrenē*. Auctor 2 Macc. II. 21—24.<sup>b</sup> τοὺς πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ καὶ τὸν τούτου υἱὸν Εὐπάτορα πολέμους—τὰ ὑπὸ Ἰάσονος τοῦ Κυρηναίου ἐδηλωμένα διὰ πέντε βιβλίων περασόμεθα δι' ἐνὸς συντάγματος ἐπιτεμεῖν. *Jason* therefore wrote at least after the reign of *Eupator* B. C. 162.

131. *Aristodemus of Elis*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: see part II. p. 410. t.<sup>i</sup>

132. *Heraclides Lembus*. B. C. 205. 160. 148.

133. *Antipater of Tarsus*. B. C. 144.<sup>k</sup>

6. ἔκδοσις τῆς Ἰλιάδος. Schol. *Iliad*. III. 18. "αὐτὰρ δὲ οὕτω"—οὕτως καὶ ἡ Ἀριστεφάνους (ἔκδοσις) καὶ ἡ Καλλιστράτου καὶ σχεδὸν οὕτως καὶ αἱ χαριέσταται. XXI. 127. Φιλητᾶς καὶ Καλλίστρατος γράφουσι "φρῖχ" "ὑπαλύξει." *Callistratus* is also quoted ad VI. 434. XVIII. 39. XIX. 327. XXIV. 213. He seems to have also corrected the *Odyssey*: Schol. *Odys.* XI. 52. ὁ Καλλίστρατος ἀθιπύ. His readings are quoted II. 410. VI. 29. 201. 207. 318. VIII. 525. X. 130. 242. XII. 252. XIV. 488. 489. XVII. 455. his interpretations or criticisms III. 486. IX. 486. XII. 104. 250. XIV. 22. *Idem* XIV. 204. Κάστωρ—Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῇ ἐκ Μουσίου (οἱ—εἰς) Κάστωρ φησὶ γεγράφθαι.

7. σύμμικτα. *Athen.* III. p. 125. c. Καλλίστρατος ἐν ἱβδίῳ συμμίκτων φησὶ. de *Simonide*.

*Callistratus* is also quoted in the following passages: Schol. *Aristoph.* *Av.* 436. K. ἐπιστάτην τὴν τῇ ἐσχάρῃ ἐπιτιθέμενον ξίλον. 439. ὁ πύθιας: K. ἐκ διηγηματίου τινὸς εἰδέναι. 530. βλιμάζοντες: K. ἀπὸ τοῦ ψηλαφᾶν. 934. σπιδάδω: K. ἔφακτον δερματινόν. 998. Μέτων: φησὶ K. ἐν Κολανῷ ἀνάθημά τι εἶναι αὐτοῦ ἀστρολογικόν. *Hinc* *Suid.* v. Μέτων. 1337. ἐν ταῖς K. τὰ ἐξ Οἰνομάου τοῦ Σοφοκλέους. 1378. φυλλέριον: K. χλωρίν. Schol. *Pac.* 1060. ἀπὸ Ὀμήρου—ὡς φησὶ K. 1126. K. φησὶ τόπον Εἰβρίας τὸ Ἑλέμιον. Schol. *Vesp.* 157. Δρακοντίδης: K. ἓνα τῶν λ' φησὶν, εἰ μὴ ἐμόνυμα. 213. στίλβη: K. νομισματίον τι ἐλάχιστον. 602. K. φησὶ, παροιμία. 673. K. παρμύλιον φησὶ. 769. κατ' ὄρθριν: γράφεται κατ' ὄρθρην ἐν πολλοῖς. καὶ δευγόμενος K. φησὶ κατὰ τὸ ὄρθρως ἔχον. 800. Ἐκάταιον: τῇ προσφίᾳ K. ὡς ἐπικίκω. Schol. *Ran.* 92. ἐπιφυλλίδες: K. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὰ μικρά. 224. ἔρπον: K. τὴν ὁσφύν, καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ὁστοῦν. *Hinc* *Suid.* v. ἔρπον. 272. K. ἐπὶ "τὸν ναῦλον" ἀρσενικῶς εἰσθᾶσι λέγειν. 375. τὰς ψιάθους: ἐν δὲ τῇ Καλλιστράτῳ [f.—τράτου] γέγραπται "τοῖς" ψ. 596. K. φησὶν ὅτι οὕτως ἐκαλεῖτο Γλάμων ὡς Χάρον. 706. Πλαταιᾶς: K. φησὶν οὐ συναλειφὴν εἶναι ἀλλὰ διάλεκτον ἰδίαν. 802. K. οὕς ὡς παραδεδοκίμους Ἀλσχύλου τὸν θρίον, ἀλλ' ὡς παραδεδομένου αὐτὸν καὶ ἐπικεχυρηκότας. 803. Κλειθυμίδης: K. ὅτι ἴσως Σοφοκλῆους υἱὸς οὗτος. 848. λίσπη: K. θηρίδιον λεπτὴν σφοδρά. 1469. K. φησὶν ὅτι οὗτος ἦν ὁ καιρὸς καθ' ὃν ἐκὼν ἔφυγεν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος φησὶ, καθ' ὃν ἐπεσὲν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ διατρίβων ἔπεισε Λακε-

δαιμονίους Ἀθηναίους Δεκέλειαν ἐπιτεχνῆσαι. τελέως δὲ πταίνουσι. Schol. *Plut.* 179. Φιλανίδην οὐ τὸν ποιητὴν φησὶ τὸν ἐν ταῖς Ἀριστοφανεῖς ἐγγεγραμμένον δράμασιν, ὡς εἰ περὶ K. ἐν τῇ ἐμνημείᾳ πλανηθέντες. 385. Παμφίλου: K. καὶ Εὐφρόνης τραγῳδίων ποιητὴν φασὶ, καὶ διδάξαι Ἡρακλείδαν. 718. τρεῖς Τηρίαν: K. ἐπὶ τὸ σαφὲς κατανέχθη, ὡς σκοροδοφόρου τῆς γῆς οἴσης. 1111. K. τῶν θυμένων φησὶ τὰς γλάσσας τοῖς κήρυξιν ἀπονέμεσθαι. *Hinc* *Suid.* v. ἡ γλῶττα. *Harpocr.* et *Suid.* v. ἀελάς. K. φησὶ τὰ μονόπτελμα τῶν ἐποδημάτων οὕτω καλεῖσθαι. *Suid.* v. σελάχιον. K. τὸ τῷ ἰχθύος κόπαιον. v. Φιλόξεν. Κιθήρ. K. δὲ Ἡρακλείας αὐτὸν φησὶ Παντικῆς. *Phot. lex.* v. Ἰδαρναῖος. K. τοῖς ἐκτομίας. v. κύλεια. K. ἄγρην λάχιον τραχὺ, Εὐφρόνης δὲ τὰ ἀκαυθάδη τῶν ἐχόντων. *Athen.* VI. p. 263. c. λέγει δὲ καὶ K. ὁ Ἀριστεφάνους ὅτι "τοῖς Μαρκευτινῶς" ἀνέμαζον μὲν δαρμύρεναι κ. τ. λ. Schol. *Soph.* *Aj.* 283. ed. Erfurt. ἐκ τῶν Καλλιστράτου. "Ὅσπερ γὰρ" τὰ φίλλα κόσμον ταῖς δένδρεσι φέρει τὰ δὲ ἔρια τοῖς πρῶτάτοις ἢ δὲ χαίτη ταῖς ἵπποις ἢ δὲ γενεῖας τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, οὕτω καὶ ἡ σιωπὴ κόσμον ταῖς γυναιξὶ φέρει." *Steph. Byz.* v. Τάφραι. χώρα ταφρευθεῖσα περὶ τὴν Μαίωτιν λίμνην, ἐπὶ δούλων ταῖς δεσποῖναις συμμωγέτων κ. τ. λ.—ὡς K. ἐν τρίτῳ. It is not clear, however, that *Steph.* refers to the grammarian *Callistratus*. Schol. *Hesiod.* *Opp.* 588. μᾶζά τ' ἀμυγαλή: Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ ποιμενικὴν, K. δὲ τὸν τερὲν φησὶν ἢ ἐλλῆραν βεβεργμένην γάλακτι.

<sup>b</sup> See *Prideaux Connex.* tom. III. p. 253.

<sup>i</sup> *Athenæus* quotes another work of *Aristodemus*: VI. p. 244. f. Ἀριστοδήμος ἐν δευτέρῳ γελοῖον ἀπαιρητικῶν παρασίτων ἀναγράφει κ. τ. λ. p. 246. d. Ἀρ. ἱστορεῖ Βίβην τὸν Λυσισμάχου τοῦ βασιλέως παράσιτον κ. τ. λ. VIII. p. 338. a. Ἀρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γελ. ἀπομν. φησὶ "Δαρλίτος" κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 585. a. Ἀρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γελ. ἀπ. de *Gnathæna*. VIII. p. 315. b. Ἀρ. ἐν τοῖς γελοῖοις ἀπομν. Εὐφράνεια φησὶ τὸν ἐψοφάγον κ. τ. λ.

<sup>k</sup> *Bekker. Anecd. Gr.* tom. II. p. 647. ὁ δὲ Ἀντίπατρος ὁ στωϊκὸς λέγει ὅτι ἐστὶ λόγος κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐπιφερόμενος, τοῦτέστι κατ' ἀντιστροφὴν καὶ γὰρ ὁ ὅρος ἀντιστρέφειν θέλει. *Plutarch.* *Mario* c. 46. τὸν Ταρσία λέγουσιν Ἀντίπατρον—ἐπὶ τὴν τελευταίαν ἀναλογιζόμενον ὡς τέχνη μακαρίων μηδὲ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας εἰκοθεν εἰσπείσθαι.

134. *Hipparchus*. B. C. 162. 147—128. 127. The observations of *Hipparchus* are recorded in the following passages: Ptol. *μεγ. συντάξ.* III. p. 60. Ἰππάρχος ἐπιλέγει οὕτως.—  
 “Ἀκριβῶς δύναται κατανοεῖσθαι ἡ ἀνωμαλία τῶν ἐνιαυσίων χρόνων ἐκ τῶν τετηρημένων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν  
 “Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ κειμένου χαλκοῦ κρίκου ἐν τῇ τετραγώνῳ καλουμένῃ στοᾷ, ὃς δοκεῖ διασημαίνειν  
 “τὴν ἰσημερινὴν ἡμέραν ἐν ἣ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ ἑτέρου μέρους ἄρχεται [f. ἀρχεται] τὴν κοίλῃ ἐπιζάνειαν  
 “φωτίζεσθαι.” εἰτα παρατίθεται πρῶτον μετοπωρινῶν ἰσημεριῶν χρόνον ὡς ἀκριβέστατα τετηρη-  
 μένων, ἐν μὲν τῷ ιζ.ᾞ εἶσι τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου [B. C. 162] τοῦ Μεισορῆ ᾧ περὶ  
 τὴν δύσιν τοῦ ἡλίου· μετὰ δὲ γ’ ἔτη ἐν τῷ κ.ᾞ εἶσι [B. C. 159] τὴν νεωμνίαν [i. νεομηνίαν] τῶν  
 ἐπαγομένων, πρῶτας, δέον τῆς μισημβρινῆς. ὥστε διαπεφωνηκέναι δ.ᾞ μιᾶς ἡμέρας. μετὰ δὲ ἐνιαυ-  
 τὸν, ἐν τῷ κα.ᾞ εἶσι [B. C. 158] ὥρα 5’. ὅπερ καὶ ἦν ἀκόλουθον τῇ πρὸ αὐτῆς τηρήσει. μετὰ δὲ  
 ια’ ἔτη τῷ λβ.ᾞ εἶσι [B. C. 147] τῆς γ’ τῶν ἐπαγομένων εἰς τὴν δ.ᾞ τοῦ μεσονυκτίου, δέον  
 πρῶτας. ὥστε τῷ δ.ᾞ πάλιν διαπεφωνηκέναι. μετὰ δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα, τῷ λδ.ᾞ ἐνιαυτῷ τῇ λγ.ᾞ τῶν  
 ἐπαγομένων [i. τῷ λγ.ᾞ ἐνιαυτῷ τῇ δ.ᾞ τῶν ἐπαγομένων<sup>1</sup>] πρῶτας, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν ἀκόλουθον τῇ πρὸ  
 αὐτῆς τηρήσει. μετὰ δὲ γ’ ἔτη τῷ λς.ᾞ εἶσι [B. C. 143] τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἐπαγομένων, ἑσπέρας,  
 δέον τοῦ μεσονυκτίου, ὡς τῷ δ.ᾞ μόνῳ πάλιν διαπεφωνηκέναι.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκτίθεται καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας ἀκριβῶς τετηρημένας ἐαρινὰς ἰσημερίας, ἐν μὲν τῷ  
 λβ.ᾞ εἶσι τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου [March B. C. 146], Μεχὶρ κζ’, πρῶτας, καὶ ὁ  
 κρίκος δέ, φησιν, ὁ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἴσον ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρους παρηγασθῆ περὶ ε.ᾞ ὥραν ὥστε  
 ἤδη καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἰσημερίαν διαφόρως τετηρημένην εἰ ὥραις ἐγγιστα διευγκνύν. καὶ τὰς ἐφεξῆς δὲ  
 φησι μέχρι τοῦ δξ.ᾞ [i. τοῦ λξ.ᾞ] ἔτους συμπεφωνηκέναι τῇ πρὸς τὸ δ’ ἐπουσία. μετὰ δὲ ια’ ἔτη,  
 τῷ μ.ᾞ καὶ τρίτῳ εἶσι [March B. C. 135] τοῦ Μεχὶρ τῇ κδ’ μετὰ τὸ μεσονύκτιον τὸ εἰς τὴν  
 λ.ᾞ γενέσθαι φησὶ τὴν ἐαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν, ὅπερ καὶ ἀκόλουθον ἦν τῇ ἐν τῷ λβ.ᾞ εἶσι τηρήσει. καὶ  
 συμφωνεῖ, φησὶ, πάλιν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐν τοῖς ἐχομένοις ἔτεσι τηρήσεις μέχρι τοῦ ν.ᾞ ἔτους [March  
 B. C. 128]. ἐγένετο γὰρ τοῦ Φαμενώθ τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ δύσιν ἡλίου μετὰ μίαν ἡμέραν καὶ 5’ καὶ  
 δ’ ἐγγιστα τῆς ἐν τῷ μγ.ᾞ εἶσι, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπιβάλλει τοῖς μεταξὺ ζ’ ἔτεσιν<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This correction=B. C. 146 is necessary from the context.

<sup>m</sup> The variations noticed by *Hipparchus* are given in the following Table:

<i>Autumnal:</i>	Commenced.	Equin.	Years of Cal. Per.	N. E.	Days.	Time.	Add d. h.	Variation.
	Oct. 3.	Sept. 27.	17.	586.	30th <i>Mesorē</i> —360th	sunset = 6 p. m.		
	Oct. 2.	Sept. 27.	20.	589.	1st <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 361st	<i>mane.</i>	0. 18.	—6. <sup>A</sup>
	Oct. 2.	Sept. 27.	21.	590.	1st <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 361st	<i>hora sexta.</i>	0. 6.	
	Sept. 29.	Sept. 26.	32.	601.	3rd <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 363rd	midnight.	2. 18.	—6. <sup>A</sup>
	Sept. 29.	Sept. 27.	33.	602.	4th <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 364th	<i>mane.</i>	0. 6.	
	Sept. 28.	Sept. 26.	36.	605.	4th <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 364th	<i>ἑσπέρας.</i>	0. 18.	—6. <sup>A</sup>
<i>Vernal:</i>							4. 18.	—18. <sup>A</sup>
	Sept. 29.	Mar. 24.	32.	602.	27th <i>Mechir.</i> 177th	<i>mane.</i>		
	Sept. 26.	Mar. 23.	43.	613.	29th <i>Mechir.</i> 179th	μετὰ μεσονύκτ.	2. 18.	
	Sept. 24.	Mar. 22.	50.	620.	1st <i>Phamenoth.</i> 181st	sunset = 6 p. m.	1. 18.	
							4. 12.	

These variations in the autumnal equinox were deficiencies. The equinox of the twentieth year fell six hours earlier than in the preceding observation: the equinox in the thirty-second year was

six hours short of the preceding; the equinox of the thirty-sixth year was six hours earlier than the equinox of the thirty-third.

In the nineteen years, 4<sup>d</sup>. 18<sup>A</sup>. are to be added



The observation of the sun, noticed in the Tables B. C. 128, is thus described by Ptolemy *μεγ. συντάξ.* V. p. 111. παραθησάμεθα καὶ τούτων μίαν, ἣν φησιν (ὁ Ἰππαρχος) τετηρηκέναι τῷ ν' ἔτει τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους Ἐπιρὶ ις', τοῦ β' τῆς πρώτης ὥρας παρεληλυθότος.—τοῦ ἡλίου ὄντες περὶ τὰ πρῶτα μέρη τοῦ λέντος ἐν Ῥόδῳ, ὅπου ἡ τήρησις ἐγένετο, ἡ τῆς ἡμέρας ὥρα χρόνων ἐστὶ ιζ' γ'', αἱ πρὸ τῆς μεσημβρίας ἄρα ε' γ'' ὥραι καιρικαὶ ποιοῦσιν ἰσημερινὰς ε' ε'', ὥστε γιγνέσθαι τὴν τήρησιν πρὸ ε' ε'' ὥρῶν ἰσημερινῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ ις' μεσημβρίας.—συνάγεται τοίνυν καὶ ἐνταῦθα ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐποχῶν ἐπὶ τὴν τήρησιν χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χιθ', καὶ ἡμερῶν τιθ', καὶ ὥρῶν ἰσημερινῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν ιζ' ε' γ'' ἀκριβῶς δὲ ιζ' ε' δ'' α'.

*Hipparchus* according to Pliny H. N. II. 12. predicted eclipses for 600 years: *Utriusque sideris cursum in sexcentos annos praeinuit Hipparchus*°.

to bring up the Egyptian time to the Julian; and the variation between the first observation and the last will be eighteen hours. The last autumnal equinox of *Hipparchus*, to correspond with the first, should have fallen upon noon of the 365th day: which would suppose the equinox in the nineteen years to have fallen back six hours; although it had actually fallen back, at the rate of 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. *per annum*, only three hours and a half in that period.

These variations are ascribed by Ptolemy p. 60. and by his commentator p. 134. to defect in the instruments: Nicolaus Cabasilla ad lib. III. p. 135. εἴτω μὲν οὖν φαίνεται καὶ ἐξ ὧν ὁ Ἰππαρχος ἐπιλογίζεται τῶν ὀργάνων εἶναι ἡ ἁπλοῦσα τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν ἀνισότης. εἴτα ἵνα σαφέστερον γίνηται παράγει (ὁ Πτολεμαῖος) καὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ Ἰππαρχου τηρηθείσας τροπὰς καὶ ἰσημερίας, καὶ δείκνυσιν μηδενὶ ἀξιώδῃ τὴν ἐνιαυτοῦ διαφέρειν, ἀλλ' ὅσον παρὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν ὀργάνων καὶ τὴν θέσιν ἐνδεχέτο λυμαρτεῖν.—ἐξεληθὼν δὲ πάσας τὰς ἐκ τοῦ Ἰππαρχου τετηρημένας τροπὰς καὶ ἰσημερίας—εἴτα καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν προστίθῃσι τῆς διαφορᾶς, μὴ παρὰ τὸ ἄνισον εἶναι τὴν περίοδον τοῦ ἡλίου γινόμενης, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὴν θέσιν ἣ τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν ὀργάνων.

° The ὥραι ἰσημερικαὶ were computed from noon, and a day was reckoned *a meridie ad meridiem*. The civil or common day was computed from sunrise to sunset. It began therefore six hours earlier than the ὥραι ἰσημερικαί. And, as the hours of the civil day were a twelfth part of the space from sunrise to sunset, they varied in length. At the equinox an ὥρα κοιῆ and an ὥρα ἰσημερικὴ were equal: at the summer solstice, a twelfth part of the day exceeded the ὥρα ἰσημερικὴ in the same proportion in which the length of the summer day exceeded the equinoctial. Thus at Rhodes according to Ptolemy p. 25. the longest day was ὥρῶν ἰσημερινῶν ιδ' ε''. And his commentator Theophrastus observes p. 81. that at Alexandria ἡ μὲν μεγίστη ἡμέρα ὥρῶν ἰσημερινῶν ιδ', ἡ δὲ ἐλαχίστη, ε', ἡ δὲ ἰσημερικὴ, πανταχῇ ιβ'. an ὥρα ἰσημερικὴ therefore means the twelfth part of an equinoctial day, or the twenty-fourth part of a day and night. Ptolem. p. 114. (quoted in the Tables B. C. 127) γίγνεται ἡ

τήρησις [July 7. B. C. 127] μετὰ γ' καὶ γ'' ὥρας καιρικὰς τῆς ἐν τῇ ις' τοῦ Παῦνι μεσημβρίας, αὗται δὲ πωῦσιν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τότε ἰσημερινὰς ὥρας δ' ἑγγιστα. The observation was made on the seventeenth of *Payni* three hours P. M. But as the day at Rhodes was then about fourteen hours and a half, the twelfth part of this space was equal to 1<sup>h</sup>. 12<sup>m</sup>. 30<sup>s</sup>. and a little more than three such hours, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ὥραι καιρικαί, were equal to four hours in true time. Again, the ὥραι ἰσημερικαὶ being computed *a meridie* and the ὥραι κοιαὶ from the sunrise preceding, the date 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  *post meridiem* of seventeenth *Payni* would be 286 days 4 hours in the former reckoning and 286 days 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours by the other. Thus in the other observation given in the Tables B. C. 127 from Ptolemy p. 112. ἐπειδὴ δευτέρως ὥρας ἀρχομένης γίγνεται ἡ τήρησις πρὸ ε' δὲ ὥρῶν ἑγγιστα καιρικῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ ια' μεσημβρίας, αὗται δὲ πωῦσιν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τότε ἰσημερινὰς ὥρας ε' γ'' ἑγγιστα, συνάγεται ὁ—χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χθ' καὶ ἡμερῶν σιθ' καὶ ὥρῶν ἰσημερινῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν πάλιν ιθ' γ'', ἀκριβῶς δὲ σθ' μόνων. Almost five ὥραι καιρικαὶ make more than five ὥραι ἰσημερικαί, and the eleventh *Pharmuthi* being the 221st day, in the second hour of which the observation was made, 220 days 1<sup>h</sup>. of that year had elapsed in common computation. But in the reckoning by ὥραι ἰσημερικαί that 221st day did not commence till noon following: the 220th day was accordingly still current, and the time, one hour after sunrise of May 2, was expressed by 219 days 18 hours.

° The account of Suidas is as follows: Ἰππαρχος Νικαεὶς, φιλόσοφος, γεγενηὶς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπ' αὐτὸν \* \* ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν Ἀράτων φαινομένων. περὶ τῆς τῶν ἀετῶν συντάξεως καὶ τοῦ καταστηριγμοῦ [καταστηρισμοῦ Eudoc.]. περὶ τῆς κατὰ πλάτης μηνιαίας τῆς σελήνης κινήσεως. καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀρίστους [ἀρίστους item Eudoc. ἀστερισμοὺς Petavius]. The names of the consuls to whose year *Hipparchus* was referred being lost, the mark of omission should be added. Among the works of *Hipparchus* were περὶ ἱμβολίμων μηνῶν τε καὶ ἡμερῶν, and περὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου. See part II. p. 339. v.

An extant work of *Hipparchus*, τῶν Ἀράτων καὶ

135. *Panætius*. B. C. 143.

136. *Mnaseas of Patræ*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: Suid. 'Ερατοσθένης.—μαθητὴν καταλι-  
πὼν 'Αριστοφάνην τὸν Βυζάντιον· οὐδὲ πάλιν 'Αρίσταρχος μαθητής. μαθηταὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ Μνασέας καὶ  
Μένανδρος καὶ 'Αριστις. Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 134. *Omnino verisimile est non alium a*  
*Suida intelligi quam Patrensem; cum nulla addatur nota διακριτική.* *Mnaseas* flour-  
ished before *Lysimachus*, who wrote περὶ νόστων, by whom he is mentioned P.

137. *Apollodorus of Athens*. B. C. 145. 128.

138. *Ammonius* the successor of *Aristarchus*. B. C. 156. *Ammonius* is quoted again Schol.  
Hom. Iliad. XIX. 365. ὁ 'Αμμώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐπεκδοθείσης διορθώσεως. The meaning  
of *Ammonius* is well explained by Harles apud Fabric. B. G. tom. I. p. 367. after  
Villoison. *Ammonius* might argue that *Aristarchus* published only one διορθώσις τῆς  
'Ιλιάδος, and that the second edition bearing his name was compiled by others after his  
death.

Εὐδόξου Φαινόμενων ἐξηγήσεων βιβλία τρία, is published  
by Petavius Uranolog. p. 97—141.

P Works of *Mnaseas*:

1. περὶ 'Ασίας. Schol. Apollon. I. 1129. Μνασέας  
ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ 'Ασίας. de *Idæis Dactylis*. Athen. VIII.  
p. 346. d. Μνασέας ἐν δευτέρῃ περὶ 'Ασίας—"Ἐμοὶ  
" μὲν ἡ 'Απεργάτις (a Syrian queen and deity) δικάζει  
" χαλεπὴ βασίλισσα γεγενῆσθαι" κ. τ. λ.

2. Εὐρώπη or Εὐρωπαϊκά. Athen. IV. p. 158. d.  
ἱστορεῖν Μνασέαν τὸν Πατρέα ἐν τρίτῃ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν φησὶ  
Λισίμαχος ἐν τρίτῃ νόστων. VII. p. 296. b. Μν. ἐν  
τρίτῃ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν 'Αισχίνου καὶ 'Αλκιόνης (τὸν  
Γλαῦκου) γενεαλογεῖ. XII. p. 530. c. 'Αδελφότες δ'  
Φρύξ—ἐκείνισατο ἀνθρῶν ἐσθῆτα καὶ γυναικὶς εὐκρεπέ-  
στερον ἱκοσμεῖται, ὡς Μν. φησὶν ἐν τρίτῃ Εὐρώπης. Har-  
pocr. 'Ιππία 'Αθηνᾶ. Μν. ἐν πρώτῃ Εὐρώπης. de *Hippiæ*  
*Minerva*. conf. Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 350, 26.  
ubi ὡς Μνασέας. Schol. Theocrit. I. 64. Μν. ἐν τῇ  
περὶ Εὐρώπης Πατὸς υἱὸν φησὶ Βουκελλάνα. Ammonius  
v. Νηρεΐδες.—ταῦτα φησὶ Μν. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης.  
Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Πραξιόδικη. Μν. ἐν τῇ περὶ Εὐ-  
ρώπης Σωτῆρος καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς Πραξιόδικης γενέσθαι Κτή-  
σιον υἱὸν, κ. τ. λ. Schol. ad Germanici Prognostica  
apud Buhl. Arat. tom. II. p. 111. Luna *Endymio-*  
*nem pastorem amasse dicitur,—scu quod primus ho-*  
*minum Endymion cursum Lunæ intenerit—sicut*  
*Mnaseas in primo libro de Europa scribens tra-*  
*didit.*

3. περὶ Λιβύης. Hesych. Βαρκαίως ὄχους. Λιβυκαῖς.  
—φησὶ δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ πρώτοις ἄρμα ζεῖσθαι ὠδραχθέντας·  
ἐπὶ Πισειδῶντος, τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐπὶ 'Αθηνᾶς, ὡς Μν. ἐν  
ταῖς περὶ Λιβύης.

4. περιήγησις or περίπλους. Steph. Byz. 'Εγγελά-  
νες.—Μν. ἐν γ' τῶν περιηγήσεων. Phot. lex. πύθου  
χειλαῖνος.—Μνασέας δὲ Πατρέας ἐν τῇ περίπλῳ.

In the following passages the work is not  
named: Steph. Byz. Δάρδαρος. Μν. δὲ φησὶν ἵτι Δάρ-  
δαρος ἐξιδὼν κ. τ. λ. Idem 'Ακαθός. ἀπὸ τινος 'Ακάθου,  
ὡς Μν. Idem Δαδῶν p. 321. B. ζῆται εἰσὶ Δαδῶναι  
αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐν 'Ιταλίᾳ, καθάπερ ἄλλοι καὶ Μν. Idem

Δότιον p. 330. B. Μν. ἀπὸ Δότιον τοῦ Πελασγοῦ.  
Schol. Theocr. XIII. 75. Μν. δὲ Κόλχους φησὶ κλη-  
θῆναι ἀπὸ Κόλχου τοῦ Φάσιδος. Phot. lex. et Suid.  
ἡμεῖς δὲ Μεγαρεῖς. ἱστορεῖ δὲ Μν. ὅτι Αἰγυπτίς οἱ ἐν 'Αχαΐᾳ  
καταναυμαχῆσαντες Αἰτωλεῖς κ. τ. λ. Harpocr. et  
Phot. v. Σαβοῖ. Μνασέας δὲ Παταρεῖς [Πατρεῖς Phot.]  
υἱὸν εἶναι φησὶ τοῦ Δωρίσου Σαβαΐου. Schol. Apollon.  
I. 131. ὡς φησὶ Μν. de *Hyla*. Idem I. 921. τοῖς  
μυῖντας ἐν Σαμοθράκῃ Καβείρους εἶναι φησὶ Μν. τρεῖς  
ὄντας τὸν ἀριθμὸν. II. 498. Μν. δὲ φησὶ κατ' ὅλιαν  
αὐτὴν [Cyrenen] προαίρεσιν ἐς Λιβύην ἐληλυθέναι. II.  
675. Μν. δὲ φησὶ τοῖς 'Τερεβινθέσι Δελφοῖς λέγεσθαι.  
II. 1054. ἰδίως δὲ Μν. φησὶ Στυμφαλίδας τινὲς ἦρως καὶ  
'Ορνίθες γυναικὲς γενέσθαι Στυμφαλίδας θυγατέρας ὥς  
ἀνελκῶν τὸν 'Ηρακλέα. IV. 264. Μν. δὲ φησὶ πρὸ σε-  
λήνης 'Αρκάδας βασιλεῦσαι. But Schol. Aristoph.  
Nub. 397. Μν. δὲ φησὶ Προσίλπειν 'Αρκάδας βασιλεῦ-  
σαι. Plutarch. Mor. p. 365. F. εἰ δὲ Μν. τῇ 'Εκάρῃ  
προσθιθέντα τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τὸν 'Οσίριον καὶ τὸν Σάρατον.  
Athen. VII. p. 301. d. Μνασέας δὲ δὲ Πατρεῖς φησὶ,  
κ. τ. λ. Schol. Pindar. Ol. X. 29. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Αἰγύπτου  
πολέμῳ 'Ηρακλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν Μελιωνιδῶν ἀλὲς ἐφυγε. ἐδὲ μη-  
νίσας αὐτοῖς τὸν περὶ Κλειονᾶς συνιστήσασα λόχον, φησὶ  
Μνασέας δὲ Παταρεῖς (sic). Idem Pyth. IV. 104. τὰς  
νύμφας Μελίσσας—περὶ δὲ Μνασέας δὲ Παταρεῖς ἀφη-  
γῆται λόγον κ. τ. λ. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 783, 17.  
Μν. δὲ 'Ερμῆν (φησὶν εἰρηκέναι τὰ στοιχεῖα). Ibid. p.  
786, 12. Μν. δὲ (φησὶ) κατὰ πάντα τέκτον εὐρέτας γε-  
γενῆσθαι τῶν στοιχείων. Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1194.  
τεσσούτω 'Ελλήνων συγγραφεῖς [who mentioned the  
Jews]. εἶτι δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημίοις Θεόφιλος, καὶ  
Θεόδοτος, καὶ Μνασέας, καὶ 'Αριστοφάνης, καὶ 'Ερμούγενης,  
Εὐήμερος τε καὶ Κύναν.

In all these passages *Mnaseas of Patræ* is in-  
tended. But in six only is he named with the  
addition δὲ Πατρεῖς. And in twenty-nine he is  
named *Mnaseas* simply: which confirms the opin-  
ion of Vossius that *Mnaseas* in Suidas is *Mnaseas*  
of *Patræ*.

Perhaps the same *Ammonius* is quoted Schol. Iliad. III. 368. VII. 7. Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἀθηνακλῆα συγγράμματι. VI. 76. Ἀμμώνιος, ὡς Ἀρίσταρχος, προφέρεται κ. τ. λ. IX. 540. ἔρδισκεν. Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Πλάτωνα μετανηνεγμένων ἐξ Ὀμήρου διὰ τοῦ ζ προφέρεται “ἔρεζεν.”

138.\* *Mencrates of Nysa*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: Strabo XIV. p. 650. See below N°. 206.

139. *Diodorus the Peripatetic*. B. C. 111.

140. *Clitomachus*. B. C. 129. 111.

140.\* *Ctesibius mechanicus*. Flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Physcon*: Aristocles apud Athen. IV. p. 174. c. τὸ ὄργανον τοῦτο ἡ ὑδραυλὶς—Ἀλεξανδρείας ἐστὶν ἡμεδαποῦ εὖρημα, κουρίως τὴν τέχνην· Κτησίβιος δ’ αὐτῷ τοῦτομα. ἱστορεῖ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀριστοκλῆς ἐν τῷ περὶ χορῶν οὐτωσί πως λίγων—“Φασὶ τοῦτο εὐρησθαι ὑπὸ Κτησιβίου κουρίως ἐνταῦθα οἰκοῦντος ἐν τῇ Ἀσπεν—“διὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου· διαπρίψαι τέ φασι μεγάλως.” *Ctesibius* is mentioned by *Athenaeus mechanicus* apud Mathem. Vet. p. 8. Κτησίβιος ὁ Ἀσκληνὸς ὁ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ μηχανικός. *Athenaeus* dedicated his work to one *Marcellus*. The error of *Fabricius* B. G. tom. IV. p. 222. 234. Harles. who mistook this *Marcellus* for the conqueror of Syracuse, and has hence deranged the times of *Ctesibius* and *Athenaeus*, is clearly shewn by *Schweigh.* ad Athen. tom. VII. p. 637. 638.

140.\* *Apollodorus κηροτόρανος*. B. C. 79.

141. *Charmadas*. B. C. 111. 70.

142. *Herodicus*. A disciple of *Crates*: Athen. V. p. 219. c. Ἀσπασία ἡ σοφὴ τοῦ Σωκράτους διδάσκαλος τῶν ῥητορικῶν λόγων ἐν τοῖς φερομένοις ὡς αὐτῆς ἔπειν, ἅπερ Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος παρίθετο. See *Athenaeus* in the Tables B. C. 199.<sup>7</sup>

143. *Agatharchides*. B. C. 113. Strabo XIV. p. 656. ἀνδρες ἀξιόλογοι Κνίδιοι πρῶτον μὲν Εὐδοξος—εἰτ’ Ἀγαθαρχίδης, ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, ἀνὴρ συγγραφεύς.

*Dodwell*<sup>7</sup> thinks it probable that *Agatharchides* was tutor to *Alexander* the second son of *Phyacon*, and that he published his work in the second or third year of *Alexander* B. C. 105, or 104, (rather 106, or 105,) the year before the publication of *Artemidorus*. The arguments by which he establishes this are not convincing; and *Wesseling*<sup>8</sup> with better reason thinks that the elder brother was the pupil. *Dodwell*

#### <sup>7</sup> Works of *Herodicus*:

1. κυρδομένη. Athen. XIII. p. 586. a. περὶ τῆς Σωφίας [de qua Demosth. Androtion. p. 610.] Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν ἑκτῇ κυρδομένῃ φησὶν κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 591. c. Ἡρ. ἐν ἑκτῇ κυρδομένῃ τὴν μὲν (Φύσιν τὴν) παρὰ τοῖς ῥήτοσι φησὶν ἐνομαζομένην Σηπτὸν καλεῖσθαι. To this work may be referred Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060. Ἡρόδικος δὲ φησι. See N°. 82. note §. 12.

2. σύμματα ἱστορήματα. Athen. VIII. p. 340. e. Ἡρ. ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν τοῖς συμμάτοις ἱστορ. τοῦ Καλλιμέδοντος υἱὸν ἀπέδειξεν ὅσα τὸν Ἀγέμειον.

3. πρὸς τὸν Φίλασεκράτην. Athen. V. p. 215. f. ἱστορεῖ Ἡρ. ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Φίλασεκράτην. On *Socrates at Delium*. He is quoted again—φησὶν ὁ Ἡρόδικος—on *Socrates* Ibid. p. 192. b.

<sup>8</sup> *Dodw.* ad Hudson. Geogr. minor. tom. I. p. 70. *Verisimillimum arbitror Ptolemaum non alium*

*ab Alexandro fuisse, cujus tutelam obierit Agatharchides. Hoc si verum, hoc opus scripserit inter annum Varron. 649 quo cepit, et 666 quo e civis excessit Alexander, &c.*

<sup>9</sup> Ad Diod. III. 10. tom. II. p. 485. *Dodwellus Ptolemaum esse censuit Alexandrum editumque librum [περὶ τῆς ἐπερχῆς θαλάσσης] anno Varron. 649 vel 650, quo eodem tempore Artemidorus florens geographiam suam in vulgus emisit: quod tamen ego in animum inducere non possum. Vuleor enim mihi animadvertisse ex Strabone Artemidorum Agatharchidis scriinia compilasse: unde conficio non unius sed plurium annorum intervallum inter utriusque scripta intercessisse; nec fieri potuisse videretur ut intra unius anni spatium Artemidorus tantum opus absolverit. Forte itaque Ptolemaus cujus tutelam administravit is est quem Soterem Porphyrius appellat.*

objects to *Soter* that he reigned jointly with his mother<sup>1</sup>. But *Alexander* himself also reigned jointly with his mother<sup>2</sup>: so that this objection would apply to both. The expression quoted in the Tables, ἐπίτροπον τοῦ σώματος τοῦ σου, —καὶ τῆς ὅλης βασιλείας, could only apply to *Alexander* in B. C. 107. But, as *Physcon* the father had married their mother *Cleopatra* more than twenty-three years before<sup>3</sup>, it is far more probable that *Soter II.* should have been in minority at his accession in B. C. 117, than that *Alexander* should have been still a minor in B. C. 107, ten years after the father's death. To this we may add the observation of Wesseling, that the date of *Dodwell* brings *Agatharchides* too near the time of *Artemidorus*<sup>4</sup>.

144. *Metrodorus* of *Scopsis*. B. C. 91. 70. If *Demetrius* of *Scopsis* was born about B. C. 205, since he was μιγάκιον in B. C. 190, and if *Metrodorus* was born about B. C. 145, since he was *fere aequalis* of *Crassus*, whose birth is fixed to B. C. 140, there was an interval of about sixty years between them; and *Vossius* Hist. Græc. p. 136. is inaccurate in making them contemporary: *Eadem ætate vixere*. *Metrodorus* at the age of eighteen or twenty might be patronised by *Demetrius*, who consequently lived to near eighty at the least<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Dodw.* p. 68. *Non potuit ille major Evergetis fuisse filius; hujus annos primos cum matre communes numerat Porphyrius.*

<sup>2</sup> *Cleopatra* recalled her second son in B. C. 107, and reigned with him till her death in B. C. 89. See above p. 390.

<sup>3</sup> He married his niece before his flight to Cyprus, where he passed the last thirteen years of his reign. See p. 388.

<sup>4</sup> *Photius* Cod. 213. enumerates the works of *Agatharchides*: ἀνεγνώσθη Ἀγαθαρχίδου ἱστορικὴν ἔνιν δὲ αὐτὸν Ἀγαθαρχὸν ἐνμαζῶνσι. —γράφαι δὲ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίῳ ι'. καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην δὲ εἰς θ' καὶ μ' παρατίθεται αὐτῷ ἡ ἱστορία. ἀλλὰ καὶ ε' βιβλία τὴν ἐρυθρὰν αὐτῷ πᾶσαν καὶ τὰ περὶ ταύτην ἐξιστοροῦσι. τὴν δὲ εἰρημένην ἄπασαν συγγραφὴν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ ε' λόγου εἰς μὲν μὴν ἀνάγει. —ἐπιτομὴν δὲ αὐτὸν φασὶ τῶν περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης ἀναγεγραμμένων ἐν ἐνὶ συντάξει βιβλίων. καὶ μὴν καὶ περὶ Τρωηλοῦτων βιβλία ε'. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιτομὴν τῆς Ἀντιμάχου Λίδης καὶ πάλιν ἄλλαν ἐπιτομὴν τῶν συγγραφέων περὶ συναγωγῆς θαυμασίων ἀέμων, ἐκλογὰς τε ἱστοριῶν αὐτὸν συντάξει, καὶ περὶ τῆς προσφιλῆς ὁμιλίας.

1. ἐπιτομὴ τῆς Ἀντιμάχου Λίδης. Phot.

2. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν libris X. Phot. Diod. III.

10. Ἀγαθαρχίδης ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ βίβλῳ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν, καὶ ὁ τὰς γεωγραφίας συντάξας Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατὰ τὴν ὁγδόην βίβλιν, καὶ τινες ἕτεροι τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ κατοικούντων, ἱστορικοί τε τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν προειρημένων [de *Egypto et Ethiopia*] ἐν πᾶσι σχεδὸν ἐπιτυγχάνουσιν. Athen. IV. p. 155. c. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν ὁγδῇ Ἀσιατικῶν ἱστοριῶν. de *Alexandro*. Lucian. Macrobian. c. 22. et Phlegon. de Longev. p. 120. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ τῶν περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἱστοριῶν. de *Hieronymo*. Athen. XII. p. 539. b. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δέκατῃ περὶ Ἀσίας καὶ τοῖς ἑταίροις φησὶ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ὑπερβαλλούσην τριφθὴν χρῆσασθαι.

3. περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης libris V. Phot. Idem Cod. 250. ἀνεγνώσθησαν Ἀγαθαρχίδου λόγοι δύο, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ πέμπτος, περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης. See the Tables B. C. 113. An abstract of these two books is given by Photius p. 1321—1377. Diod. III. 17. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἱστοριογράφος ἐξήτασε τὰ κατὰ τὴν παραλίαν ἔθνη κ. τ. λ. de *sinu Arabico*. These passages on being compared with the abstract in Photius appear to be from the first book. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 9. p. 733. B. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν νοσήσαντες, ὡς Ἀγαθαρχίδης ἱστορῶν, κ. τ. λ.

4. ἐπιτομὴ τῶν περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλ. Phot.

5. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην libris XLIX. Phot. Athen. VII. p. 297. d. φησὶ γὰρ Ἀγ. ἐν ἑκτῇ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν. XII. p. 550. h. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ ἑκκαίδεκάτῃ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν Μάγαν φησὶ τὸν Κυρήνης βασιλεύσαντα εἶη πενήκοντα ἀπολέμην γενόμεον καὶ τριφῶντα κ. τ. λ. VI. p. 246. c. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν. XII. p. 550. c. d. ὁ αὐτὸς (Ἀγ.) ἱστορεῖ διὰ τῆς ἐβδόμης καὶ εἰκοστῆς (τῶν Εὐρ.). —κάν τῇ δ' ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ ὁ Ἀγ. ἔφη. IV. p. 168. d. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδῇ πρὸς ταῖς εἰκοσι τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν κ. τ. λ. XII. p. 528. a. (Ἀγ.) ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ πρώτῃ (Εὐρωπ.) Ζακυθίους φησὶν ἀπείρους εἶναι πολέμων διὰ τὸ ἐν εὐπορίᾳ καὶ πλούτῳ τριφῶντας ἐθίζεσθαι. IX. p. 387. c. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπ. XII. p. 527. f. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ πέμπτῃ Εὐρωπ. VI. p. 272. d. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπ. Δαρδανεῖς φησὶ δούλους κεκτῆσθαι τὸν μὲν χιλοῦς τὸν δὲ καὶ πλείους κ. τ. λ.

6. ἐπιτομὴ περὶ συναγωγῆς θαυμ. ἀν. Phot.

7. ἱστορικὴν. Phot. ἱστορίαι. Athen. XII. p. 527. b. Ἀγαθαρχίδης ἐν δεκάτῃ ἱστοριῶν. de *Aetolis*. VI. p. 251. f. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.

<sup>5</sup> *Ernesti* Indic. *Histor. in Ciceron.* having mentioned *Metrodorus Scepsius*, adds, *Idem* *Plin.* XXXV. 11. *excellentem pictorem fuisse et L.*



145. *Zeno the Epicurean*. B. C. 79.

146. *Diotimus the Stoic*. Contemporary with *Zeno the Epicurean*: Laërt. X. 8. Διότιμος ὁ στωϊκὸς δυσμενῶς ἔχων πρὸς Ἐπίκουρον πικρότατα αὐτὸν διαβέβληκεν, ἐπιστολαὶς φέρον πεντήκοντα ἀσελγεῖς ὡς Ἐπικούρου· καὶ τὰ εἰς Χρύσιππον ἀναφερόμενα ἐπιστόλια ὡς Ἐπικούρου συντάξας. Athen. XIII. p. 611. b. Θεότιμος [legunt Διότιμος] ὁ γράψας τὰ κατ' Ἐπικούρου βιβλία ὑπὸ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Ἐπικουρείου ἐξαιτηθεὶς ἀνγρέθη, ὡς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς Ὀμωνύμοις.

148. *Apellicon of Teos*. B. C. 84.

149. *Artemidorus of Ephesus*. B. C. 103. Doxwell undertakes to fix the year in which *Artemidorus* published his geography, and determines that *Agatharchides* published his work περὶ ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης the year before: De Agatharchide p. 71. *Primus ut plurimum Olympiadis annus ea forma designari solet quæ numerum anni Olympiadici non apponit. Sic anno Varr. 650 vel 651 periplum ediderit Artemidorus. Proinde anno 649 vel 650 opus ediderit Agatharchides.* But that form of expression γιγονῶς is not to be so precisely taken. It merely marks in general terms when *Artemidorus* flourished. Nor is it at all probable that *Artemidorus* and *Agatharchides* published within a year of each other. See No. 143.<sup>2</sup>

*Paulli liberos erudiisse tradit.* Pliny indeed there mentions *Metrodorus*: *Capto rege Perseo—eodem tempore erat Metrodorus pictor idemque philosophus magnæ in utraque scientiæ auctoritatis. Itaque cum L. Paullus devicto Perseo petisset ab Atheniensibus ut sibi quam probatissimum philosophum mitterent ad erudiendos liberos, itemque pictorem ad triumphum excolendum, Athenienses Metrodorum elegerunt, professi eundem in utroque desiderio præstantissimum: quod ita quoque Paullus iudicavit.* But this *Metrodorus*, whom Ernesti confounds with the Scepsian, flourished in B. C. 168, more than twenty years before the Scepsian *Metrodorus* was born. The Scepsian is quoted by Pliny II. N. XXVIII. 7. Idem XXXIV. 7. *Metrodorus Scepsius cui cognomen a Romani nominis odio [sc. misorhæmici] inditum est. Idem XXXVII. 4. de adamante. Metrodorus Scepsius in eadem Germania et Bactia insula nasci in qua et succinum, quod equidem legerim, solus dicit.* Steph. Byz. Τρανός. Μητροδωρος ἐν τετάρτῃ καὶ κρήτην τινὰ πικρὰν εἰς αὐτὴν ἐγχεῖσθαι καὶ ἄπειν ποιεῖν τὸν ποταμόν. Probably the Scepsian.

<sup>2</sup> The work of *Artemidorus* is often quoted: Lib. I. Steph. Byz. Σηλεύας. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐν πρώτῃ. Idem Βαῦνης. Ἀρτ. ἐν πρώτῃ γεωγραφουμένῃ. Lib. II. Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρίαι. Ἀρτ. ἐν β' τῶν γεωγραφουμένων. where it is quoted twice. Idem Καρθαία. ἔστι καὶ Ἰβηρίας Καρθαία, περὶ ἧς Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῃ γεωγραφουμ. v. Κάρνος. Ἀρτ. β' γεωγραφουμ. v. Νέστος. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῃ γεωγραφουμ. v. Τρίπις. νῆσος Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῃ γεωγρ. v. Ψαμμάθως. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῃ γεωγρ. "Μετὰ γὰρ τὸ Ταίναρον πόλις ἐκδέχεται Ψαμμάθως." v. Ὀρισία. Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῃ γεωγρ. v. Ἡμεροσκοπιῶν. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῃ λόγῳ γεωγρ. Lib. III. Steph. Byz. Καστάλαν. Ἀρτ. τρίτῃ γεωγρ. v. Βελυτανί. Ἀρτ. ἐν τρίτῃ γεωγρ. Lib.

IV. Steph. Byz. Τάσις. Ἀρτ. ἐν τετάρτῃ γεωγρ. v. Τεανί. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῃ γεωγρ. v. Τίβρις. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῃ γεωγρ. v. Φρουρετανί. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῃ γεωγρ. Lib. V. Steph. Byz. Φαλάκραι. ἔστι καὶ Φάλακρον ἀκροτήριον Κερκύρας, ὡς Ἀρτ. ἐν πέμπτῃ γεωγρ. Lib. VI. Steph. Byz. Παρθένος. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἑκτῇ γεωγρ. Lib. VII. Steph. Byz. Ἐρυθρά. Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῃ γεωγρ. v. Λοπάδισσα. Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῃ γεωγρ. v. Ἰπκόντος. ἔστι καὶ (πόλις) Λιβύης, ὡς Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῃ. Lib. VIII. Steph. Byz. Ψεβώ. Ἀρτ. ἐγδὲν γεωγρ. λίμνην εἶναι φησί. v. Ψενακώ. Ἀρτ. ἐγδὲν γεωγρ. Diod. III. 10. ὁ τὰς γεωγραφίας συνταξάμενος Ἀρτ. ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατὰ τὴν ἐγδὲν εἰβδον. Lib. IX. Steph. Byz. Ταπροβάνη. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῃ γεωγρ. v. Τσία. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Παρθιαίων βασιλείων Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῃ γεωγρ. v. Ψελοκοράσιον. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῃ τῶν γεωγρ. Lib. X. Steph. Byz. Ἰξίαι. Ἀρτ. δεκάτῃ γεωγρ. v. Κάρνη. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ βιβλίῳ φησὶν "Ἔστι Κάρνος, καὶ συνεχῶς Πάλτις, εἴτα Γάβαλα πόλις." v. Τελμισσός. Ἀρτ. ἐν δεκάτῃ γεωγρ. Athen. VIII. p. 333. f. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν γεωγρ. λέγεσθαι φησὶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων πηγῶν ἀναδίδεσθαι γλυκεῖος ὕδατος, ἵθεν συμβαίνει δύναι γίνεσθαι.—ἐνομάζεται δὲ ὁ λιμὴν καὶ ὁ τίσις αὐτὸς Δίσις. Lib. XI. Steph. Byz. Κορκυνδάμη. Ἀρτ. ἐν δεκάτῃ γεωγρ. v. Χαλκίτης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐνδεκάτῃ γεωγρ.

He composed an epitomē of his larger work: Steph. Byz. Ἀσταί. ἔθνος Θράκης Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Κάθαν. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Δέρτεν. πόλις Λιγυρῶν Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ια'. v. Λῶς. νῆσος περὶ Θερραλίων.—Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Μαστραμίλλη. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Εὐόχης. πόλις Λιβύης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Τέγεστρο. —Ἀρτ. δ' ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα Τέργεστρον αὐτὴν καὶ Κάρνην εἶναι. v. Φίλιπποι. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα "Καὶ πόλις Φίλιπποι, τεκαλαίων Κρητίδες, τοῖς δὲ Κρητίταις πολεμουμένοις ἐπὶ Θρακῶν βοηθήσας ὁ Φίλιππος Φίλιππος ἐνόμασεν." v. Φλάνων. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ

149.\* *Hero of Alexandria*. The disciple of *Ctesibius*: *Hero junior*<sup>a</sup> apud Fabric. B. Gr. tom. IV. p. 234. *Ascreus Ctesibius Heronis Alexandrini magister*. Lambecius apud Vet. Mathem. p. XII. In Codice—hæc legitur antiqua manu exarata subscriptio: τέλος τῶν Ἀρχιμήδους Βελοποιικῶν τῶν ἐξηγγθέντων παρὰ Ἡρώου Κτησιβίου. The time of *Hero* is determined by the time of his master. If *Ctesibius* flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Physcon* (see N<sup>o</sup>. 140.\*), his disciple *Hero* may be placed with *Artemidorus* in the reign of the eighth *Ptolemy*.

150. *Philo*. B. C. 92. 88.

151. *Dionysius Thrax*. B. C. 107. Etymol. p. 277. et Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 672, 25. Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ. ἰστίον ὅτι Θράξ ἐλέγιστο ἢ διὰ τὸ τραχὺ τῆς φωνῆς ἢ ὅτι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ Θράξ ἦν. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Διονύσιος μαθητὴς ἦν τοῦ Ἀριστάρχου· καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ διδάσκαλον ζωγραφίσας ἐν τῷ στῆθει αὐτοῦ τὴν τραγωδίαν ἔκωγράφει· διὰ τὸ ἀποστηθίζειν αὐτὸν πᾶσαν τὴν τραγωδίαν [πᾶσαν Bekker. παρὰ τὴν τραγωδίαν male Etymol.].

152. *Alexander Polyhistor*. B. C. 83.<sup>b</sup>

τῶν ια'. "Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἄλκων λιμὴν ἐστὶ Φλάων καὶ "πόλις Φλάων" καὶ πᾶς ὁ κόλπος οὗτος Φλαωνικός καλεῖται." v. Λίγυρες. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Θεμισάνιον. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Λαοδαμάντεια. νῆσος ἐν Λιβύῃ. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Πάλλος. πόλις Συρίας. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Σολκοί. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. "Ἀπὸ δὲ Καρβάλεως [Καραλέως Salmas.] ἐπὶ Σολκοίς." v. Ἀφρυτίδες. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Δῶρος. p. 328. F. Ἀρτ. Δῶραν τὴν πόλιν οἶδεν ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ια'. This epitomē was at least in two books: Steph. Byz. Κρία. πόλις Λυκίας. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇς πρώτῃ.

*Artemidorus* is quoted Steph. Byz. Ἀγκών. Ἀγκῶτες. Ἀγκάτης. Ἀλωνίς. Ἀρτέμιτα. Ἀτραμίται. Βέλβια. Βουλνοί. Γαιτούλοι. Γενία. Γικαίκεπλις. Διδίμη. Εὐπαλία. Ἰστρος. Λίγξ. Μυόνησος. Μυρμήκιον. Τενδριτανία. Τύρος. Σπίνα. Φαρούσιοι. Ποτίωες. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δ' Ἐφέσιος Idem Γίγαντες. Ἀρτεμίδωρος τῷ γεωγράφῳ Idem Ἀβάρος. He is quoted by Strabo III. p. 148. Ἐρατοσθένης—πρὸς ἐν Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἀντιλόγων κ. τ. λ. V. p. 224. οὗτ' Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐβῶς. de Corsica et Sardinia. p. 245. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἄερον. VI. p. 261 (loco mutilo). Ἀρτεμίδωρος. de sinu Tarentino. p. 284. ταῦτα μὲν οἷον κατ' Ἀρτεμίδωρον κεῖται τὰ διαστήματα. VIII. p. 335. ἡ περίμετρος τῆς Πελοποννήσου μὴ κατακοπέζοντι τετρακισχίλιον σταδίων, ὡς Πολύβιος. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ καὶ τετρακισίους προστίθῃσι. p. 368. ἡ Λιμὴρ Ἐπίδαυρος, ὡς Ἀρτ. φησὶν. p. 389. Πολυβίου δ' εἰρηκέντος—εὐθύνει τούτῳ δ' Ἀρτ. οὐκ ἀτόπως. IX. p. 433. Ἀρτ. τὴν Ἄλκων ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τίθησιν. p. 436. δ' Ἀρτ. ἀπωτέρω τῆς Δημητριάδος τίθησι τὸν Παγασητικὸν κόλπον. XVII. p. 825. Λίγγα δὲ Ἀρτεμίδωρος προσηγέρευκεν, Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ Λίξον.

Another work is named by Athenæus III. p. 111. d. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δ' Ἐφέσιος ἐν Ἰωνικῇ ἐπισημῆμασι.

<sup>a</sup> On this younger *Hero*, who flourished long after the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, see Fabricius and Harles B. Gr. tom. IV. p. 237. Fabricius observes, *De Machinis bellicis liber* (in cujus c. 23.

antiqui Heronis mechanici mentio) Latine tantum lucem hactenus vidit e versione F. Barocii Venet. 1572.

<sup>b</sup> Among the works of *Alexander Polyhistor* were these:

1. Αἰγυπτιακά. Steph. Byz. v. Εὐνομήται. Ἀλίξανδρος Αἰγυπτιακῶν πρώτῃ. v. Θίς. Ἀλ. Αἰγ. πρώτῃ. v. Λητούς πόλις. Ἀλ. τρίτῃ περὶ Λιγύστου. v. Τεντυρίς. Ἀλ. ἐν τρίτῃ Αἰγυπτιακῶν. v. Φαγρόριον. πόλις ὡς Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν Αἰγυπτιακῇ. v. Χρηβοσκία. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Αἰγ. v. Ψίναφος. Ἀλ. ἐν Αἰγ. δευτέρῃ. v. Ναπάται. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Αἰγ. v. Ὀμβοί. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Αἰγ. v. Σέθρον. Ἀλ. τρίτῃ Αἰγ.

2. περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκμῶνι τοπικῶς εἰρημένων. Steph. Byz. Ἀραξα. Ἀράξαι, ἢ Ἀραξοί, ἔθνος Ἰλλυρίας, ὡς Ἀλίξανδρος Κορινθίος ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκ. τ. εἰρ. v. Ἀσσοί. Ἀλ. ὁ Κερ. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκ. τ. ἰστορημένων Μιτυληναίων ἀποικίᾳ ἐν τῇ Μισίᾳ φησὶν Ἀσσοί.

3. περὶ Βιθυνίας. Etymol. v. Κυβέλον. ὅρος ἐν Φρυγίᾳ.—Ἀλ. δὲ ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν τῇ περὶ Βιθυνίας "Εὐκὴν ἐν Κυβέλῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅρους κληθῆναι." Steph. Byz. Καλλίπολις. Ἀλ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Βιθυνίας δευτέρῃ. Hence v. Λίβυσσα. φρεύειν Βιθυνίας ἐπιθαλάσσειν, ὡς Πολύστωρ Ἀλίξανδρος.

4. Ἰδικά. Clem. Al. Strom. III. p. 451. B. ὡς φησιν Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν τοῖς Ἰδικαῖς. To this may be referred Steph. Byz. v. Τοπαζίος. νῆσος Ἰδική. Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ φησὶν ὡς εὐρίσκισθαι καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν Τοπαζίων νήσῳ λίθον ὀμώνυμον τῇ νήσῳ.

5. περὶ Ἰουδαίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 332. C. Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐπικληθεὶς, ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συγγραμμάτων. Euseb. Præp. IX. p. 418. C. ὁ Πολύστωρ Ἀλ. πολύνους ὦν καὶ πολυμαθὴς ἀνὴρ, τοῖς τε μὴ πάρεργον τὸν ἀπὸ παιδείας καρπὸν πεποιημένους Ἑλλήσι γνωρίμωτατος, ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συντάξει τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀβραάμ τούτων ἱστορεῖ κατὰ λέξιν τὸν τρόπον "Εὐπέλμος δὲ ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων τῆς Ἀσσυρίας φησὶ πόλιν "Βαβυλῶνα πρῶτον μὲν κτισθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν διασπορευόντων

"ἐκ τοῦ κατακλισμοῦ" εἶναι δὲ αὐτοῖς γίγαντας" αἰκδο-  
"μῶν δὲ τὸν ἱστορούμενον πύργον" κ. τ. λ. To this may  
be referred Steph. Byz. v. Ἰουδαία. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ  
ἀπὸ τῶν παίδων Σεμιράμιδος Ἰουδα καὶ Ἰουμαία.

6. περὶ Κιλικίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀφροδισιάς. Ἄλ.  
ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Κιλικίας. To this we may  
refer v. Λαίρτης. Κιλικίας χωρίον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ καὶ ἕως  
καὶ πάλιν φησί. v. Χρυσόπολις. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Κιλικίας  
Χρυσόπολις, ὡς Πολύστωρ. v. Σελεύκεια. πόλις ἐπὶ Κι-  
λικίᾳ.—δυνάμει δὲ Σελεύκειαν αὐτὴν Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ,  
ὡς Ἀλέξ. φησί. v. Ταρσός. ἐπιστηματὰ πύλους Κιλικίας.  
—Δυνάμει δὲ ὁ Θράξ ἐν τῷ περὶ Ρόδου ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Βελ-  
λεροφόντου πτόσεως.—Ἄλ. δὲ ὁ Πολύστωρ διὰ τὸ τὸν  
Πήγασον ἵππον ἐκεῖ τὸν ταρσὸν κλάσαντα, καὶ Βελλερο-  
φόντην ἐν τῷ Ἀλφίῳ πεδίῳ πλανηθῆναι.

7. Λιβυκά. Steph. Byz. v. Λίβυα. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῳ  
Λιβυκῶν. v. Μάγνα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβυκῶν. v. Ἀφάκη.  
Πολύστωρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. v. Γάργη. πόλις Λιβύης, ὡς  
Πολύστωρ ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Γόλδα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ.  
v. Δράκωτος. Πολύστωρ ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Εἰφραῖτα. Ἄλ.  
ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Ζάγιστις. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Κορα-  
κίητος. Ἄλ. τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Κινῶν νῆσος. Ἄλ. τρίτῳ Λιβ.  
v. Χαλκίαια. πόλις Λιβύης ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ.  
v. Χορρήντος. πόλις Λιβύης—ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. v.  
Ξιλία. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Σκυτόπολις. πόλις Λιβύης,  
περὶ ἧς ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. From this work  
perhaps Schol. Apollon. IV. 1515. cod. Par. διὰ  
τοῦτο τὴν Λιβύην πολέθρον εἶπεν, ἔς φησι καὶ Ἀλέξαν-  
δρος. In Schol. ed. διὰ τὴν Α. π. εἰ. τὸ αὐτὸ φησι καὶ  
Ἄλ. Steph. Byz. v. Αἰτομάλακα. χωρίον Λιβύης ὁ Πο-  
λύστωρ τρίτῳ. v. Ἀνήτισσα. πόλις Λιβύης. ὁ πάλιν  
Ἀνητισσαίος, ὡς Πολύστωρ φησὶν. v. Θύη. πόλις Λι-  
βύης, ὡς Πολύστωρ Ἀλέξανδρος. v. Λιβύη. χώρα πελοπόν-  
μου, ὡς Πολύστωρ.

8. Λυκία. Steph. Byz. v. Μελανναί. Ἄλ. Λυκία-  
κοῖς. v. Μελάνδεια. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Λυκίας πρώτῳ. v.  
Γάγαι. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Δαΐδαλα. Ἄλ. ἐν Λυ-  
κιακοῖς. v. Ἐρμυναί. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Λάμος. Ἄλ.  
ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Τέλαστρος. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύ-  
στωρ—ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Τιμισσός. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ.  
v. Οἰνάνδα. Ἄλ. πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Σίδυμα. πόλις Λυκίας,  
ὡς [f. ἦς] Ἄλ. μέμνηται ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Ἀραξία. Ἄλ. ἐν  
δευτέρῳ τῶν Λυκ. v. Κοχλίονσα. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας.  
v. Κράγες. ὄρος Λυκίας. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ Λυκ. v. Λυρατία.  
Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Τλαμνί. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ  
ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Φελλός. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν  
τῷ περὶ Λυκίας Φελλὸν καὶ Ἀντίφελλον Λυκίας εἶναι λέγει.  
v. Μάκαρα. νῆσος Λυκίας, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν περίπλῳ αὐτῆς. v.  
Δολιχή. νῆσος πρὸς τῇ Λυκίᾳ. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ Λυκίας περίπλῳ  
Δολιχίστην αὐτὴν φησιν. v. Σέβεδα. λίμνη Λυκίας, ὡς Ἄλ.  
ἐν περίπλῳ. Hence perhaps Steph. Byz. Γλαύκεν  
ἄλμος ἐν Λυκίᾳ, ὡς Ἄλ. φησὶν. v. Μεγίστη. πόλις καὶ  
νῆσος τῆς Λυκίας, ὡς Πολύστωρ. v. Πάταρα. πόλις Λυκίας.  
Ἀλέξανδρος φησιν, κ. τ. λ.

9. περὶ παντοδαπῆς Ἑλκ. See the Tables B. C.  
83.

10. περὶ Πυθαγορικῶν συμβόλων. Cyrill. adv. Ju-  
lian. p. 133. E. ἱστορεῖ γοῦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ ἐπὶ κληρὸν Πο-

λύστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγορικῶν συμβ. Ἀσσυρίῳ τὸ γένος  
ὄντι τῷ Ζάρα φυτῆσαι τὸν Πυθαγόραν. Clem. Al.  
Strom. I. p. 304. B. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Π. σ. Ναζα-  
ράτῳ τῷ Ἀσσυρίῳ μαθητεῦσαι ἱστορεῖ τὸν Πυθαγόραν.

11. περὶ Ῥέμης. Suid. Ἄλ. Πολύστ. εἰς τοὺς συνέ-  
γραφε βιβλία ἀριθμοῦ κρείττω καὶ περὶ Ῥέμης βιβλία  
πέντε.

12. περὶ Συρίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ὀρωπίς.—ἐν Συρίᾳ,  
κτισθεῖσα ἐπὶ Νικάτορος, περὶ ἧς ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν τῇ περὶ  
Συρίας φησὶν οὕτω "Ἐκκεῖν ἐν ταῖς ἀναμετρήσεσι τῶν  
"ὄλων [ἐρῶν Salmas. Læge vel ἐρῶν vel ἔρην] περὶ Ἀμ-  
"φίπολιν κῆσθαι Ὀρωπὸν" κ. τ. λ. v. Τάβαι. πόλις—  
τῆς Περσίας, ἣν Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Συρίας ἐρμηνεύει ἀγαθὴν.

13. περὶ Φρυγίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀκμονία. Ἄλ. ὁ  
Πολύστωρ ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ Φρυγίας. v. Γάλλος. ὁ Πολύστωρ  
ἐν τῷ περὶ Φρυγίας τρίτῳ. v. Μητρόπολις. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ  
περὶ Φρυγίας. v. Φαρακία. Ἄλ. περὶ Φρυγίας τρίτῳ.  
Auctor de fluviis apud Plutarch. p. 1156. B. ἱστο-  
ρεῖ Ἄλ. Κορνήλιος ἐν γ' Φρυγιακῶν. In this work  
probably Steph. Byz. v. Μανήσιον. πόλις Φρυγίας.  
Ἀλέξανδρος. v. Μάνταλος. πόλις Φρυγίας, ὡς ὁ Πολύ-  
στωρ Ἄλ. v. Ἀμφασον. μητρόπολις τῶν Φρυγῶν. ὁ πάλιν  
τῆς Ἀμφασιτικῆς, ὡς Πολύστωρ Ἄλ.

Alexander simply is quoted in other works,  
some of which probably belong to Alexander Po-  
lyhistor :

1. περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστηρίου. Steph. Byz. v.  
Παρασσίς. Παρασσὶν μαντεύσασθαι Πιθόϊ πρῶτον, ὡς  
Ἀλέξανδρος φησὶν ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δ. χρηστηρίου.

2. διαδοχαί. This work is nowhere distinctly  
ascribed to Polyhistor. It is quoted by Laërtius  
I. 116. Φερικύδης Βάδνος, Σίριος, καθά φησιν Ἀλέξαν-  
δρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς. Idem II. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδο-  
χαῖς. de Socrate. II. 106. Εὐκλείδης ἀπὸ Μεγάρων—  
ἢ Γελῶς κατ' ἐπίνοιαν, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. III. 4. καθά  
φησιν Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. III. 5. ἔς φησιν Ἄλ. ἐν διαδο-  
χαῖς καθ' Ἡράκλειτον, de Platone. IV. 62. Καρτεάδης  
Ἐπικώμου ἢ Φιλοκόμου, ὡς φησιν Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. VII.  
179. Χρίσιππος Σελείος, ἢ Ταρσεῖς, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς.  
VIII. 24. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν ταῖς τῶν φιλοσόφων διαδοχαῖς.  
de Pythagora. IX. 61. Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. de Pyrrhone.

3. περὶ τοῦ Εἰζέωου Πόντου. Steph. Byz. v. Ἰάμοι.  
Ἀλέξ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εἰζέωου Πόντου. v. Τλία. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ  
περὶ Πόντου. v. Ἀβίσι. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εἰζέωου πόν-  
του. The following passages, in which the same  
work appears to be quoted, will fix this piece to  
Polyhistor : v. Τύρας. πόλις καὶ ποταμὸς ἐν τῷ Εἰζέωῳ  
πόντῳ.—ὁ δὲ Πολύστωρ τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ τὴν πόλιν Τύραν  
τοῖς δὲ πολίταις Τυράνους. v. Τρανίς. ποταμὸς καὶ πόλις  
μεταξὺ τοῦ πόντου καὶ τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης. Ἄλ. δὲ ὁ  
Πολύστωρ φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. v. Τάναϊς. πόλις ἐμάντιμος τῷ  
ποταμῷ.—ὡς Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ.

4. Καρικό. Steph. Byz. Μοίμαστος. Ἀλέξανδρος  
δευτέρῳ Καρικῶν. v. Ναξία. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Καρίας.  
v. Καρέπολις. Ἄλ. Καρικῶν πρώτῳ. v. Ἄμις. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ  
περὶ Καρίας δευτέρῳ. v. Ἀργυλα. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας  
β'. v. Δύνδασον. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας β'. v. Λάβαρα.  
Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Κ. v. Τύμνος. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Κ.

153. *Apollonius of Tyre*. A little before the time of *Strabo*: *Strab.* XVI. p. 757. See below, No. 206.<sup>c</sup>
154. *Posidonius*. B. C. 143. 86. 78. 62. 60. 51.
155. *Hecato of Rhodes*. The disciple of *Panatius*: *Cic. de Off.* III. 15. *Hecatonem quidem Rhodium discipulum Panatii video in iis libris quos de Officio scripsit Q. Tuberoni.* Idem *Ib.* III. 23. *Plenus est sextus liber de Officiis Hecatonis talium quaestionum &c.*<sup>d</sup>
- 155.\* *Athenodorus the elder of Tarsus*. An old man in B. C. 64: *Plutarch.* *Cat. Min.* c. 10. (Κάτων) πυθόμενος Ἀθηνοῦδρον τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Κορδυλιῶνα μεγάλην ἔξιν ἐν τοῖς στωϊκοῖς λόγοις ἔχοντα διατρίβειν περὶ Πύργαμον, ἥδη γηραιὸν ὄντα, — ἐπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.

Ζευτέρῃ *Schol. Apollon.* I. 551. Ἀλέξ. ἐν πρώτῃ Καρικῶν ἱστορημάτων [Καρ. ἀπικνημονευμάτων *Cod. Par.*] I. 923. Χερσίου Καρίας, εἶθεν ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ περὶ Καρίας γράψας. That *Polyhistor* wrote περὶ Καρίας is probable from *Steph. Byz.* v. Ἀλῖνα [Ἀλινά]. πόλις Καρίας, ἢς Πολύστορ. If he is the author of this piece, the Phrygian *Alexander* was called of *Miletus* by some and of *Caria* by others.

5. Κρητικά. *Schol. Apollon.* IV. 1492. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν πρώτῃ Κρητικῶν. We may refer it to *Polyhistor* from *Steph. Byz.* v. Ἀλλώρια. πόλις τῆς Κρήτης. Πολύστορ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ.

6. περὶ Λυκαυρίας. *Steph. Byz.* Αἰὶλ. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. Ἀλεξ. Ζευτέρῃ περὶ Λυκαυρ.

7. περὶ Παφλαγονίας, *Steph. Byz.* Γάγγρα. πόλις θηλικῶς, ἦν Ἀλ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Παφλαγονίας ἀναγράφει, λέγον· οὕτως κ. τ. λ. v. Δάριον. πόλις Παφλαγονίας, ἢς Ἀλέξ. ἐν τῇ περὶ αὐτῆς.

The work περὶ Ἀσίας, referred to *Alexander* simply *Steph. Byz.* Μεταίαια. Σάταλα. was written in hexameter verse: *conf. Steph. Byz.* v. Τρκασι. Δῶρος. and that entitled *Εἰράνη*, also referred to *Alexander* simply *Steph. Byz.* Ἐλμέια. Ἐρκύνιον. Τυρακύναι. and also in hexameter verse: *conf. v. Δερβάχιον*, were written by *Alexander Ephesius*.

*Polyhistor* is also quoted in the following testimonies: *Steph. Byz.* Τάμνα. πόλις Ἀραβικῆ. ἢς Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστορ. v. Ἀγιον.—ἢς Πολύστορ. v. Γάδεια.—Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστορ. v. Γάζα.—λέγονται διὰ τοῦ α' Γάζαται, ἢς Πολύστορ. v. Γερουσία.—ἐν ταῖς τοῦ Πολύστορος διὰ τοῦ κ εἰρήθῃ ἢ πρώτη σιλλαβῇ· ἀλλ' ἦν ἀδύνατον τὸ βιβλίον. v. Καβαλός. ὁ Πολύστορ Ἀλ. v. Μέμνους· ἔθνος Αἰθιοπικόν, ὃ ἐρμηνεύεται, ἢς ὁ Πολύστορ φησὶν, ἀγρίως τινὰς ἢ μαχίμους καὶ χαλεπούς. To him we may also refer v. Μαρσία. πόλις Φωνίκης, ἢς Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Φίλων. He is quoted by the name of *Cornelius Alexander* *Plin.* H. N. III. 17. VII. 48. XIII. 22. XVI. 5. Idem XXXVI. 12. *Qui de (pyramidibus) scripserunt sunt Herodotus, Euhemerus, Duris Samius, Aristagoras, Dionysius, Artemidorus, Alexander Polyhistor, &c.* This we may refer to his Αἰγυπτιακά. *Suid.* v. Μασώ. γυνὴ Ἑβραία, ἣς ἴσθι σύγγραμμα ὁ παρ' Ἑβραίων νόμος· ὡς φησιν Ἀλ. ὁ Μιλήσιος ὁ Πολύστορ. This is referred by *Suidas* v. Ἀλέξ-

ανδρος Πηλείστ. and *Eudoc.* p. 62. to the treatise περὶ Ῥώμης. unless the text is mutilated, and the title of some other piece of *Polyhistor* has escaped in that passage. *Cyrill. adv. Julian.* p. 8. C. quotes his testimony to the Deluge: ἀναγκαίως μεμνήσθαι καὶ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱστοριογράφων, Ἀλεξάνδρου τε φημὶ τοῦ Πολύστορος καὶ Ἀβυθηνῶ· πετιήνται γὰρ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν περὶ τούτων ἀφήγησιν ἐν ἰδίαις συγγραφαῖς οἷα εἰσάπαν ἀκαταφύκτως, ἀλλοκότως δὲ μᾶλλον, ἅτε δὴ καὶ εἰς εὐσέβειαν λογμάτων ἡμικηκότες. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλέξανδρος φησὶν οὕτως· "Οἰτιάτῃν δὲ τελευτήσαντες, τὸν οὖν αὐτοῦ Ξισυθρῶν βασιλεῦσαι σάρως δεκακτὴ" ἐπὶ τούτου τὸν μέγαν φασὶ γενέσθαι κατακλισμόν" κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 9. C. Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν γὰρ οὕτω φησὶ. *Conf. Syncell.* p. 28. A. Africanus apud *Euseb.* *Πρεπ.* X. p. 489. A. ταῦτα [the early chronology of Greece] Ἀθηναίων ἱστοριῶντες Ἑλλάνικος τε καὶ Φιλόχορος οἱ τὰς Ἀτθίδας, οἱ τε τὰ Σύρια Κάστωρ καὶ Θαλλός, καὶ τὰ πάντων Διόδωρος ὁ τὰς βιβλιοθήκας Ἀλέξ. τε ὁ Πολύστορ—ἐμνήσθησαν. *Agathias* II. 25. p. 120. ἢς πον Βίανι γέγραπται καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῃ τῷ Πολύστορ. on the Assyrian dynasty. *Ib.* p. 121. πειστέον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα τῷ Πολύστορ. on the duration of the Assyrian empire.

<sup>c</sup> For the work of *Apollonius* περὶ Ζήνωνος see the former volume p. 368. i. Quoted also by *Laërtius* VII. 2. Ἀπ. ὁ Τύριος ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ Ζήνωνος. VII. 1. Ἀπ. ἔε φησιν ὁ Τύριος. VII. 24. φησὶ δ' Ἀπ. ὁ Τύριος.

<sup>d</sup> Other works of *Hecato* are quoted by *Laërtius*:

περὶ ἀγαθῶν. VII. 101. Ἐκάτων ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ περὶ ἀγαθῶν.

περὶ ἀρετῶν. VII. 90. φησὶν ὁ Ἐκ. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ ἀρετῶν.

περὶ παθῶν. VII. 110. καθά φησιν Ἐκ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρῃ περὶ παθῶν.

περὶ παραδόξων. VII. 124. Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ καθηκόντων, καὶ Ἐκ. ἐν τρισκαιδεκάτῃ περὶ παραδόξων.

περὶ τελῶν. VII. 87. Κλεάνθης ἐν τῇ περὶ ἡδονῆς καὶ Ποσειδώνιος καὶ Ἐκ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τελῶν.

χρεῖαι. VII. 172. φησὶν ὁ Ἐκ. ἐν ταῖς χρεῖαις.



This occurred while *Pompey* was in Asia: Plutarch. Ibid. conf. c. 14. Idem Mor. p. 777. A. Κάτων αὐτὸς ἔκλεισεν ἀπὸ στρατείας ἐπ' Ἀθηνοῦδρον. *Athenodorus* accompanied *Cato* to Rome: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 16. ἐπανελθὼν δ' εἰς Ῥώμην τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον κατ' εἶκον Ἀθηνοῦδρον ἢ κατ' ἀγορὰν τοῖς φίλοις παριστάμενος διτέλεισεν. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 30. *Uticensis Cato unum ex tribunatu militum philosophum [sc. Athenodorum], alterum e Cypri legatione deportavit.* Strabo XIV. p. 674. ἐξ αὐτῆς (Ταρσοῦ) Ἀθηνοῦδaroι δύο· ὃν ὁ μὲν Κορυθαίαν καλούμενος συνεβίωσε Μάρκῳ Κάτῳ, καὶ τελευτᾷ παρ' ἐκείνῳ.<sup>c</sup>

156. *Meleager*. B. C. 95. Jacobs<sup>f</sup>, with whose account Schweighæuser is entirely satisfied, argues that *Meleager* the cynic of *Gadara*, the contemporary of *Menippus*, mentioned by Strabo and Laërtius, and described in three epigrams, was no other than *Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia*, who lived in B. C. 95.<sup>b</sup>

The passage of Strabo will be found below at N°. 206. The passage of Laërtius VI. 99. is as follows: Μένιππος, καὶ οὗτος κυνικός, τὸ ἀνέκαθεν ἦν Φοῖνιξ, βούλος.—τέρει μὲν οὐκ σκευδαῖον οὐδέν· τὰ δὲ βιβλία αὐτοῦ πολλοῦ καταγέλαστος γέμει, καὶ τι ἴσον τοῖς Μελεάγρου τοῦ κατ' αὐτὸν γενομένου. φησὶ δ' Ἑρμιππος ἡμεροδανειστὴν αὐτὸν γεγονέναι καὶ καλεῖσθαι.—τέλος δὲ ἐπιβεβληθέντα πάντων στερηθῆναι, καὶ ὑπ' ἀθυρίας βρόχῳ τὸν βίον μεταλλάξαι. This last sentence, which Jacobs omits, will refute his conjecture. For *Hermippus* lived before B. C. 200: see the Tables B. C. 203. and N°. 86. *Menippus* therefore, whose death he mentioned, could not have flourished in B. C. 95. And it may be added that Laërtius places *Menippus* before *Menedemus*. But it is not likely that he would have adopted this order, if *Menippus* had lived 200 years after *Menedemus*. Again, Varro apud Menag. ad Laërt. VI. 99. describes *Menippus* thus: *Menippus ille, nobilis quondam canis.* But, if *Menippus* had lived in B. C. 95, he would have lived in the time of Varro himself, who was about twenty-two years of age in B. C. 95; and would not

<sup>c</sup> For the younger *Athenodorus* see N°. 184.

<sup>f</sup> Prolegom. ad Antholog. tom. VI. p. XXXVI. &c.

<sup>b</sup> Ad Athen. IV. p. 157. b. De Meleagro Gadareno, Cynico, qui idem primus Anthologiae conditor fuisse existimatur, conf. Athenæum XI. p. 502. c. d. [Μελέαγρος ὁ κυνικός ἐν τῇ συμποσίῳ οὕτως γράφει· “Κάν τισιν ἐπὶ πρότερον” κ. τ. λ.] tum Strabonem XVI. p. 759. b. et instar omnium consule quæ docte disputavit Jacobsius, prolegom. Antholog.

<sup>a</sup> Jacobs. l. c. Hoc mihi exploratum videtur, eum quem Gadarensem appellat Athenæus IV. p. 157. b. [καθάπερ ὁ πρότερος ἐμὸν (τῶν κυνικῶν) Μελέαγρος ὁ Γαδάρης ἐν ταῖς Χάρσιν ἐπιγραφόμεναις ἔφη τὸν Ὀμηρον, Σύρον ὄντα κ. τ. λ.—ἢ μὲν ἀνέγνωτε σύγγραμμα αὐτοῦ τὸ περιέχειν λεκίθου καὶ φακῆς σύγκρισιν;] non diversum esse a Cynico cujus mentionem facit XI. p. 502. c. Epigrammata autem illa Meleagri vitam enarrare non est quod dubitemus: nec dubitavit Schol. ad proœmium coronæ in Vat. Cod. p. 81. ὅτις ὁ Μελέαγρος Φοῖνιξ ἦν τῆς ἀπὸ Παλαιστίνης πόλεως, ἐποίησε δὲ τὸν θαυμάσιον τρυφῶν τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων στέφανον. Et iterum: ὅτι ὁ Μελέαγρος Γαδάρης ἦν τὸ γένος Σύρος· τελευτήσεν ἐν Κῷ τῇ ἡσφ. Qua

cum ita se habeant, Meleager floruit cum Menippo, item Gadareno et Cynico. Jam vero Menippi ætas incertissima est.—Sed verissima videtur sententia Scholiastæ in Vat. Cod. p. 82. Γαδάρης ἦν, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ ἐνημερώνουσιν· ἤκματι ἐπὶ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἰσχυάτου. In hac sententia cur acquiescendum existimem paucis dicam. Inter Meleagri Ep. unum est (123) in Antipatri Sidonii tumulum; quem ætatem usque ad Ol. 160 produxisse certis indicis constat. Tenemus igitur hoc, Meleagrum floruisse post Ol. 160. Ejus ætatem ab Antipatri Sidonii temporibus non valde remotam fuisse colligas ex Meleagr. Ep. I. 42. φάινσάν τε νέαν κέρην—Verum est igitur quod Schol. affirmat, Meleagrum sub ultimo Seleucorum vixisse. Is enim regnare capit Ol. 170. 3. quo tempore Antipater Sidonius defunctus erat, Philodemus [added to the collection by Philippus] nondum florebat. In this account it is not quite accurately said that Antipater lived to Ol. 160. B. C. 140 and that Seleucus began to reign in Ol. 170. 3. B. C. 97. For we have seen already at N°. 121 that Antipater lived to at least Ol. 163. B. C. 127; and Seleucus became king after the death of Cyzicenus in B. C. 95 and reigned only a year: see above p. 338.

have been described by the terms *nobilis quondam*. These circumstances concur with the time of *Hermippus* to place *Menippus* at an earlier age. His contemporary therefore, the cynic *Meleager* of *Gadara*, mentioned by *Strabo* XVI. p. 759. *Laërtius* VI. 99. *Athenæus* IV. p. 157. b. XI. p. 502. c. was a different person from *Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia*, who lived after the death of *Antipater Sidonius*, although he has been mistaken by the Scholiast in *Cod. Vat.* for the same person<sup>i</sup>.

157. *Archias*. B. C. 102. 86. 61. *Manutius* ad *Cic.* pro *Arch.* c. 3. commenting upon the passage in the *Tables* B. C. 102, after explaining *prætextatus* by *nondum natus annos XVII.*, observes, *Mirror prætextatum Archiam dici, cum de eodem supra dictum sit "ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias" quo tempore adhuc erat Antiochiæ.—quem nodum si quis velit ita solvat, ex pueris excessisse Archiam dici, id est, ex ætate puerili, non cum annos XVII. natus esset.* But *Archias*, who had been celebrated after he left *Antioch* in *Asia* and *Greece*, *ut famam ingenii expectatio hominis, expectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret*, could not have been still seventeen and no more on his arrival at *Rome*. *Cicero* therefore does not use *prætextatus* in its literal sense, but rhetorically to denote that *Archias* was still very young<sup>k</sup>.

158. *Antiochus*. B. C. 87. 79.

159. *Scymnus* of *Chios*. B. C. 90. *Dodwell*<sup>l</sup> truly observes that *Scymnus* could not dedicate to *Nicomedes Epiphanes* who murdered his father. He therefore dedicated to the son of *Epiphanes*. *Nicomedes Philopator*<sup>m</sup> was established by the Romans in

<sup>i</sup> The three epigrams in which the *Menippean Meleager* is mentioned are as follow:

Ep. 126.

ἀτρέμας, ὦ ξένη, βαῖνε· παρ' εἰσεβίσιν γὰρ ὁ πρῆσθες  
εἶδαι, κοιμηθεὶς ἔπινε δφειλόμενον,  
Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρος, ὁ τὸν γλυκύδακρυ "Ερωτα  
καὶ μούσας ἰλαραῖς συστελίσας χάριτιν.  
ὦν θεόπαις ἠδῶσε Τύρος Γαδάρην θ' ἱερὰ χθόνα  
Κῶς δ' ἱερὰτὴ Μερόπων πρῆσθον ἐγχετρώφει.

Ep. 127.

ῥᾶσις ἰμὰ θρέπτειρα Τύρος πάτρα δ' ἰμὰ τεκνοῖ  
Ἄτθις ἐν Ἀσσυρίῳ καυμένη Γαδάρει.  
Εὐκράτεω δ' ἔβλαστον ὁ σὺν Μούσαις Μελέαγρος,  
πρῶτα Μενιπείαις συντροχάσας χάριτιν.  
εἰ δὲ Σύρος, τί τὸ θαῦμα; μίαν, ξένη, πατρίδα κίσμην  
καίον· ἐν θνατοῖς πάντας ἔτικτε χάρις,  
πολυετὴς δ' ἐχάραξα τὰδ' ἐν δόλτοις πρὸ τίμβου,  
γῆρας γὰρ γέρον καγγύθειν Ἄϊεω.

Ep. incert. 572.

πρῶτα μοι Γαδάρην κλεινὰ πέλις ἔπλετο πάτρα,  
ἠδῶσε δ' ἱερὰ δεξαμένα με Τύρος.  
εἰς γῆρας δ' ὅτ' ἔβην, καὶ διὰ θρηλαμένη Κῶς  
ἀμὲ θετὸν Μερόπων ἀστὸν ἐγχετρώφει.  
μῶσαι δ' εἰς ὀλίγους με τὸν Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρον  
παῖδα Μενιπείαις ἠγαύισαν χάριτιν.

*Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia* is named in *Ep. Meleag.* 109, 5. 114, 1. 129, 5. and by *Philippus* the next collector in *Ep. I.*

καὶ σελίδος νεαρᾶς θέρψας στάχιν ἀντανέπλεξα  
τοῖς Μελεαγρείῳ ὡς ἱστέον στεφάνῳ.

But in none of these passages is it implied that he was a *Gadarene*.

*Menippus* the cynic survived *Epicurus* B. C. 270, because among his works *Laërtius* VI. 101. mentions γυνὰς Ἐπικύρου καὶ τὰς θρησκευόμενας ἐκ αὐτῶν εἰκάδας. an allusion explained by *Casaubon* ad loc.

<sup>k</sup> The oration of *Cicero* pro *Archia* was composed in the old age of *Archias*: c. 3. *Domus (Lucullorum) quæ hujus adolescentiæ prima fuerit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.* After the consulship of *Cicero*: c. 11. *Quas res nos in consulatu nostro—gessimus attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit.* Perhaps therefore after the consulship of *Piso* B. C. 61, when *Archias* had not yet celebrated *Cicero*: see the *Tables* B. C. 61.

*Archias* celebrated in Greek poems the *Cimbric* war of *Marius* and the *Mithridatic* war of *Lucullus*: *Cic.* pro *Arch.* c. 9. *Cimbricas res adolescens attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario—jucundus fuit.—Mithridaticum vero bellum—totum ab hoc expressum est: qui libri non modo L. Lucullum verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrent.* Some of the epigrams extant under the name of *Archias* are by *Archias* of *Antioch*.

<sup>l</sup> De *Scymno* Chio p. 93. apud *Huds. Geogr. min.* tom. II.

<sup>m</sup> *Dodwell* *Ibid.* conjectures from the mere expression χρηστότης that *Scymnus* addressed the usurper *Socrates*, or *Nicomedes χρηστὸς*, who was brought into *Bithynia* for about a year by *Mithridates*. A very improbable conjecture.

B. C. 90, and held his kingdom for about three years, till his second expulsion by *Mithridates* in B. C. 88.<sup>n</sup> During that period of his reign *Scymnus* might address him<sup>o</sup>.

160. *Geminus* observes c. 6. p. 19. μηνὶ ὅλῳ παραλλάσσει τὰ Ἰσια πρὸς τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς.— πρὸ γὰρ ρκ' ἐτῶν συνέπεισι κατ' αὐτὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς ἄγεσθαι τὰ Ἰσια—μηνιαίας γινόμενης παραλλαγῆς ἐν ρκ' ἔτισιν. Petavius from this passage determines the time of *Geminus*. For the *Isia* were celebrated from the 7th to the 20th of the month *Athyr*. But, when the 17th of *Athyr* fell upon the winter solstice Dec. 27, the 1st *Thoth* fell upon Oct. 11. and this happened N. E. 552 B. C. 197. But 120 years computed from that point will fix the time of *Geminus* at N. E. 672 B. C. 77.<sup>p</sup> The Chronology of Petavius is confirmed by internal evidence. *Geminus* quotes *Hipparchus*: καὶ Ἰππάρχου c. 2. who continued his observations down to B. C. 127. *Crates* the grammarian: Κράτης ὁ γραμματικός c. 5. p. 13. 14. c. 13. p. 31. who flourished B. C. 159. *Polybius*, who was still living in B. C. 129: c. 13. p. 31. Πολύβιος ὁ ιστοριογράφος πεπραγμέναι βιβλίον ὃ ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχει “περὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν ἰσημερινὸν οἰκίσσεως.” And he reckons *Cleanthes*, who began to teach B. C. 263, among τοὺς ἀρχαίους. c. 13. p. 31. τινὲς τῶν ἀρχαίων, ὧν ἴσθι καὶ Κλεάνθης ὁ στῳικός. To this may be added from *Fabri- cius* B. Gr. tom. IV. p. 32. that he abridged a work of *Posidonius*: *Simplicius* in *Aristot. Physic. II.* p. 61. b. locum profert ex *Gemini epitome* τῶν Ποσειδωνίου μεταωρολογικῶν. But *Posidonius* flourished between B. C. 100 and B. C. 51.<sup>q</sup>
161. *Hermagoras*. B. C. 62. As *Hermagoras* began to teach before *Molo*, he had probably taught rhetoric full thirty years before his conference with *Pompey*.
162. *Athenæus*. B. C. 62.<sup>r</sup>

<sup>n</sup> See above p. 419.

<sup>o</sup> *Scymnus* v. 114—135. enumerates his sources of information:

Ἐρατοσθένη μάλιστα συμπεισμένον  
Ἐφώρῳ τε, καὶ τῷ τὰς κτίσεις εἰρηκότε  
ἐν κείνῃ βίβλῳ Χαλκιδεῖ Διονυσίῳ,  
Δημητρίῳ τε Καλατιανῷ συγγραφεῖ,  
καὶ τῷ Σικελῷ Κλέαντι καὶ Τιμισθένῃ,  
τῆς \* τῆς τε \* \* \* \* \* θείῃ  
καὶ τὴν πόλιν \* \* \*

Καλλί \* \* \* \* \* πικρῶν \* \* \*

\* Καλλίαν δὲ Σικελὸν τὸν ἐν Ταυρομενίῳ,  
ἐκ τῶν (φ) Ἡρόδοτου δὲ συνεταγμένων.  
ὃ δ' αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ φιλοπόνως ἐξητακῶς  
αὐτοκτικῇ πίστιν τε προσετηρογμένος,  
ὃς ἂν θεατὴς εἰ μὲν τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
ἢ (τῶν) κατὰ Σικελίαν κειμένων πελισμάτων,  
ἴστωρ δὲ γεγενῶς τῶν τε περὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν  
καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐξῆς κειμένων,  
ἐπειληλυθὸς δὲ τῶς τε τῆς Τιβερηνίας  
καὶ τοῖς Σικελικοῖς καὶ πρὸς ἱσπερὶν ἔρως,  
καὶ τῆς Λιβύης τὰ πλεῖστα καὶ Καρχηδόνας.

<sup>p</sup> Petavius ad *Gemini* locum: *Isia* de quibus *Geminus* loquitur ea esse videntur quæ *Athyr* 17—20.<sup>o</sup> fiebant. *Plutarch. Is. Osir.* p. 366. ea lugubria fuisse scribit; et inter illorum causas hanc re-

censet, quod contractis diebus noctes fiebant longiores. At *Achilles Tatius* c. 23. [p. 85.] docet ab hac eandem causam *Isia* quæ in τροπὰς incidunt ab *Ægyptiis* celebrari solita. Quare nullum jam dubium est de quibus *Isiis* intelligendus sit *Geminus*. Hunc enim certum est de iis agere quæ 17.<sup>o</sup> *Athyr* inibant. Quo posito, facile erit investigare quod a *Gemino* tempus hoc loco designetur. Nam ut 17.<sup>um</sup> dies *Athyr* in Dec. 27.<sup>um</sup> incidat, necesse est neomeniam *Thoth* cadere in Oct. 11.<sup>um</sup>. Id accidit N. E. 552. Ol. 145. 4. Per. Jul. 4517. Adde igitur annos 120, existet Per. Jul. 4637. Ol. 175. 4. U. C. 677. Sullæ itaque tempore floruit *Geminus*.

<sup>q</sup> *Geminus* c. 13. p. 30. adopts the computation of *Eratosthenes* for the circumference of the globe: ἴαν μισθῶσω αἱ κ' μυριάδες καὶ τὰ β στάδια εἰς μέρη ξ', γίνεται τὸ ἐξηκοστὸν σταδίων δσ'. He quotes c. 6. p. 19. a work of *Eratosthenes*, which may be added to the titles already given p. 514. d.: Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ὁτακτηρίδος ὑπομήματι.

<sup>r</sup> *Hermagoras* and *Athenæus* are mentioned together again by *Quintilian* II. 15, 14—23. *Hermagora*, qui finem (*Rhetorices*) esse ait “persuasibiliter dicere:”—*Ariston Critolai peripatetici discipulus*, cujus hic finis est: “scientia videndi “et agendi in quæstionibus civilibus per orationem “popularis persuasionis.”—*Critolaus* “usum di-

163. *Apollonius μαλακός*. B. C. 88. Strabo XIV. p. 660. names again ὁ μαλακὸς Ἀπολλώνιος.
164. *Apollonius Molo*. B. C. 88. 78. Val. Max. II. 2, 3. *Molo rhetor, qui studia M. Cicero-  
nis acuit. Eum namque ante omnes ceterarum gentium in senatu sine interprete au-  
ditum constat.* He is named by Josephus Apion. II. p. 1241. ex Ruffini versione\*.
165. *Dionysius of Magnesia*. B. C. 78.
166. *Menippus of Caria*. B. C. 78. Strabo XIV. p. 660. κάνταββα [at Stratonicea] ἀνὴρ ἀξιό-  
λογος γεγίνηται ῥήτωρ Μένιππος κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, Κατόκας ἐπικαλούμενος, ὃν μάλιστα  
ἐπαινῇ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ῥητόρων ὧν ἠκροάσατο Κικέρων, ὥς φησιν ἐν τινὶ γραφῇ αὐτὸς,  
συγκρίνων Ξενοκλεί καὶ τοῖς κατ' ἐκείνον ἀκμάζουσιν.
167. *Æschylus of Cnidus*. B. C. 78. Cic. Brut. c. 95. *Exornato et faceto genere verborum:  
in quo fuit Æschylus Cnidius, et meus æqualis Milesius Æschines.*
168. *Xenophanes of Adramyttium*. B. C. 78.
169. *Æschines of Miletus*. See Nos. 167. 206. *Æschines* is mentioned by Seneca Controv.  
8. p. 141. 143.
170. *Theophanes of Lesbos*. B. C. 49.<sup>†</sup>
171. *Demetrius of Magnesia*. B. C. 55. 49.<sup>α</sup>

"cendi;" nam hoc τριβὴ significat: Athenæus  
"fallendi artem." And by Sextus Empiricus p.  
301. Ἀρίστων ὁ Κριτολάου γνῶριμος σκοπὸν μὲν ἐκκεῖσθαι  
φησὶν αὐτῇ (τῇ ῥητορικῇ) τὴν πειθὴ τέλως δὲ τὸ τυχεῖν  
τῆς πειθοῦς. καὶ Ἑρμαγέρας τελείου ῥήτορος ἔργον εἶναι  
εἰλεγε τὸ τεθεῖν πολιτικὸν ζήτημα διατίθεσθαι κατὰ τὸ ἐν-  
δεχόμενον πειστικῶς. Ἀθήναιος δὲ λόγων δύναμιν προσα-  
γορεύει τὴν ῥητορικὴν, στοχαζομένην τῆς τῶν ἀκουόντων  
πειθοῦς. Spalding ad Quintil. II. 15, 19. truly ob-  
serves that *Ariston* the disciple of *Critolaus* is  
known to us from these passages, and that he is  
not to be confounded with *Ariston* the master of  
*Critolaus*.

*Athenæus* is to be distinguished from another  
*Athenæus*, who is mentioned in the Tables B. C.  
22.

\* Where the original is lost. *Admiror autem  
etiam—Posidonium et Apollonium Molonis: quo-  
niam accusant quidem nos quare nos eosdem deos  
cum aliis non colimus.*

† *Theophanes* adopted Corn. Balbus of Gades:  
Cic. pro Balbo c. 25. *Adoptio Theophani agitata  
est; per quam Cornelius nihil est præterquam pro-  
pinquorum suorum hereditates assecutus.* That  
oration was after the renewal of *Cæsar's* command  
in Gaul: c. 27. (*C. Cæsari senatus*) *lege Sempro-  
nia succedendum non censuit.* Conf. Ursinum ad  
loc. apud Græv. p. 586. Therefore not before  
B. C. 55. Improperly placed by Manutius in  
præfat. in B. C. 56, *Marcellino et Philippo* coss.  
Cicero in B. C. 50 Ep. Att. VII. 7. alludes to this  
adoption: *Adoptatum patricium a plebeio, Gadi-  
tanum a Mytilenæo.*

<sup>α</sup> Works of *Demetrius*:

περὶ ὁμοιωμάτων. See the Tables B. C. 49.

ὁμοίωμα. Laërt. I. 38. γέγονας δὲ ἄλλαι θαλαῖ  
(καθὰ φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τῷς ὁμοιότησιν) πέντε.  
I. 79. γέγονε δὲ καὶ ἕτερος Πιστακὸς ἡμιθέτης, ὡς  
φησι—Δ. ἐν ὁμ. I. 112. Δ. ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τῷς περὶ  
ὁμοιότητων πειθῶν τε καὶ συγγραφῶν διελέγγειν περᾶται  
τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ὡς νεαρόν κ. τ. λ. de *Epimenide*. V. 3.  
ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῷς περὶ ὁμ. πειθῶν τε καὶ συγγρα-  
φῶν. de *Aristotele*. V. 75. ἀρξασθαι δ' αὐτὸν τῆς  
πολιτείας φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῷς ὁμ. κ. τ. λ. de *Deme-  
trio Phalereo*. V. 89. Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν ὁμ. de *Heraclide  
Pontico*. VI. 79. Δ. ἐν τῷς ὁμ. φησὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας  
Ἀλέξανδρον μὲν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι διαγόνον δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ τελευ-  
τῆσαι. VII. 31. φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῷς ὁμ. de *Ze-  
none Citiaco*. VII. 169. Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῷς ὁμ. de *Cle-  
anthe*. VII. 185. καθὰ καὶ Δ. ἐν ὁμ. φησὶ—καθὰ περὶ  
ὁμοιότητων Δ. ἱστορεῖ. de *Chrysippo*. VIII. 84. φησὶ  
δ' αὐτὸν Δ. ἐν ὁμ. μηδὲν καταλειπὲν σύγγραμμα. de  
*Hippaso*. 85. Φιλίππου φησὶ Δ. ἐν ὁμ. πρῶτον ἐκδύναμι  
τῶν Πιθαγορικῶν περὶ φύσεως. IX. 15. Δ. φησὶ ἐν τῷς  
ὁμ. de *Heraclito*. 27. Δ. φησὶ ἐν τῷς ὁμ. de *Zenone  
Eleate*. 35. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ἐν ὁμ.—ἀποδημῆσαι αὐτὸν  
[*Democritum*] καὶ εἰς Αἴγυπτον πρὸς τοὺς ἱερεῖς. II.  
52. φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. de *Xenophonte*. 56. τέθηκε  
(Ξενοφῶν) ἐν Κορίνθῳ, ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Μ. 57. Ἀθηναίων  
καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας, ἧν φησιν οὐκ εἶναι Ξενοφῶν-  
τος ὁ Μ. Δ. VI. 88. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ὁ Μ. de *Cratete  
Cynico*. X. 13. Δ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Μ. καὶ Ξενοκράτους  
αὐτὸν [*Epicurum*] ἀκοῦσαι. Dionys. de *Dinarcho*  
p. 631. Δῆμος [ἢ Δημῶς. sc. Δημήτριος] ὁ Μάγνης, ὃς  
εἶδοι γενέσθαι πολυίστωρ, ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ὁμοιότητων πραγ-  
ματεία λέγων καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, καὶ ἐπέληψεν  
παρὰσχόν ὡς περὶ αὐτοῦ λέξον τι ἀκριβὲς, διεψεύσθη τῆς  
δόξης.—ἔστι δὲ τὰ ἐκ' αὐτοῦ γραφέντα τάδε "Δεινάρ-  
"χος δ' ἐπετίχομεν τέτταρσιν" ὃν ἔστιν ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῶν  
"ῥητόρων τῶν Ἀττικῶν" ὁ δὲ τὰς περὶ Κρήτης συναγόμενος



172. *Tyrannio*. B. C. 71. 58.

173. *Demetrius of Erythræ*. B. C. 71.

173.\* *Asclepiades of Myrlea* the younger. See above N°. 108. Perhaps this younger *Asclepiades* may be understood in Strabo III. p. 157. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλιανός, ἀνὴρ ἐν τῇ Τουρδίτανι παιδεύσας τὰ γραμματικά, καὶ περιήγησέν τινα τῶν ἰθὺν ἐκδεύκως τῶν ταύτη.

173.\*\* *Asclepiades of Prusa*. Ἀσκληπιάδης ἰατρὸς ὁ Προυσιεύς Strab. XII. p. 566. The friend of *Crassus* the orator (who died in B. C. 91): *Crassus* apud Cic. de Or. I. 14. *Neque vero Asclepiades is quo nos medico amicoque usi sumus, tum, cum eloquentia vincebat cæteros medicos, in eo ipso quod ornate dicebat medicina facultate utebatur, non eloquentia.* Was settled at Rome in the reign of *Mithridates*: Plin. H. N. XXV. 2. *ad Mithridatem Asclepiadis medendi arte clari volumina composita extant, cum sollicitatus ex urbe Roma praecepta pro se mitteret.* XXVI. 3. *Asclepiades ætate Magni Pompeii orandi magister, nec satis in arte ea quæstuosus, ut ad alia sagacis ingenii, huc [sc. ad medicinam] se repente convertit.*

174. *Castor*. B. C. 61. 56. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 160. well reconciles Suidas with Cicero: *Castor hic (de quo Cicero) parentis sui instinctu potuit fecisse quod fecit. Sane non nepotem solum sed generum fuisse Deiotaro infensos verisimile facit quod Tullius, cum dixisset abjectam obscuramque Castoris familiam a Deiotaro in lucem esse productam, continuo subjungit, "Sed quamvis ingrate—necessitudinis nomen repudiaritis, tamen inimicitias hominum more gerere poteratis."* [Cic. pro Deiot. c. 11.] *His mihi non nepotem tantum sed etiam generum regis perstringere videtur. Quod si est, fuerit tum Castor chronographus etiamnum in vivis: cumque, credo, interemerit Deiotarus cum cognovisset ab eo et filia sua nepotem esse Romam missum ad se accusandum apud Casarem.*

"μυθολογίας" ὁ δὲ πρεσβύτερος μὲν ἀμφὸς τοῦτον Δῆλιος  
"δὲ τὸ γένος, πεπραγματευμένος τοῦτο μὲν ἴσως τοῦτο δὲ  
"πρᾶγμα. τέταρτος δὲ ὁ περὶ Ὁμήρου λόγος συντιθεαίως.  
"ἰθὺς δὲ πρὸς μέρος περὶ ἐκάστου διαλθεῖν, καὶ πρῶτον  
"περὶ τοῦ βήτορος" ἴσως τοῦτον οὗτος κ. τ. λ. Athenæus  
XIII. p. 611. b. See N°. 146. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 15. οὐ μὴν ἔφη (Δημοσθένης) ταύτην [the widow of Chabrias] ἀλλὰ Σαμῖα τοῖς συνήκασεν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ ἑμ. Vit. X. or. p. 846. F. (Δημοσθένης) αἰτήσας τε γραμματεῖον ἔγραψεν, ὡς μὲν Δ. ὁ Μ. φησὶ, τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς εἰκῆς αὐτοῦ ἐλογεῖν ἐπεγγραμμένον ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἱστορίων. "Εἴπερ ἴσως βω—  
"μην"—Hence Photius Cod. 265. p. 1477. γραμματεῖον αἰτήσας γράψαι λέγεται τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς εἰκῆς αὐτοῦ ἐλογεῖν, ὅπερ ἱστορίων ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκκοιλάθη.  
"Εἴπερ"—ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν Δ. ὁ Μ. λέγει. Probably in this work. Harpocr. v. Ἰσαῖος. Δ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ ὁμ. ποιητῶν Χαλκιδεῶς φησὶν αὐτὸν εἶναι.

περὶ συνκείμενον πόλεον. Harpocr. v. Μεθώνη. Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν ταῖς συνκείμεναις πόλεσι τέσσαρας εἶναι φησὶ Μεθώνης. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀλαβόν. πόλις καὶ ποταμός, ὡς Δ. ἐν συνκείμεναις [sc. ἐν ταῖς συν. πόλεσι]. Hence perhaps Steph. Byz. v. Ἀγβάτανα. Δημήτριος δὲ φησὶν Ἀγβάτανα διττά, τὰ μὲν τῆς Μηδείας τὰ δὲ τῆς Συρίας. v. Ἀκτῆ. Δημήτριος δὲ τῆς σημαντικῆς τοῦ αἰγρια-

λαῦ καὶ τῆς περὶ τὴν Ἀθῶν χώρας μόνον ἐμνημόνευσεν. Harpocr. v. Λεϊκὴ ἀκτῆ. πλείων οὖσαν Λεϊκῶν, ὡς Δημ. ὁ Μ. ἐφησὶ.

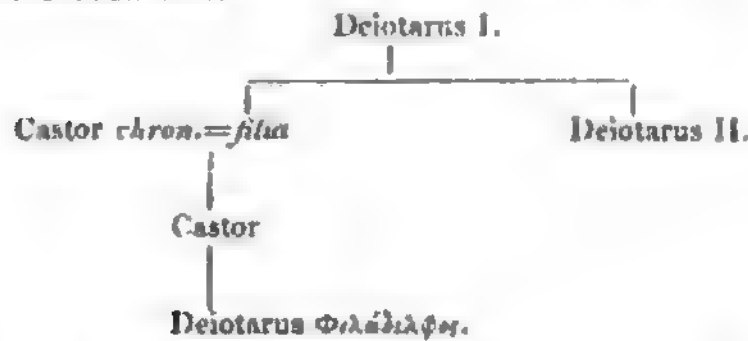
\* He is mentioned again by Pliny H. N. XXII. 25. *Nondum Pompeii Magni ætate in usu, et ideo tix quicquam de ea scriptum ab Asclepiadis schola.* XXIII. 2. *Sustulit totum id Asclepiades coarguitque.* XXIX. 1. *Asclepiades—auditor ejus Themison fuit.* And by Sextus Empiricus p. 136. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Βιθυνός. p. 311. τρισὶν ἐπιθέσει κεχρησθαι φημὶ τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην. p. 460. καθάπερ ἔλεγε καὶ ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 493. καθάπερ Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 499. Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 621. Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 686. εἰ περὶ Ἀσκληπιάδην. On *Asclepiades* see Fabric. ad Sext. Empir. p. 136. note Z. Ernesti Indic. Ciceron. v. *Asclepiades* justly observes that the account of Pliny is not inconsistent with the time of *Crassus*. If *Asclepiades* had been forty years of age at the death of *Crassus*, he might have flourished at Rome for thirty years after that date, which would have extended his life beyond the death of *Mithridates*, and would have included the period of *Pompey's* greatest eminence.

\* A grandson of the chronographer seems afterwards to have reigned: Strabo XII. p. 562.

*Castor* is quoted by *Apollodorus* *Bibl.* II. 1, 3. Κάστωρ δὲ ὁ συγγράψας τὰ χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν τραγικῶν Ἰνάχου τὴν ἰσὶν λέγουσιν. *Scaliger*, *Jonsius*, and *Heyne* have seen no difficulty<sup>2</sup>. But *Castor* brought down his chronology to B. C. 56, *Apollodorus* had already written a book before B. C. 138. See the Tables B. C. 145. It is therefore so very unlikely that *Castor* should have been quoted by *Apollodorus*, that we might almost suspect the passage of interpolation. If, however, that reference to *Castor* is genuine, we must suppose *Apollodorus* in his old age to have read a work which *Castor* had published in his youth; and the βιβλιοθήκη, of which a part is extant, to have been written by *Apollodorus* at the close of his life. That the χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα quoted by *Apollodorus* and the Chronography quoted by *Eusebius* could not have been one and the same work of *Castor* (as *Heyne* and *Scaliger* suppose them to be) is manifest: because the Chronography of *Castor* came down to B. C. 56, eighty-two years after the ἀκμή of *Apollodorus*.

If we suppose *Apollodorus* to have survived the reign of *Attalus II.*, to whom he dedicated, full fifty years, and *Castor* to have composed the χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα fifty years before his own death in B. C. 45, *Apollodorus* in that case would have lived to B. C. 88.<sup>3</sup> and the work of *Castor* which he quotes would be published in B. C. 95, seven years before the death of *Apollodorus*<sup>b</sup>.

Ἰσταται τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἡρξῆς Δειόταρος Κάστερος υἱός, δ' ἐπισταγμεθὲς Φιλάδελφος. The descent seems to have been this.



For *Deiotarus I.* and *II.* see the Tables B. C. 45, 4. The last *Deiotarus* might reign near the time at which *Strabo* wrote, about fifty-five or sixty years after the death of *Castor* the chronographer.

<sup>2</sup> *Scalig.* *Animadv.* ad *Euseb.* p. 18. *Castor.* *Iste fuit natione Galata, gener Deiotari regis.* p. 56. *Hic scriptor interfectus fuit a Deiotaro rege Galatiæ, ut scriptum exstat apud Suidam. Testimonium autem hoc de regibus Sicyoniorum et alibi de regibus Atticæ et Argivorum petatum est ex Chronologia cui titulum fecerat χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα, cujus operis meminit Suidas, item Apollodorus lib. II. Jonsius p. 192. Lathyri imperium Castorem vidit, qui Rhodius vel Galata—Apollodori Atheniensis æqualis fuit eidemque citatur. Heyn. ad Apollod. tom. II. p. 353. Castor Rhodius cujus χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα laudantur. Memoratur liber etiam apud Suidam inter reliqua ejus scripta. Nec alia superest memoria. Intelligitur tamen in Hieronymi Chron. Euseb. opus hoc, cum Castor de regno Argivorum &c. laudatur.*

<sup>a</sup> We may imagine *Apollodorus* to have lived eighty years B. C. 168—88, and *Castor* eighty B. C. 125—45. *Castor* would thus be thirty-seven at the death of *Apollodorus*.

<sup>b</sup> The works of *Castor* appear to be these:

ἀναγραφή Βαβυλωνίας.

περὶ ἐπιχειρημάτων libris IX.

περὶ τῶν θαλασσοκρατησάντων libris II.

περὶ τοῦ Νεῖλου.

περὶ πείθους libris II.

τέχνη ῥητορικῇ.

χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα. quoted by *Apollodorus*.

χρονικὰ or χρονογραφία libris VI. published

after B. C. 56. *Euseb. Chron.* I. 13. p. 36. *Ex Castoris summario de regno Assyriorum:* "Belus" "erat Assyriorum rex" &c. *Profecto et ille in eo quem digessit canone sic de his loquitur:* "Primo" "Assyriorum reges disposuimus exordiumque a Belo" "duximus; et quoniam haud traditum certo est" "quot hic annis regnauerit, nihil præter nomen ad" "scripsimus. A Nino autem principium Chrono" "logie fecimus, et in alterum Ninum qui Sarda" "napali sedem usurparit desicimus; prorsus ut" "perspicue definiteque sua cuique regi tempora tri" "buerentur. Porro annorum 1280 summa exsur" "git." *Idem* I. 24. p. 126. *Sicyoniorum quoque regum tempora chronicis libris non sine ordine explicavit Castor, eaque brevi scripto hisce ipsis verbis complexus est:* "Sicyonios reges subjungimus, quo" "rum princeps Ægialeus postremus Zeuxippus." "Et reges quidem dominati sunt annis 959. post" "reges autem præfuerunt Carnii sacerdotes sex," "qui pontificatum gesserunt annis 33, quorum po" "stremus Charidemus sacerdos lectus quum impensa

176. *Antipater of Tyre*. B. C. 41. As he was lately dead in that year, we may place his ἀκμή about thirty years before, cir. B. C. 74 or 75.
177. *Andronicus of Rhodes*. Strabo XIV. p. 655. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes]—Στρατοκλῆς, καὶ Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, καὶ Λεωνίδης ὁ σταϊκός. *Andronicus* obtained from *Tyrannio* copies of the works of Aristotle: Plutarch. Sulla c. 26. See the Tables B. C. 84. He was the master of *Boëthius*: Ammon. in Aristot. Categ. p. 8. a. ed. Ald. Βόηθος Σιδώνιος—ὁ δὲ τούτου διδάσκαλος Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ Ῥόδιος. *Tyrannio* came to Rome in B. C. 71. *Boëthius* was contemporary with *Strabo*: see N°. 206. *Andronicus*, who came between them, may be placed at about B. C. 58.
178. *Jason*. B. C. 51. The successor of *Posidonius*.
179. *Sosigenes*. B. C. 45.
180. *Cratippus*. B. C. 44.
181. *Boëthius of Sidon*. The disciple of *Andronicus Rhodius*: see N°. 177. and the contemporary of *Strabo*: see N°. 206.
182. *Diodorus Siculus*. B. C. 60. 59. 48.
183. *Apollodorus of Pergamus*. B. C. 63. 44. 30.<sup>c</sup>
184. *Athenodorus of Tarsus*. B. C. 30.
185. *Aristodemus of Nysa*. The preceptor of *Strabo*: see N°. 206.<sup>d</sup>

"ferendæ impar esset fugam arripuit." Hæc ad verbum Castor. Treated again II. p. 301. where the numbers are. Manserunt reges annis 957. Idem I. 26. p. 129. Castoris de Argivorum regno: "His addamus ordinationem etiam Argivorum reges, "qui orsi ab Inacho in Sthenelum Crotopi filium "desiverunt; quorum temporibus confunt anni "382. Pulso Sthenelo Danaus Argum ipse obti- "nuit ejusque posteri usque ad Eurystheum Sthe- "neli qui Perseo natus erat. Exin Pelopidæ regno "positi sunt. Cæterum tempora Danaidarum an- "nos 162 conficiunt; Pelopidarum autem, qui "ducto initio ab Atreo regnaverunt quique digni- "tatem usque ad Penthilum et Tisamenum et Co- "metem Suresti filium retinuerunt (sub quo Hera- "clidarum descensus accidit). feruntur anni 105." Idem I. 29. p. 134. Castoris de Athenarum regno: "Athenarum quoque reges ex ordine exponemus, "ducto initio a Cæcrops cognomento Diphye, at- "que in Thymætem desinemus. Regum quidem qui "Erechthidæ dicti sunt tempora annis constant 450. "Deinde regnum delapsum est ad Melanthum An- "dropompi Pyliensem atque ad ejus filium Codrum, "quorum amborum dominatio annos occupat 52. "Sublato regno, proxime consecuti sunt principes "quos mors finiebat. Horum initium est a Me- "donte Codri finis in Alcmaëone Æschyli; tempora "autem annorum 209. Deinde qui decennalem "potestatem gerebant secuti sunt septem; hique "annis 70 viguerunt. Tandem annui magistratus "a Creonte orsi in Theophilum desiverunt [see "the Tables B. C. 61. 3.], sub quo penitus terræ "nostræ rebus et facinoribus finis est impositus."

Hæc Castor. Idem II. p. 301. Castoris chrono- graphi de Athenarum regno. where the numbers are, Regum Erechthidarum anni sunt 449. Melan- thus et Codrus annis 58.

Josephus Apion. I. p. 1184. αὕτη δὲ [the battle of Oaza] γέγονεν—ἐπὶ ἑλνμπεαδὸς μζ', ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κάστωρ. Ib. II. p. 1242. ex versione Ruffini [where the original is wanting]. Multi et digni conscriptores super hoc [Antiocho Epiphane] testantur: Poly- bius Megalopolitanus, Strabo Cappadox, Nicolaus Damascenus, Timagenes, et Castor chronographus, et Apollodorus. Plutarch. Quæst. Rom. p. 266. D. ὡς Κάστωρ λέγει, τὰ Ῥωμαῖκα τῶς Πιθαγορικῆς συνει- κειᾶν. p. 282. A. διὰ τί τὰς ἐν ταῖς ἐποήμασι σελήνας —φοροῦσι; πότερον, ὡς Κ. φησὶ, σύμβολόν ἐστι τοῦτο τῆς λεγομένης εὐκλείους ἐπὶ τῆς σελήνης κ. τ. λ. Is. Osir. p. 363. B. ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κάστωρ. on an Egyptian sacri- fice. Steph. Byz. Βασίλεια.—Κάστωρ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς καθη- γησαμένης Κάδμυ βουλῆς λεχθῆναι τὴν χάραν αὐτοῦ. For Africanus apud Euseb. Præp. X. p. 488. C. see the Tables B. C. 559. 2. Idem Ib. p. 489. A. see N°. 152.

<sup>c</sup> Hermagoras (see N°. 161) and Apollodorus are mentioned with no great respect together by the author of Dial. de Clar. Orat. c. 19. Longa principiorum præparatio—et quicquid aliud aridis- simis Hermagoræ et Apollodori libris præcipitur.

<sup>d</sup> Aristodemus is quoted by Parthenius c. 8. περὶ Ἡρίππης. ἱστορεῖ Ἀριστόδημος ὁ Νυσσαῖς ἐν α' ἱστο- ρίῳ περὶ τούτων· πλὴν δὲ τὰ ὀνόματα ἱταλλάττει, ἀντὶ Ἡρίππης καλῶν Γυθυμίας, τὸν δὲ βάρβαρον Κανάρων. Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 453. Ἀριστόδημος ὁ Νυσσαῖς ῥήτωρ τε ἀλλὰ καὶ [ἰ. ἄμα καὶ] γραμματικός.

186. *Athenæus* the peripatetic. B. C. 22.

187. *Dioscorides*. A physician, contemporary with *Cleopatra*: Suid. Διοσκουρίδης Ἀναζαρβεὺς, ἰατρός· ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακᾶς διὰ τοῦς ἐπὶ τῆς ὄψεως φακούς. συνῆν δὲ Κλεοπάτρα ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου. γίγρεται αὐτῷ βιβλία κδ', τὰ πάντα ἰατρικὰ περιβοητά. Two distinct persons are confounded by Suidas: *Dioscorides* Φακᾶς. Διοσκουρίδης ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακᾶς ὁ Ἰεροζέλιος Galen. proœm. ad Hippocr. Gloss. p. 402. ed. Franz. who was the physician of *Cleopatra*, and *Dioscorides* of *Anazarba*, who lived in the time of *Pliny*<sup>c</sup>.

187.\* *Pylades*. B. C. 22.

188. *Hybreas*. B. C. 40. 31.

188.\* *Nicetes*. B. C. 31.<sup>f</sup>

188.\*\* *Anaxilaüs* of *Larissa*. B. C. 28.

189. *Nestor* of *Tarsus*. B. C. 23.

190. *Parthenius*. B. C. 63. Suidas adds: ἔγραψε δὲ ἐλεγεία εἰς Ἀφροδίτην. Ἀρήτης ἐπικηδεῖον τῆς γαμετῆς. Ἀρήτης ἐγκώμιον ἐν τρισὶ βιβλίοις ε.

<sup>c</sup> Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil. p. 145. *Dioscorides Anazarbeus*,—vixit post *Julium Bassum*, *Niceratum*, *Petronium*, *Nigrum*, et *Diodotum*—ipso de se teste præfat. lib. I. de re medica. Vixit ætate *Neronis*, quod ipse indicat, dum præfatione citata *Licini* (*Lecanii*) *Bassi* se æqualem esse dicit [*Diosc.* in præf. ἡ τοῦ κρατίστου Λικανίου Βάσσου πρὸς σε διάθεσις]. At *Licinius* (*Lecanius*) *Bassus* consul fuit cum *Crasso Frugi* sub *Nerone* U. C. 816 [817 Varr.], teste *Frontino de Aqueduct* [c. 102]. *Tacito Ann. XV.* [33. C. *Lecanio M. Licinio* consulibus: æc. U. C. 817 A. D. 64] *Consularem* eum nominat *Plinius XXVI.* 1. ubi mortis ejus annum his verbis tradit: "Duo consulares obiere condempnati tibi hæc nobis eodem anno, *Julius Rufus* et *Q. Licinius Bassus*" [*Q. Lecanius Bassus* *Plin.*].—*Julius* autem *Rufus* ejus hic mentio facta consul erat U. C. 819 [820 Varr.]. At *Plinius* U. C. 829 periit [imo U. C. Varr. 832 A. D. 79]: æquales igitur fuerunt *Dioscorides Anazarbeus* et *Plinius*. Hunc cum priore (Φακᾶ) male confundit *Suidas*.

<sup>f</sup> *Nicetes* is described by *Seneca Controv.* 25. p. 310. Nec ulli alii contigisse scio quam apud *Græcos Nicetæ* apud *Romanos Latroni*, ut discipuli non audiri desiderarent sed contenti essent audire. Some sentences of *Nicetes* are preserved by *Seneca Controv.* 5. p. 120. c. 7. p. 136. c. 8. p. 141. c. 31. p. 368. c. 33. p. 382. c. 34. p. 393. *Suas.* 3. p. 20.

<sup>g</sup> Among the works of *Parthenius* were these:

1. Ἀνθήκη. Steph. Byz. v. Κρασίδες. σπουδαία πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ. Παρθένιος ἐν Ἀνθήκῃ. Idem Λάμπεια. ἔρος Ἀρκαδίας. II. Ἀνθήκη.

2. Ἀρήτης ἐγκώμιον. Suid.

3. Ἀρήτης ἐπικηδεῖον. Suid. To this or the former may be referred Schol. *Pindar. Istli.* II. 63. Παρθένιος ἐν τῇ Ἀρήτῃ τὸ "ἄντα."

4. εἰς Ἀρχελαΐδα ἐπικηδεῖον. Hephaest. p. 9. Παρ-

θένιος ἐπικηδεῖον εἰς Ἀρχελαΐδα γράφων ἐλεγειακὸν τὸν τελευταῖον μόνον στίχον αὐτὸ ἐλεγείου λαμβανὸν ἐπέησεν, ἐν ᾧ τὸ ἔσομα ἐρεῖν ἐμελλεν.

ἀμυσχρὸν οὐκ ἐστὶν Ἀρχελαΐδας.

5. εἰς Αἰξιδεῖον ἐπικηδεῖον. Steph. Γαλλήσκον. πῶς Ἐφείσκον. Π. ἐν ἐπικηδεῖῳ τῷ εἰς Αἰξί.

6. Βίας. Schol. *Iliad.* IX. 446. ἀπεξέσας. Π. γὰρ ἐν Βίαντι συνίστειλαν

ἵστικ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἔξισεν αἰγανίην.

7. Δῆλος. Steph. Βεληδώνιος. ἔθνος παρ' ὠκεανῷ. Π. ἐν Δῆλῳ

εὖδ' ἀπὸ τηλέτων [τῶν πέτρῳ] ἄκρα Βεληδονίων.

Rejecting the interpolation, we may read with *Salmasius*, οὖδ' ἀποτρίβων ἄκρα Βελ. Idem Γρίνοι. λίγεται καὶ Γρίνοιες Ἀπὸλλων, ὡς Π. Δῆλῳ. Hence perhaps *Virgil*, an imitator of *Parthenius*, derived *Grynæus Apollo* *Æn.* IV. 345.

8. ἐλεγεία εἰς Ἀφροδίτην. Suid. Steph. Byz. Ἀκαμάτιον. πῶς τῆς μεγάλης Φρυγίας. Π. δ' ἐν Ἀφροδίτῃ Ἀκαμαγτιδα αὐτὴν φησι. *Artemidor.* IV. 63. παρὰ Παρθένιῳ ἐν ἐλεγείῳ. See above p. 471. §. 55.

9. Ἡρακλῆς. Steph. Byz. Ἰσσα. πῶς ἐν Λίσβῳ. —τὸ θαλικὸν Ἰσσηίς, ἐπὶ τῆς Λίσβου, παρὰ Π. ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ. v. Οὐδῶν. ἤσσε μία τῶν Αἰακιδῶν. εἰ εἰκότερες Οἰνοαῖοι, ὡς Π. Ἡρ. *Etymol.* v. αἰρόσχος. ἡ ἄμπελος μέμνηται Π. ἐν Ἡρ.

— αἰρόσχος βότρυς

Ἰκαρινίης—

Idem v. ἐρίσχηλος. δ λελθός. Π. ἐν Ἡρ.—"ἐρίσχηλος" κενύταις.

10. Ἰφικλῆς. Steph. Byz. Ἀράφεια. ἤσσε Καρίας. Π. ἐν Ἰφικλῳ—"καὶ εἰναλίην Ἀράφειαν."

11. Κρωαγόρας. *Etymol.* ἄρτις. ὁ ἔρως. ὡς παρὰ Π. ἐν Κρωαγόρῳ

ἀμφοτέρως ἐπιβάς ἄρτις ἐλήσαστο.

12. Λευκαδίας. Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρίας.—Π. ἐν Λευκαδίῳ

—Ἰβηρίτῃ πλείους ἐν αἰγιαλῷ.



191. *Tyrannio the younger*. B. C. 31.

192. *Conon*. B. C. 36.

193. *Timagenes*, the historian. M. Senec. Controv. 34. p. 392. *Asinius saepe solebat apud Cæsarem cum Timagene conflagere, homine acidæ linguæ, et qui nimis liber erat: puto quia diu non fuerat. Ex captivo coquus ex coquo lecticarius ex lecticario usque ad amicitiam Cæsaris felix, usque eo utramque fortunam contempsit, et in qua erat et in qua fuerat, ut, cum illi multis de causis iratus Cæsar interdixisset domo, combureret historias rerum ab illo gestarum: quasi et ipse illi ingenio suo interdiceret, disertus homo et dicax, a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta. L. Senec. de Ira III. 23. Timagenes historiæ scriptor quædam in ipsum (Augustum) quædam in uxorem ejus et in totam domum dixerat, nec perdiderat dicta: magis enim circumfertur et in ore hominum est temeraria urbanitas. Sape illum Cæsar monuit ut moderatius lingua uteretur: perseveranti domo sua interdixit. Postea Timagenes in contubernio Pol- lionis Asinii consenuit, a tota civitate direptus est: nullum ei limen præclusa Cæsaris domus abstulit. Historias postea quas scripserat recitavit et combussit, et libros acta Cæsaris Augusti continentes in ignem posuit. Idem Epist. 91. p. 421. Tima-*

(μεταμορφώσεις. Suidas: Νίστωρ.—ἔγραφε μεταμορφώσεις, ὥσπερ καὶ Π. ὁ Νικαῖος. Eustath. ad Dionys. 420. (Σκύλλα ἡ τοῦ Νίστου θυγάτηρ) εἰς ὄρεον μεταβλήθη, ὥς φησι Π. ὁ τὰς μεταμορφώσεις γράψαι λεγόμενος. But Suidas elsewhere ascribes this work to another Parthenius: Παρθένιος Χῖος, ἐποικὺς, υἱὸς Θέστορος· ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Χαῖς.—ὁὗτος ἔγραψε περὶ μεταμορφώσεων, and the expression of Eustathius seems to imply that another Parthenius was intended.)

13. *Moretum*. Heyn. ad Donati vitam Virgilii t. V. p. 329. *Fabricius II.* p. 677. ex *Fossio* memorat in *Codice Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ* Moreto Virgilii adscripta esse hæc verba: "Parthenius Moretum scripsit in Græco quem Virgilius imitatus est."

14. *προπεμπτικόν*. Steph. Byz. Κώρυκος πύλος Κιλικίας. Π. προπεμπτικόν.

To these is to be added the extant piece, noticed in the Tables B. C. 63.

The Pseudo-Plutarch parallel. minor. p. 310. E. reciting the tale of *Cyanippus* from Parthenius c. 10. adds, ὡς Παρθένιος ὁ ποιητής. Eustath. ad Iliad. II. p. 327. ὡς ὁ αὐτὸς ἐθνικογράφος ἱστορεῖ· παρ' ᾧ φέρεται [conf. Steph. Byz. v. Γλαφυραῖ] ὅτι καὶ κάμη Κιλικίας ἐστὶ Γλαφύραι καλουμένη, ἀπέχουσα Ταρσοῦ τριάκοντα σταδίους πρὸς δύσιν, ἐν ᾗ πηγὴ ἀπὸ βωγᾶδος καταβρέουσα καὶ συνιῶσα τῇ εἰς Ταρσὸν εἰσβάλλοντι ποταμῷ. περὶ ἧς Π. γράφων οὕτως ἄλλα τε λέγει καὶ ὅτι "Παρθένιος Κιλικίων ἀνακτορὴν ἔχουσα"

ἀρχιγάμος πέλε καὶ καθαρῶς ἐπεμαίετο Κύβην, Κύπριδος ἐξ ἀδύτων πυρσὸν ἀναψαμένη· εἰσέκε μιν Κύπρις πηγὴν θέτο· μῖξε δ' ἔρωτι Κύβην καὶ νύμφης ἰθαυτὴντα γάμον.

Referred without sufficient reason to the μεταμορφώσεις.

Etymol. v. Ἀῖος.—ὁ Π. Ἀῖον κέκληκεν. ἡ δὲ τὸ πρὸς

τὴν ἡῶ τετραμμένην ἔχειν τὴν ῥύσιν καθά φησιν ὁ Π.

—Κωρικῶν σέυμενος ἐξ ὄρεων.

ἀνατολικῶν ὄντων. δύναται δὲ εἶτω καλεῖσθαι καθ' ὃ ἡ Κιλικία Ἀῖα πάλαι ὠνομάζετο. Idem δέικετον p. 260. ἄγαλμα—"δέικετον Ἰφιγένει" παρὰ Παρθενίῳ. Idem δρύφειλλον. τὸ λίμμα. ὁ φλοιός. Παρθένιος· εἰδὲ πόροι ῥίζης δρύφειλα ποταμῶδες.

Idem Ἐρκύνιος ὄρυμλος.—Παρθένιος·

ἀλλ' ὅτ' ἀφ' ἐσπερίης Ἐρκυνίδος ὤρετο γαίης.

In all these passages, when Parthenius simply is named, we may understand the celebrated poet of Nicæa.

An epigram of Erycius, Ep. 11. *Analect. tom. II.* p. 297. is addressed εἰς Παρθένιον Φωκαῖα τὸν εἰς Ὀμηρὸν παρονήσαντα. Brunck. tom. III. *Leett.* p. 198. understands this to be Parthenius who was taken in the Mithridatic war. Jacobs *Anthol. tom. XIII.* p. 891. observes, *Illum Parthenium qui tam parum honorifice de Homero sensisse dicitur grammaticum esse existimo, quem novimus ex Suida Διονύσιος, discipulum Dionysii Alexandrini, qui usque ad Trajanum vixit; ita ut Parthenius sub Hadriano floruisse videri possit.* Neither of these opinions can be admitted: for it appears from Stephanus Byz. that the Phocæan Parthenius lived after Magnentius who slew Constans in A. D. 350: v. Γέτθου. μέμνηται τούτων ὁ Φωκαῖος Παρθένιος. v. Δεκέντιου. ἔθνος Παννονίας· ἀπὸ Δεκέντιου τοῦ Μάγνου παιδὸς Μαγρεντίου δ' ἀδελφοῦ τὸ θηλικὸν Δεκεντίας· ὡς Παρθ. ὁ Φωκαῖος. The grammarian Parthenius—Παρθένιος ὁ τοῦ Διονυσίου—is quoted by Athenæus XI. p. 501. a. Idem p. 467. c. Παρθένιος ὁ τοῦ Διονυσίου ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς λέξεων ζητουμένων. XV. p. 680. e. Π. ὁ τοῦ Διονυσίου. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἱ. λ. He might flourish where Jacobs places him, about ninety years before Athenæus himself.

*genes felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat Romæ sibi incendia ob hoc unum dolori esse quod sciret meliora resurrectura quam arsissent.* Plutarch. Mor. p. 68. B. Τιμαγένης ἐξέπεισε τῆς Καίσαρος φίλιας, ἐλευθέρα μὲν οὐδέποτε φωνῇ χρησάμενος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς συμποσίοις καὶ τοῖς περιπάτοις ἰκάσποτε πρὸς οὐδ' ἡτινοῦν σπουδὴν,

ἀλλ' ὅ τι αἱ εἴσαιτο γαλαίων Ἀργαίωσιν

αἰτίαν φίλιας ὥσπερ σόφισμα λοιδόριας προσφερόμενος<sup>h</sup>.

194. *Timagenes the sophist.* B. C. 55.<sup>1</sup>

195. *Asinius Pollio of Tralles.* Suidas: Πωλίον ὁ Ἀσίνιος χρηματίσας, Τραλλιανός, σοφιστὴς καὶ φιλόσοφος· σοφιστεύσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου, καὶ διαδεξάμενος τὴν σχολὴν τοῦ Τιμαγέτους. ἔγραψεν ἐπιτομὴν τῆς Φιλοχόρου Ἀτθίδος.—ἐπιτομὴν τῶν Διοφάντους γεωργικῶν ἐν βιβλίοις β'. πρὸς Ἀριστοτέλην περὶ ζώων βιβλία ι'. περὶ τοῦ ἰμφυλίου τῆς Ῥώμης πολέμου, ὃν ἐπολέμησαν Καῖσαρ τε καὶ Πομπήιος<sup>k</sup>.

196. *Demetrius Ixion.* Laërt. V. 84. (Δημήτριος) Ἀδραμυττηνός, γραμματικὸς, ἐπικληθεὶς Ἰξίων διὰ τὸ ἀδικῆσαι τι δοκεῖν περὶ τὴν Ἥραν. Suidas: Δημήτριος ὁ ἐπικλὴν Ἰξίων, γραμματικὸς, Ἀδραμυττηνός· γεγωνὶς κατὰ τοὺς Αὐγούστου τοῦ Καίσαρος χρόνους· ὃς διέτριψεν ἐν Περγᾶμῳ.—ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν εἰς μι' ληγόντων βήμάτων· καὶ ἄλλα περὶ ἀνωτομῶν. εἰς Ὀρχρον ἐξήγησιν. εἰς Ἡσίοδον ὁμοίως<sup>l</sup>.

197. *Nicolaüs of Damascus.* B. C. 53. 36. 16. His father *Antipater* and his brother *Ptolemy* are mentioned by Suidas: Ἀντίπατρος Νικολάου τοῦ Δαμασκηνοῦ πατὴρ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ, ὃς ἴσχει Στρατονίκην γυναῖκα τὴν μητέρα Νικολάου, οἱ διαφανεῖς ἦσαν ἐν Δαμασκῳ<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> Quintilian. I. 10, 10. *Timagenes auctor est omnium in literis studiorum antiquissimam Musicen extitisse.* Idem X. 1, 75. *Clitarchi probatur ingenium &c.—Longo post intervallo temporis natus Timagenes hoc est vel ipso probabilis quod intermissam historias scribendi industriam nova laude reparavit.* Supposed by Spalding ad I. 10, 10. to be the *Timagenes Pollionis amicus Augusto intusis.* But perhaps the third *Timagenes* N<sup>o</sup>. 257 may be intended in these passages.

<sup>i</sup> Vossius de Hist. Gr. p. 153. seems rightly to determine that *Timagenes* the sophist was a different person from *Timagenes* the historian above mentioned; although he unnecessarily supposes the sophist to have died in Mesopotamia: *Mortuus est Dabani; ea autem cititas est Mesopotamia*, because Suidas adds *ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐν Δαβάνῳ*, for which we may substitute *ἐν Ἀλβάνῳ* with Rubenius ad Senec. de Ira III. 23.

<sup>k</sup> Suidas adds, ἀπομνημονεύματα Μουσωνίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου. Kuster: *Temporis ratio obstat. Viri enim Musonius philosophus sub Nerone. Quare hæc ad Pollionem juniorem pertinere* [Πωλίον Ἀλεξανδρεῖς, Οὐαλέριος χρηματίσας—γεγωνὶς ἐπὶ Ἀδριανῷ Suid.] *recte monuit Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil. III. 7. [p. 246].* Perhaps some other of the works here named might belong to the later Pollio.

If Pollio taught at Rome in the time of Pompey, he was contemporary with *Timagenes* whom he afterwards succeeded.

<sup>l</sup> Suidas assigns various causes for the name: ἐπικλήθη δὲ τοῦτο, ὅς μὲν τινες, διότι λεπίδας χρυσᾶς κλέπτων τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ τῆς Ἥρας ἀγάλματος ἐφωράθη [which agrees with Laërtius], ὅς δὲ ἄλλοι, ὅτι ἀπεσέλησεν Εὐριπίδου Φιλότιμον τὸ δράμα ἔχον τὸν Ἰξίωνα· ἕτεροι δὲ, ὅτι τῷ διδασκάλῳ Ἀριστάρχῳ ἀντήρυσεν ὥσπερ ὁ Ἰξίων εἰσργητάσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀχαριστῶν ἐπεχείρησεν. As he could not have studied under the celebrated *Aristarchus*, either another *Aristarchus* is meant, or διδάσκαλος must be understood with some latitude to express that he was Ἀριστάρχιος.

<sup>m</sup> The works of *Nicolaüs* were these:

1. περὶ τοῦ Ἰβίου βίου καὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀγωγῆς. Suid. Νικόλαος Δαμασκ.

2. περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀγωγῆς. Suid. Dr. Coray, who has published the fragments of *Nicolaüs* ad calcem *Æliani* p. 221—282, gives a fragment of this piece p. 251.

3. *Ἱστορίαι libris CXLIV.* See the Tables B. C. 36. In his 114th book he had arrived at the affairs of B. C. 53. See the Tables. In the 123rd and 124th he described *Agrippa* in Syria: see the Tables B. C. 16. 2. Josephus Ant. XVI. 2, 3. mentions again the appeal of *Nicolaüs* to *Agrippa* for the Jews: τότε δὲ [after the march into Paphlagonia in B. C. 16] περὶ τῆς Ἰουδαίας αὐτῶν γενομένην, πολλὴ πλῆθος Ἰουδαίων ὅς τὰς πόλεις ᾤκει προσέειπεν καιροῦ καὶ παρρησίας ἐπιλημνύνει· καὶ τὰς ἐπιρρίδας ἔλεγον ὅς ἐπηρεάζοντο, μήτε νόμοις εἰσέειν εὐμενὶ χρῆσθαι.—τοιαῦτα καταβάντων παρητήσατο μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς (Ἡρώδης) ἀκοῦσαι τὴν Ἀγρίππαν αὐτῶν δικαιολογούμενον, Νικό-

198. *Didymus*. B. C. 46. Athen. IV. p. 139. c. Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικός· καλεῖ δὲ τοῦτον Δημήτριος ὁ Τροϊζήνιος βιβλιολάβαν, διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ὧν ἐκδίδωκε συγγραμμάτων· ἔστι γὰρ τρισχίλια πρὸς τοῖς πεντακοσίοις. *Macrob.* Sat. V. 22. *Didymus grammaticorum omnium quique sint quique fuerint instructissimus.*

199. *Juba*. B. C. 46. B. C. 1.<sup>n</sup>

λαὸν δὲ τινα τῶν αὐτοῦ φίλων ἔδωκεν εἰπεῖν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τὰ δίκαια· τοῦ δὲ Ἀγρίππα Ῥωμαίων τε τοὺς ἐν τέλει καὶ βασιλείων καὶ δυναστῶν τοὺς παρόντας αὐτῷ συνόδους ποιησαμένου, καταστάς ὁ Νικόλαος ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔλεγον κ. τ. λ. Although in the speech which follows *Nicolaus* is made by *Josephus* to speak as a Jew; yet it appears from *Joseph.* XII. 3. quoted in the *Tables* B. C. 16 that this is no other than the historian *Nicolaus* of *Damascus*.

It must be observed that the description quoted by *Josephus* in the *Tables* B. C. 16 from the 123rd book of *Nicolaus* referred to the preceding visit of *Agrippa* to Asia three or four years before.

4. κωμῳδία. *Suidas* v. Νικόλαος. γραμματικῆς τε γὰρ οὐκ ἐνδεὲς χεῖρων ἐπεμεμῆλτο καὶ δι' αὐτῆς ποιητικῆς πάσης· αὐτὸς τε τραγῳδίας ἐποίησε καὶ κωμῳδίας εὐδοκίμους. Hence we may with *Coray* p. 281. ascribe to *Nicolaus Damascenus* the comic fragment *Nicolaus* apud *Stob.* Sermon. 14, 7. although *Photius* in his *Index* makes *Nicolaus* the poet a distinct person from *Nicolaus* the philosopher.

5. παραδίξων ἔθων συναγωγῇ. *Photius* quoted in the *Tables* B. C. 36. *Stobæus* Sermon. 5. 7. 9. 10. 37. 38. 44. 54. 120. 123. quotes this work: ἐκ τῆς Νικολάου ἔθων συναγωγῆς. Collected in *Coray* p. 271—280.

6. περὶ ψυχῆς. *Porphyrus* apud *Stob.* Eclog. I. 52. p. 842. Νικόλαος οὐκ ἤξιον τὰ μέρη τῆς ψυχῆς κατὰ τὸ πρὸν λαμβάνειν. Conf. *Heeren.* ad locum.

*Nicolaus* is charged by *Josephus* Ant. XVI. 7, 1. with flattering *Herod* in his history: ζῶν τε γὰρ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ, κεχαρισμένως ἐκέλευε καὶ καθ' ἑπηρεσίαν ἀνέγραψεν μόνων ἀπτόμενος τῶν πρὸς εὐκλείαν αὐτῷ φερόντων.—ὅς γε καὶ τὸν *Mariammē* θάνατον καὶ τῶν παίδων αὐτῆς ὡμῶς τῷ βασιλεῖ πεπραγμένον εἰς εὐπρέπειαν ἀνάγειν βουλόμενος ἐκείνης τε ἀσέλγειαν καὶ τῶν νεανίσκων ἐπιβουλὰς καταφείδεται. The death of *Mariammē* and her sons happened after the 28th year of *Herod* B. C. 10: which had been already mentioned by *Josephus* XVI. 5, 1. ἔθων καὶ εἰκιστῶν ἔτος τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπ' Ὀλυμπιάδος δευτέρας καὶ ἐνενηκιστῆς πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν [sc. Ol. 192. 3.]. The latter books therefore of the history of *Nicolaus* were composed at the close of the reign of *Herod*.

<sup>n</sup> These were among the works of *Juba*:

1. περὶ Ἀσσυρίων. See the *Tables* B. C. 46.

2. περὶ γραφικῆς, or περὶ ζωγράφων. *Harpocr.* Πολύγνωτος, περὶ Πολυγνώτου—ιστορίκασιν ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀρτέμιον ἐν τῷ περὶ ζωγράφων καὶ Ἰόβας ἐν τοῖς περὶ

γραφικῆς. *Idem* Παρβάσιος. Ἰόβας ἐν ὁλόῃ περὶ ζωγράφων διεξέρχεται τὰ περὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.

3. θεατρικὴ ἱστορία. *Tables* B. C. 46. *Photius* Cod. 161. p. 341. ἐκλογαί—Σωπάρχου σοφιστοῦ.—ὁ δὲ ἐνδέκατος (λόγος) ἔσχε τὴν συναγωγὴν—ἐκ τῆς Ἰόβας τοῦ βασιλέως θεατρικῆς ἱστορίας ἐπτακαίδεκάτου λόγου.

4. εἰς Λεωτείαν. Athen. VIII. p. 343. c. ἐσθράγγος ἦν Λεωτεῖς ὁ Ἀργεῖος, τραγῳδός, Ἀθηναῖος μὲν μαθητὴς εἰκίτης δὲ γασόμενος Ἰόβας τοῦ Μαυρουσίαν βασιλέως, ὡς φησιν Ἀμάραντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ σκηνῆς, γεγραφέναι φάσκων εἰς αὐτὸν τότε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸν Ἰόβαν, ὅτε κακῶς τὴν Ὑψιπύλῃν ὑπεκρίνατο·

μή γε Λεωτῆς κ. τ. λ.

5. περὶ Λιβύης. *Tables* B. C. 46.

6. ἐμοιότητες. *Tables* B. C. 46.

7. Ῥωμαϊκὴ ἱστορία. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀβεριγίνης. ἔθνος Ἰταλικόν. ὡς Ἰόβας ἐν Ῥωμαϊκῇ ἱστορίᾳ πρώτη. *Idem* Ὀσεία. πόλις Ἰταλίας. Ἰόβας ἐν πρώτῳ Ῥωμ. ἱστορ.

8. περὶ φθορᾶς λέξεως. *Phot. Lex. et Suid.* v. σκεμβρίζαι. παρὰ Ἰόβαν ἐν β' φθορᾶς λέξεως παιδιᾷ ἀσέλγους εἶδης.

*Plutarch.* Mor. p. 269. C. ὡς εἰ περὶ τὸν Ἰόβαν ἱστοροῦσιν. on the Roman Calends, Nones, and Ides. p. 278. E. ὡς Ἰό. ἱστορήκε. on the altar of *Hercules* at Rome. p. 282. E. ὡς Ἰό. φησί. *Idem* Romul. c. 14. Ἰόβας δὲ τρεῖς καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίας παρθένους. on the rape of the Sabines. c. 15. οἱ δὲ πλείστοι νομιζουσιν, ὧν καὶ ὁ Ἰό. ἐστὶ, παράλῃσιν εἶναι (τὸν ταλάσιον) κ. τ. λ. c. 17. ἑάλω *Ταρπήσιος* προστάτης ὑπὸ Ῥωμύλου διωχθείς, ὡς Ἰό. φησὶ Γάλβαν Σουλτικόν ἱστορεῖν. *Idem* Numa c. 7. ὡς ἐθέρουν οἱ βασιλεῖς λαίνας ὁ Ἰό. χλαίνας φησὶν εἶναι. c. 13. ταῦτα γὰρ ὁ Ἰό. εἶρηκε γλυχόμενος ἐξελλήνισαι τοῦτομα. on the *Anticilia*. *Idem* Comp. *Marcell.* et *Pelopid.* p. 473. ἡμεῖς δὲ *Λιβίῳ*, *Καίσαρι*, καὶ *Νέπωτι*, καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰόβαν πιστεύμεν, ἥττας τινὰς καὶ τροπὰς ὑπὸ *Μαρκέλλου* τῶν σὺν Ἀντίβῳ γενέσθαι. *Idem* Sulla c. 16. ὁ δ' Ἰό. ὡς *Γαβίνιον* φησὶ πεμφθῆναι ἀλλὰ Ἐρκεῖον. on *Sulla* at *Cheronea*. These passages are from the Roman History.

Athen. IV. p. 177. a. Ἰόβας δὲ τούτους (τοὺς αὐλοῖς) Φρυγῶν εἶναι εἴρημα. p. 183. c. τὸ δὲ ψαλτήριον, ὡς φησιν Ἰό., Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κυθήριος συνεπλήρωσε χορδαῖς.—μνημονεύει δ' ὁ Ἰό. καὶ τοῦ λυροφονίκου, καὶ τοῦ ἐπιγυνίου. XIV. p. 660. c. Ἀθηνίαν ἐν Σαμῶνθραζιν, ὡς φησιν Ἰό., μάγειρον εἰσάγει κ. τ. λ. These we may refer to the θεατρικῇ ἱστορίᾳ.

Etymol. βλίτυρι. Ἰόβας δὲ τὸν σκινδαφὸν ὄργανον μουσικὸν ἀπεκρίνατο. *Idem* Διόνυσος.—διῶνον δὲ τὴν βασιλέα λήγουσιν εἰ Ἰνδοί, ὡς Ἰόβας. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀρ-

200. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. B. C. 265. 29. 7.  
 201. *Theodorus of Gadara*. B. C. 44. 31. 6.  
 202. *Dionysius Atticus of Pergamus*, the disciple of *Apollodorus*. B. C. 63.  
 203. *Cacilius*. B. C. 55. 29. 6.  
 204. *Hermagoras*, the disciple of *Theodorus*. B. C. 6.  
 205. *Dionysius periegeta*. B. C. 1. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 172. understands Pliny to speak of *Dionysius* whose poem is extant. Eustathius is less precise in marking the time of the poet, but agrees that there is a reference to the Parthians in B. C. 20, and admits that he is placed by some in the reign of *Augustus*°.  
 205.\**Sextus* the philosopher. A. D. 1. This philosopher, also called *Sextus* by Origen contra Celsum VIII. 30. p. 444. P is *Sextius* in Seneca Epist. 108. *Sotion docebat quare Pythagoras animalibus abstinuisset, quare postea Sextius*. Ep. 59. *Sextium ecce cum maxime lego, virum acrem, Græcis verbis Romanis moribus philosophantem*. Ep. 98. *Honores repulit pater Sextius, qui ita natus ut temp. deberet capessere latum clavum Divo Julio dante non recepit.* and in Plutarch Mor. p. 77. F. καθάπερ φασὶ Σίξιόν τε τον Ῥωμαῖον ἀφεικότα τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει τιμὰς καὶ ἀρχὰς διὰ φιλοσοφίαν, ἐν δὲ τῷ φιλοσοφεῖν αὐτὸν πάλιν δυσπαθόντα—τὸ πρῶτον, ὀλίγου διῆσαι καταβαλεῖν ἑαυτὸν ἐκ τινος διήρου. The father and the son were both philosophers: Senec. Nat. Quæst. VII. 32. *Sextiorum nova et Romani roboris secta inter initia sua, cum magno impetu cepisset, extincta est.* As *Sextius* the father flourished in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, forty-five years before this date, we may understand Eusebius to speak of *Sextius* the son. He is placed in the 3rd column rather than the 4th, because he is in Eusebius himself, who names no Latin authors.  
 205.\*\**Philistion*. A. D. 7.  
 206. *Strabo*. B. C. 71. 58. 24. A. D. 14. 9.

βάκτ. πέλις ἐν Κελτιβηρία, ὡς Ἰόβας. Plutarch. Mor. p. 972. B. τό γε μὴν κοινωνικὸν μετὰ τοῦ συνετοῦ τοῦς ἐλέφαντας ἀποδείκνυσθαι φησιν ὁ Ἰόβας.

° Eustath. ad Dionys. perieg. p. 113. περὶ τοῦ γένους Διονυσίου καὶ τοῦ παρόντος αὐτοῦ ποιήματος. Δ. δὲ Λίβυς μὲν ἱστορεῖται τὸ γένος, συγγράφαι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα βιβλία λέγεται.—τὸ δὲ παρὸν ποίημα ἱστορικὸν καλεῖσιν οἱ παλαιοὶ, συγκείμενον ἐκ τοπικοῦ καὶ πραγματικοῦ καὶ χρονικοῦ καὶ γενεαλογικοῦ.—χρονικοῦ δὲ, ὡς ὅτε καιρῷ μέμνηται καθ' ὃν αὐτὸς περιῆν. ὅτι δηλαδὴ οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάρχοντων ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνάρχων [355]. Idem ad 355. p. 173. ἀνάρχων δὲ εἰπὼν ἵδειξε, φασὶν, ἐπαργῶς ὅτι οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάρχοντων αὐτὸς ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων ἤμας, Νέρωνος, ἢ καὶ Αἰγώστου κατὰ τινος, εὖ μεμνησθαι λέγεται καὶ ἐν τῷ "Αἰσωίου βασιλῆος ἐπεπρήνεν ἀκεκή" [1052]. Idem ad 1052. p. 278. φασὶ γὰρ τὸν Αἰγώστου κακῶς αὐτοῦς [Parthos] διαθέσθαι, τὴν τοῦ Κράσσω ἦντιαν ἀνακαλαίσαντα. This occurred in B. C. 20.

° Origen. l. c. ἐν ταῖς Σίξτου γνώμαις—"Ἐμφίχον χρήσις μὲν ἀδιάφορον ἀπὸς δὲ λογικώτερον."

° Strabo X. p. 477. 478. mentions his mother's family in the following terms: Δορύλαος ἦν ἀνὴρ τακτικὸς τῶν Μιθριδάτων τοῦ Εὐεργέτου φίλων. αὐτός—ξενολογεῖν ἀποδείχθεις πολλὸς ἦν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ ἐν

τῇ Θράκῃ πολλὸς δὲ καὶ τοῖς παρὰ τῆς Κρήτης ἰῶσιν.—ἐπιδημιῶντες ἐν τῷ Δορυλάου—ἐξέστη πόλεμος τοῖς Κνωσίοις πρὸς τοῖς Γορτυνίοις. αἰρεθεὶς δὲ στρατηγὸς καὶ καταρθώσας διὰ ταχέων ἤρατο τιμὰς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐπειδὴ μικρὸν ἔσπερον ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς βολοφωθέντα ἔγνω τὸν Εὐεργέτην—ἐν Σιῶτι, —κατέμεινεν ἐν τῇ Κνωσσῷ τεκνοποιεῖται δὲ—δύο μὲν υἱεὶς Λαγέταν καὶ Στρατάρχαν, (ὃν τὸν Στρατάρخان ἐσχατόγηρον καὶ ἡμεῖς ἤδη εἶδμεν,) θυγατέρα δὲ μίαν.—διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Μιθριδάτης ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Εὐκάτωρ, ἑνδεκά εἴη γεγονὸς· τούτῳ σὺντροφος ἐπῆρξεν ὁ τοῦ Φιλεταίρου Δορύλαος· ἦν δ' ὁ Φιλεταῖρος ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τακτικοῦ Δορυλάου. ἀνδρωθεὶς δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ ἤρπτε τῇ συντροφίᾳ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Δορύλαον ὥστ' οὐκ ἐκείνῳ μόνον εἰς τιμὰς ἦγε—ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἐν Κνωσσῷ μετεπέμπετο· ἦσαν δ' οἱ περὶ Λαγέταν, τοῦ μὲν πατρὸς ἦδη τετελευτηκότος αὐτοῦ δ' ἡδυνάμενοι· καὶ ἦγον ἀφέντες τὰ ἐν Κνωσσῷ. τοῦ δὲ Λαγέτα θυγατὴρ ἦν ἡ μήτηρ τῆς ἐμῆς μητρὸς. XII. p. 557. ἐμνήσθημεν Δορυλάου τοῦ τακτικοῦ ὅς ἦν πρόκαπτος τῆς μητρὸς ἡμῶν, καὶ ἄλλῳ Δορυλάου, ὅς ἦν—υἱὸς Φιλεταίρου· καὶ διότι ἐκείνους τῶν ἄλλων τιμῶν παρὰ τοῦ Εὐκάτορος τῶν μεγίστων τιχόν, καὶ διὰ καὶ τῆς ἐν Κομάουσι ἱεροσύνης, ἐφωράθη τὴν βασιλείαν ἀφιστάς Ῥωμαίοις καταλιθέντες δ' ἐκεῖθεν, συνδιεβλήθη καὶ τὸ γένος. ὅψθ' δὲ Μισαφέρνης ὁ θεῖος τῆς μητρὸς ἡμῶν εἰς ἐπιφάνειαν ἦλθεν, ἥδη πρὸς καταλύσει τῆς

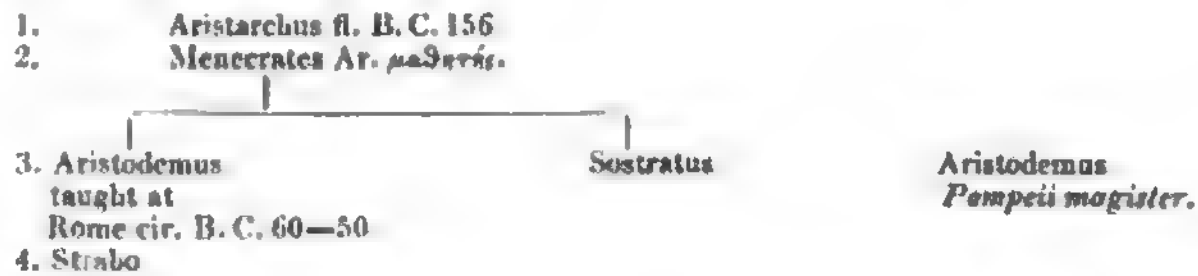




207. *Thrasyllus*. A. D. 2. 14.†

Brut. c. 95. *Æschines* the contemporary of *Cicero* might still live after the birth of *Strabo*. XIV. p. 684. Κλεοπάτρας τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς βασιλίσσης. she died in B. C. 30. XIII. p. 617. καθ' ἡμᾶς Ποτάμων καὶ Λεσβοκλῆς καὶ Κριναγόρας καὶ Θεοφάνης. For *Theophranes* see B. C. 49. *Lesbocles* was contemporary with *Potamo*: *Senec. Suas.* 3. p. 20. and *Potamo* with *Theodorus* of *Gadara*: see B. C. 6. *Crinagoras* Ep. 11. *Antholog.* tom. II. p. 130. celebrates *Marcellus* the son of *Octavia*: Ἰσπερίω Μάρκελλος ἀνερχόμενος πολέμοιο. All these therefore were in the lifetime of *Strabo*. XIII. p. 630. Τβρίας ὁ καθ'

ἡμᾶς γενόμενος μέγιστος ῥήτωρ. He flourished in B. C. 40. XIV. p. 650. ἄνδρες γεγόνασιν ἐνδοξοὶ Νοσασεῖς—Μενεκράτης Ἀριστάρχου μαθητής, καὶ Ἀριστόδημος ἐκείνου υἱὸς εὖ διηκούσαμεν ἡμεῖς ἐσχατόγηρον νέον παντελῶς ἐν τῇ Νέσῃ καὶ Σώστρατος δὲ ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Ἀριστοδήμου, καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀριστόδημος ἀνεψιὸς αὐτοῦ, ὁ παιδεύσας Μάγνον τὸν Πομπηϊόν, ἀξιόλογοι γεγόνασι γραμματικοί· ὁ δ' ἡμέτερος καὶ ἐβητότερος καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ κ. τ. λ.—ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τῶν Μάγνου παίδων ἐπιστοτῶν ἤρκειτο τῇ γραμματικῇ σχολῇ. The succession therefore stands thus:



But if *Strabo* heard *Aristodemus*, who was the third from *Aristarchus*, and was also the tutor of *Pompey's* children, he could not have heard him much later than B. C. 50, which would be 106 years after the ἀκμή of *Aristarchus*: a confirmation of the date which we have assigned for *Strabo's* birth. Hence those who were contemporary with *Pompey* might be accurately called by *Strabo* καθ' ἡμᾶς, as still living after his birth. Thus XIV. p. 649. Πυθίδωρος ἀνὴρ Νισασεῖς—ἐν τῇ πρὸς Πομπηϊὸν φιλίᾳ διακρίπων μετ' ἐλίγων· περιβέβλητο δὲ καὶ εὐσίαν βασιλικήν—ἦν ἐπὶ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ παραβῆσαν διὰ τὴν πρὸς Πομπηϊὸν φιλίαν ἐξουσιώμενος ὥς ἔττω τῷς παῖσι κατέλιπεν.—οὗτος δὲ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἦκμασε, καὶ Μηρόδωρος ἀνὴρ λόγιος καὶ ἄλλως σεμνός—κατεστασιάσθη δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Δημητρίου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου φίλων, καὶ ἀνείλεν αὐτὸν ἐκείνους ὡς ἀπιστάτα τὸ ναυτικόν. *Domitius* commanded a naval force in the Ionian sea in B. C. 41: *Dio XLVIII.* 7. which might be the period of the death of *Menodorus*. XIV. p. 656. καθ' ἡμᾶς Θεόκτιμος ὁ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ φίλος τῶν μεγάλα δυναμένων. *Theopompus* the friend of *Cæsar* is mentioned in B. C. 45 by *Cicero* Ep. Att. XIII. 7. *Strab.* Ibid. καθ' ἡμᾶς Διονύσιος ὁ συγγραφεύς. *Dionysius* was at Rome in B. C. 7. XIV. p. 670. καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖος τε καὶ Ξέναρχος.—Ξέναρχος δὲ, εὖ ἠκροασάμεθα ἡμεῖς, ἐν οἴκῳ μὲν εὖ πολλὸν διέτριψεν, ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ δὲ καὶ Ἀθήνῃσι καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον ἐν Ῥώμῃ τὸν παιδευτικὸν βίον ἐλάμενος· χρησάμενος δὲ τῇ Ἀρείῳ φιλίᾳ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τῇ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, διετέλεσε μέχρι γήρως ἐν τιμῇ ἀγόμενος. For *Athenæus* see B. C. 22. XIV. p. 675. Νέστωρ ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. See B. C. 23. XVI. p. 759. ἐκ τῶν Γαδάρων Φιλόδημος τε ὁ Ἐπικουρείος γεγονώς, καὶ Μελέαγρος, καὶ Μένιππος ὁ σπειδογρίλαιος, καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς ῥήτωρ. For *Theodorus* see B. C. 6. XVII. p. 829. καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἰούβας ὁ πατὴρ

τοῦ νεωστὶ τελευτήσαντος Ἰούβα. King *Juba* was defeated in B. C. 46. XVII. p. 795. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Αἰγυπτῆς ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. *Auletes* died in B. C. 51. Both these dates are within the lifetime of *Strabo*.

In none of these examples does it appear that the term καθ' ἡμᾶς is used of any period preceding the birth of the author himself. The term occurs again XII. p. 537. καθ' ἡμᾶς (Νῆρα) Σισίνου ὑπὸ ῥῆτι χρηματοφιλάκιον, and in XIV. p. 658. καθ' ἡμᾶς Νικίας ὁ τυραννήσας Κώνων. In XIV. p. 660, he has another expression: Μένιππος κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν. See N<sup>o</sup>. 166. XVI. p. 757. καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ ἐκ Σιδωνος μὲν ἐνδοξοὶ φιλόσοφοι γεγόνασι Βήθθός τε ὃ συνεφιλοσοφῆσαμεν ἡμεῖς τὰ Ἀριστοτέλεια, καὶ Διόδωτος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ· ἐκ Τύρου δὲ Ἀντίπατρος, καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὸν πίνακα ἐκθεὶς τῶν ἀπὸ Ζήνωνος φιλοσόφων καὶ τῶν βιβλίων. XVI. p. 759. Ἀντίοχος ὁ φιλόσοφος, μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν γεγεώς. *Antiochus* and *Menippus* flourished in B. C. 79. 78. But if *Strabo* applies the terms κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν and μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν to describe those who flourished before his birth, it is reasonable to suppose that by the term καθ' ἡμᾶς he intended to mark those who flourished within his lifetime, or at least were still living after he was born.

The ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα of *Strabo* are quoted by *Plutarch* *Lucull.* c. 28. Στράβων—ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι λέγει. on the war of *Lucullus* with *Tigranes* B. C. 69. *Cæs.* c. 63. Στράβων ὁ φιλόσοφος· ἱστορεῖ, on the death of *Cæsar*: and by *Strabo* himself XI. p. 515. εἰρηκότες πολλὰ περὶ τῶν Παρθικῶν νεμμένων ἐν τῇ ἐκτῇ τῶν ἱστορικῶν ὑπομνημάτων βιβλῳ δευτέρᾳ δὲ τῶν μετὰ Πιλόβιν.

† The account of *Schol. Juvenal.* Sat. VI. 575. quoted *Voss. Hist. Gr.* p. 479. *Jons. Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 224. is this: *Thrasyllus multarum artium*

207.\* *Sotio*. A. D. 12.

208. *Apion*. Suidas: Ἀπίων ὁ Πλιστωνίκου ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Μόχθος, Αἰγύπτιος, (κατὰ δὲ Ἑλικώνιον Κρήν.) γραμματικός· μαθητὴς Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀρχιβίου. ἤκηκόει δὲ καὶ Εὐφράτορος γηραιοῦ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἑκατὸν ἴτη γεγονότες, Διδύμου δὲ τοῦ μεγάλου θραπτός. ἐπαίδευσε δὲ ἐπὶ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος καὶ Κλαυδίου ἐν Ῥώμῃ· ἦν δὲ διάδοχος Θέωνος τοῦ γραμματικοῦ καὶ σύγχρονος Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς.\*

209. *Apollonides of Nicaea*. Flourished in the time of *Tiberius*: Laërt. IX. 109. Ἀπολλωνίδης

scientiam professus postremo se dedit Platonicæ sectæ, ac deinde mathesi; quæ præcipue viguit apud Tiberium cum quo sub honore ejusdem artis familiarissime vixit: quem postea Tiberius in insula Rhodo præcipitare voluit in pelagum quasi conscius promissæ dominationis. Quem dolum cum præsensisset, fugit. Suet. Tib. c. 14. Thrasyllum mathematicum, quem ut sapientiæ professorem contubernio admovebat, tunc maxime expertus est, affirmantem nare prævisum gaudium afferri, cum quidem illum durius et contra prædicta cadentibus rebus, ut falsum et secretorum temere conscius, eo ipso momento dum spatiatum una, præcipitare in mare destinasset. Dio LV. 11. Θράσυλλον ἄνδρα πάσης ἀστρολογίας διαπεφυκέντα ἔχον πάντα καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἐκείνης [Caio et Lucio] πεπραγμένα ἀκριβῶς ἡπίστατο· καὶ λόγος ἔχει ὅτι μελλήσας ποτὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ τὸν Θράσυλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἄσσειν, ἐπειδὴ μόνος αὐτῷ παύθ' ἴσα ἐκένει συγχεῖν, ὥς εἶδεν αὐτὸν σκιθροπιάσαντα, ἤρετο διὰ τί συνήντηεν; εἰπόντος δὲ κλυδωνίαν τινα ἐνυπνιεύειν, θαυμάσας εἰκέτ' αὐτὸ ἐπύθεσεν. αὐτῷ γάρ που πάντα ἐκείνης σαφῶς ᾔδει ὥστε καὶ τὸ πλεῖον τὸ τῆν ἀγγέλλαν τῷ Τιβερίῳ τῆς ἐς Ῥώμην ἀνακεκομμένης φέρον πύργῳθεν κατιδὼν προσπλέων, πρὸς αὐτῷ ὁ ἀγγέλλων ἤμελλε. In A. D. 16 Thrasyllus was the constant companion of *Tiberius*: Dio LVII. 15. Στατίλῳ Ταύρῳ μετὰ Λοκίου Λίβωνος ἐπατεύσαντες—τῷ τε Θρασύλλῳ αἰεὶ συνὼν καὶ μακροῖς τινὶ καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν χρόνον.

Thrasyllus is quoted in the following works:

1. τὰ πρὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως τῶν Δημακρίτου βιβλίων. Laërt. IX. 41. γεγόνει δ' αὖν (Δημακρίτης) ὥς Θράσυλλος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ τὰ πρὸ τῆς α. τῶν Δ. β. κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδόμης καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῆς Ἀλεμανίας, ἐν αὐτῷ (φησὶ) πρεσβύτερος ἐν Σικράτους.

2. Thrasyllus is quoted upon Plato: Laërt. III. 1. Idem III. 56—61. Θρασύλλας (Θράσυλλος) εἰ φησὶ καὶ κατὰ τὴν τραγικὴν τετραλογίαν ἐκτελεῖν αὐτὸν τοὺς διαλόγους.—εἰσὶ τῶν, φησὶν, οἱ πάντες αὐτῷ γήσιν διαλόγοι ἐξ καὶ πεντήκοντα, τῆς μὲν πολιτείας εἰς δέκα διαιρουμένης—τῶν δὲ νόμων εἰς δυκαίδεκα· τετραλογίαι δὲ ἑνὶ α, ἐν δὲ βιβλίῳ χώραν ἐπεχούσης τῆς πολιτείας καὶ ἐν δὲ τῶν νόμων.—καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν αὐτῷ διαιρεῖ, καὶ τινες. IX. 37. εἴπερ οἱ Ἀντιστοχάδης Πλάτωνος εἰσὶ, φησὶ Θράσυλλος, οὗτος [Democritus] αὖν εἴη ὁ παραγενόμενος ἀνώνυμος.

3. The Chronology of Thrasyllus is quoted by Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 335. D. ἀπὸ τοῦ (Δευκαλίωνος) κατακλυσμοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰδὴν ἐμπρησμένων καὶ τὴν εὐρεσιν τοῦ

σίδηρον καὶ Ἰθακὴς δακτύλους ἴτη ἐβδομήκοντα τρία, ὥς φησὶ Θράσυλλος. He proceeds to give other periods.

These three were probably the works of Thrasyllus the Platonist; other works bear the name of Thrasyllus: Αἰγυπτιακά: Auctor de fluviis p. 1159. D. περὶ λίθων and τραγικά: Idem p. 1157. A. ἱστορίῃ Θράσυλλος Μειδήσιος ἐν γ' περὶ λίθων· μέμνηται δὲ ταύτων ἀκριβέστερον ἐν ταῖς τραγικαῖς. But there is no proof that these belong to the Thrasyllus of Tiberius.

\* 1. περὶ τῆς Ἀπικίου τριφῆς. Athen. VII. p. 294. f. Ἀπικίον ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀπ. τρ.

2. περὶ τῆς Ῥωμαϊκῆς διαλέκτου. Athen. XV. p. 680. d. Ἀπίων ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ῥ. δ.

3. Αἰγυπτιακά. Tatian. p. 130. Ἀπικίον ὁ γραμματικὸς, ἀνὴρ λοκιμώτατος, ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν (πέντε δὲ εἰσιν αὐτῷ γραφαί). Gellius V. 14. Apion qui Plistonices appellatus est, literis homo multis præditus rerumque Græcarum plurima atque varia scientia fuit. Ejus libri non incelebres feruntur, quibus omnium ferme quæ mirifica in Ægypto visuntur audiunturque historia comprehenditur, &c. —Hoc autem, quod in libro Ægyptiacorum quinto scripsit, neque audisse neque legisse sed ipsum sese in urbe Romana ridisse oculis suis confirmat. of Androcles and the lion. Idem VI. 8. Ἀπίων, Grævus homo, qui Πλιστωνίκης est appellatus, facili atque alacri facundia fuit. quoted upon Alexander. Idem VII. 8. Verba Ἀπίωνος eruditi viri ex Ægyptiacorum libro quinto: αὐτὸς δ' εἶναι εἶδεν περὶ Δικαιοσύνης ἐλφύρα κ. τ. λ.

Apion was seen by Pliny in his youth: Plin. H. N. XXX. 2. Adolescentibus nobis visus Apion grammaticæ artis &c. Pliny, who died A. D. 79 at about 56 years of age, was born about A. D. 23. Apion therefore would still be living about A. D. 43. He is quoted by Pliny XXXVII. 5. Apion cognominatus Plistonices paullo ante scriptum reliquit esse etiam nunc in labyrintho Ægypti colosseum Serapin &c. This we may refer to the Αἰγυπτιακά, in the time of Pliny a recent work. Idem præfat. ad T. Vespasianum: Apion grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Cæsar cymbalum mundi vocabat, quum publicæ famæ tympanum potius videri posset, immortalitate donari a se scripsit, ad quos aliqua componebat.

ὁ Νικαεύς, ὁ παρ' ἡμῶν, ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν εἰς τοὺς σίλλεους ὑπομνημάτων, ᾧ προσφωνεῖ Τιβερίῳ Καίσαρι.<sup>1</sup>

210. *Pamphilus*. Suidas: Πάμφιλος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γραμματικὸς Ἀριστάρχειος, ἔγραψε λειμῶνα· ἔστι δὲ ποικίλων περιοχῇ. περὶ γλωσσῶν ἦτοι λίξεων βιβλία ἐνενήκοντα πέντε [ποικίλων περιοχῇ. περὶ γλωσσῶν—βιβλία οὐκ Eudoc. p. 360. λειμῶνα λίξεων ποικίλων περιοχῇ βιβλίων ἐνενήκοντα πέντε Suidas ipse in Catalogo auctorum.]—εἰς τὰ Νικάνδρου ἀνεξηγητὰ καὶ τὰ καλούμενα Ὀπικά [Ὀπικά Eudoc. Ὀριακά Kuster. ex Schol. Nicand. Ther. 377. αὐτὸς ὁ Νίκανδρος ἐν τοῖς Ὀριακοῖς] τέχνην κριτικὴν. M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser Athen. tom. XIV. p. 159. following Needham Proleg. ad Geopon. p. XIV. makes *Pamphilus Aristarchi discipulum*: which would place him at B. C. 130. But *Pamphilus* quotes *Apion*: Athen. XIV. p. 642. e. Ἀπίων καὶ Διοδώρος, ὡς φησι Πάμφιλος: who lived 150 years after that date. Ἀριστάρχειος therefore is to be interpreted a follower of the school of *Aristarchus*. Thus *Didymus* is called Ἀριστάρχειος, who lived in the time of *Juda*: see the Tables B. C. 46. where the expression is to be understood in the same manner. *Pamphilus* flourished after the Christian era and between the times of *Apion* and *Athenæus*.

To these may be added some writers of uncertain age, who flourished before the death of *Augustus*, and who therefore belong to the periods described in the present or the former volume. Some are included, who were omitted in their proper place.

211. *Agathyllus*. Before *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 123. Ἀγάθυλλος Ἀρκὰς ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν ἐλεγείῳ λέγων ὧδε·

ἔκτε δ' Ἀρκαδίην Νῆσρον δ' ἐγκάτθετο παῖδας  
 Ἰωιάς, Κωδῶνης λίκτρα καὶ Ἀσθεμένης  
 αἰτὸς δ' Ἑσπερίην ἔσσυτο χθόνα, γένετο δ' εἷα  
 Ῥάμνιον—<sup>u</sup>.

212. *Agathocles*. After B. C. 309 and before *Cicero*: Cic. Div. I. 24. *Apud Agathoclem scriptum in historia est Hamilcarem Carthaginiensem, cum oppugnaret Syracusas, visum esse audire vocem se postridie canaturum Syracusis: cum autem is dies illuxisset magnam seditionem in castris ejus—esse factam: quod cum sensissent Syracusani, improviso eos in castra irrupisse Hamilcaremque ab iis vivum esse sublatum.* Told with some variation by *Diodorus* XX. 29. under the archonship of *Demetrius* B. C. 309.

213. *Amometus*. Before *Callimachus*: Ant. g. de Mirab. c. 164. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐν πόλει Λευκοθίᾳ Ἀμώμητὸν φησι (Καλλίμαχος) γράφειν κ. τ. λ.<sup>x</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ammonius*: ἔφλεν καὶ ἠφείλεν διαφέρει. Ἀπολλωνίδης ὁ Νικαεὺς ἐν ὑπομνήματι περὶ παρατρισεβείας Δημοσθένους κ. τ. λ. Steph. Byz. Τέρμα. πῶς Ἰταλίας.—ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ μεγάλη Ἑλλάς, ὡς Ἀπολλ. ὁ Νικαεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ παροιμιῶν.

*Apollonides*, quoted by *Strabo* VII. p. 309. XI. p. 523. 528. was probably an earlier *Apollonides*; who flourished between the time of *Mithridates Eupator* (whom he mentions apud *Strab.* VII. p. 309.) and *Strabo*. Hence it may be doubted whether Ἀπολλωνίδης ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Εἰρώπης [Ἀπολλωνίδης in Cod. Par.] Schol. Apollon. IV. 983. and

again Ἀπολλωνίδης ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Εἰρώπης [Ἀπολλωνίδης Cod. Par.] Idem IV. 1174. and Ἀπολλωνίδης [Ἀπολλωνίδης Cod. Par.] Idem II. 964. was *Apollonides of Nicæa* or the earlier writer mentioned by *Strabo*.

<sup>u</sup> *Dionys.* I. p. 180. εἶρηται δὲ Δημοσγόργα καὶ Ἀγαθόλλων καὶ ἄλλους συγχροῖς ὃ τε χρόνος καὶ ὁ τῆς ἀπακτίας ἡγεμὼν ὁ αὐτὸς. on the foundation of Rome by *Romus* son of *Æneas*.

<sup>x</sup> *Ælian.* H. A. XVII. 6. Ἀμώμητὸς φησιν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ πῶς εἶναι τινὰ κ. τ. λ. *Plin.* H. N. VI. 17. *Gens hominum Attacorum* [a Scythian tribe].—



214. *Anaxilaüs*. Before *Dionysius*: *Dionys. Ant. I. 2.* οὔτε διαβολὰς καὶ ἐτέρων ἔγνωκὼς ποιεῖσθαι συγγραφίων, ὥσπερ Ἀναξίλαος καὶ Θεόπομπς ἐν τοῖς προοιμίοις τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐποίησαν.
215. *Andriscus*. Before *Parthenius*: *Parthen. c. 9.* περὶ Πολυκρίτης. ἡ ἱστορία αὕτη ἐλήφθη ἐκ τῆς α' Ἀνδρίσκου Ναξιακῶν. *Idem c. 19.* περὶ Παγκρατοῦς. ἱστορεῖ Ἀνδρίσκος ἐν Ναξιακῶν β'. *Athenæus III. p. 78. c.* Νάξιοι δὲ, ὡς Ἀνδρίσκος ἔτι δ' Ἀγλαοσθένης ἱστοροῦσι, κ. τ. λ.
216. *Andron*. Before *Strabo*: *Strab. IX. p. 392.* οἱ τε δὴ τὴν Ἀγίδα συγγράψαντες—Φιλόχορος μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ ἰσθμοῦ μέχρι Πυθίου διήκειν αὐτοῦ [*Nisi*] φησι τὴν ἀρχήν· Ἀνδρων δὲ μέχρι Ἐλευσίνος καὶ τοῦ Θριασίου πεδίου. *Idem X. p. 456.* οὗτ' οὖν—τῆς Κεφαλληνίας τὸ Δουλίχιον, ὡς Ἀνδρων φησί. *p. 475.* τοὺς Ἐπειοκρητας καὶ τοὺς Κύδωνας αὐτόχθονας ὑπάρχει εἰκός· τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐπὶ λυδίας, οὓς ἐκ Θετταλίας ἐλθεῖν φησιν Ἀνδρων τῆς Δαρίδος μὲν πρότερον νῦν δὲ τῆς Ἑσθιακῆς λεγομένης. ἐξ ἧς ὠρμήθησαν, ὡς φησιν, οἱ περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν οἰκήσαντες Δαρειῖς καὶ ἔκτισαν τὴν τε Ἐρινεὸν καὶ Βόιον καὶ Κυτίνιον.—οὗ πάντῃ δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀνδρωνος λόγον ἀποδέχονται, τὴν μὲν τετράπολιν Δαρίδα τριπολιν ἀποφαίνοντες κ. τ. λ. γ
217. *Anticlidides*. After *Alexander*: *Plutarch. Alex. c. 46.* and before *Didymus*: *Harpocr. v. ἐξυθύμια.* and *Strabo*: *Strab. V. p. 221.* Ἀντικλειδῆς δὲ πρῶτους φησὶν αὐτοὺς [*Pelasgos*] τὰ περὶ Λῆμον καὶ Ἰμβρον κτίσαι· καὶ δὴ τούτων τινὰς καὶ μετὰ Τυρρηνῶν τοῦ Ἀττος εἰς Ἰταλίαν συνᾶραι<sup>2</sup>.
218. *Apollodorus of Artemita*. Flourished after *Eucratidas I.* the sixth king of Bactriana, and before *Strabo*. See above p. 316. x. He may therefore be placed between B. C. 130 and the Christian era<sup>2</sup>.

*de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, sicut Hecataeus de Hyperboreis.*

Many of this name are distinguished by *Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 321.* and after him by *Menag. ad Laërt. I. 30.* *Andron of Alexandria* is quoted by *Athen. IV. p. 184. b.* Ἀνδρωνα ἐν ταῖς χρονικαῖς τὴν Ἀλεξανδρέα. *Andron of Ephesus*: *Laërt. I. 119.* *Schol. Pindar. Isthm. II. 17.* From these two passages compared it appears that Ἀνδρων ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ *Laërt. I. 30.* *Euseb. Præp. X. p. 464. D.* *Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 332. B.* *Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Σαρμ.* ὁ ἕκτος was *Andron of Ephesus.* *Andron of Teos*: *Schol. Apollon. II. 354.* Ἀνδ. ὁ Τήσιος ἐν τῇ περίπλῳ. *Andron of Halicarnassus*: *Plutarch. Thes. c. 25.* *Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 183.* (and hence *Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 894. 1283.* and *Eudoc. p. 439.*) *Andron* simply is quoted *Schol. Apollon. I. 46.* Ἀ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν συγγενειῶν. *Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1469.* *Harpocr. v. Φορβάντειον.* Ἀ. ἐν ἡρώδῃ τῶν συγγενειῶν. *Schol. Hom. Ven. apud Villosion. diatrib. p. 185.* Ἀνδρων ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις. It is probable that *Andron of Halicarnassus* is the *Andron of Strabo*; and possibly *Andron of Alexandria* may be another description of the same person.

<sup>2</sup> Works of *Anticlidides*:

1. *Δηλιακά.* *Schol. Apollon. I. 1207.* Ἀντικλειδῆς [*Διοκλειδῆς Cod. Par.*] ἐν Δηλιακαῖς ἱστῆρσεν. *Idem I. 1289.* Ἀντικλειδῆς ἐν τῇ β' τῶν Δηλιακῶν [*Ἀντικλειδῆς Cod. Par.*].

2. *Ἐξηγητικά.* *Harpocr. v. ἐξυθύμια.* Δίδιμος Ἀντικλειδῆν λέγει παραγράφας ἐκ τῶν ἐξηγητικῶν. *v. παλαμναῖες.* παρὰ τὴν παλάμην παλαμναῖους ἐκάλεον, ὡς καὶ Ἀντ. ἐν ἐξηγητικῇ ἐπισημαίνει. *v. προκένια.* εἴκει καὶ ἐκ πυρῶν καὶ ἐκ κριθῶν γίνεσθαι, ὡς Ἀντ. ἐν ταῖς ἐξηγητικαῖς ἐπισημαίνει. *Plutarch. Nicia c. 23.* ὡς Ἀντ. διέγραψεν ἐν ταῖς ἐξηγητικαῖς.

3. *νόστοι.* *Athen. IV. p. 157. f.* καθάπερ ὁ παρὰ Ἀντικλειδῇ Ἡρακλῆς· φησὶ γὰρ οὕτως ἐν τῇ δευτέρῃ τῶν νόστων· “Μετὰ τὸ συντελεῖσαι ταῖς ἄθλησις Ἡρακλῆα,” κ. τ. λ. *XI. p. 466. c.* Ἀντικλειδῆς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῇ ἐκκαδικῇ νόστων περὶ Γρᾶ διηγοῦμενος τοῦ τὴν ἀντικλῆν εἰς Λέσβον στείλαντος εἰν ἄλλοις βασιλεῦσι, κ. τ. λ. *IX. p. 384. d.* Ἀντ. ἐν ἐβδημηκιστῇ ἡρώδῃ νόστων, “Ἐν δειπνῇ,” φησὶ, “μυλλάντων Χίων” ἐπὶ Ἐριθραίων ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀναιρεῖσθαι,” κ. τ. λ.

*Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 365. F.* εἰς καὶ Ἀντικλειδῆν λίγιστα τὴν Ἰσὺν Προμηθεὺς εἶσαν θυγατέρα Διονίσφου συνεικέν. *Idem Alexand. c. 46.* Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀντικλειδῆς καὶ Φίλων ὁ Θηβαῖος κ. τ. λ. *de Alexandro.* *Harpocr. Καλαίρεια.* ἐκαλεῖτο πρότερον Εἰρήνη ἢ Καλαίρεια, καθά φησιν Ἀντικλειδῆς. *Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 464.* Ἀντ. δὲ ἐπὶ Πάριδι φησι τοξευθέντα [*Ajacem*] ἀποθανεῖν. Perhaps in the νόστοι. *Bekker. Anecd. tom. II. p. 783, 13.* Ἀντικλειδῆς δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος Αἰγυπτίους τὴν εὐρεσίαν (τῶν γραμμάτων) ἀνατίθησιν. *Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 56.* *Anticlidides in Ægypto invenisse quendam nomine Menona tradit, &c.*

<sup>2</sup> *Strabo XI. p. 509.* mentions him again:

219. *Ariathus*. Before *Dionysius*: *Dionys. Ant. I. p. 123.* λέγεται δὲ ταῦτα ἄλλοις τε καὶ Ἀρίσθῳ [Ἀριαίθῳ Cod. Vat.] γράψαντι τὰ Ἀρκαδικά. on the settlement of *Æneas* in Arcadia. Quoted Schol. Hom. *Iliad. IV. 319.* Codd. Ven. et Victor. ἱστορεῖ Ἀρκαίος. Which confirms the reading of Cod. Vat. apud *Dionys.*
220. *Aristocritus*. Before *Parthenius*: *Parthen. c. 11.* περὶ Βοβλίδος. ἱστορεῖ Ἀριστοκρίτος, καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος Καύνου κτίσει.
221. *Bato of Sinopë*. After B. C. 216, when *Hieronymus* reigned at Syracuse: *Athen. VI. p. 251. c.* and before *Strabo*: *Strab. XII. p. 546.* ἄνδρας δ' ἐξήνεγκεν ἀγαθοὺς (ἡ Σινώπη) τῶν μὲν φιλοσόφων Διογένη τὸν κυνικόν, — τῶν δὲ ποιητῶν Δίφιλον τὸν καμικόν· τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Βάτων τὸν πραγματευθέντα τὰ Περσικά<sup>b</sup>.
222. *Callippus of Corinth*. *Pausan. IX. 29, 1.* Ἠγησίππου ἐν τῇ Ἀτθίδι ἐποίησεν

Ἄσκη δ' αὖτε παρίλακτο κ. τ. λ.

ταύτην τοῦ Ἠγησίππου τὴν ποιήσιν οὐκ ἐπιλεξάμεν, ἀλλὰ πρότερον ἄρα ἐκλειοιπυῖα ἦν πρὶν ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι. Κάλλιππος δὲ Κορίνθιος ἐν τῇ ἐς Ὀρχομενίους συγγραφῇ μάρτυρα ποιῶνται τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ Ἠγησίππου τὰ ἐπὶ ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἡμῖς πεποιήμεθα παρ' αὐτοῦ Καλλίππου διδαχθέντες. But if *Callippus* had read the work of *Hegesippus*, an early poet, whose poem had perished before *Pausanias* was born, we may reasonably suppose that *Callippus* himself lived before the Christian era.

223. *Callistratus*. Before *Dionysius*: *Dionys. Ant. I. p. 172.* ἔστιν ἀκούειν καὶ γράφειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἃ Καλλίστρατός τε ὁ περὶ Σαμοθράκης συνταξάμενος ἱστορίαν καὶ Σάτυρος ὁ τοὺς ἀρχαίους μύθους συναγαγὼν καὶ ἄλλοι συχνοί, παλαιότατος δὲ ἂν ἡμῖς ἴσμεν ποιητῆς Ἀρκτίνος. on the Samothracian mysteries brought by *Dardanus* from Arcadia.
224. *Cephalon Gergithius*. *Strab. XIII. p. 589.* αἱ Γεργίθιες θέντερ ὁ Γεργίθιος ἦν Κεφάλων. An early historian: *Dionys. Ant. I. p. 180.* Κεφάλων μὲν γὰρ ὁ Γεργίθιος, συγγραφεὺς παλαιὸς πάνυ, δευτέρᾳ γενίᾳ μετὰ τὸν Ἰλιακὸν πόλεμον ἐκτίσθαι λέγει τὴν πόλιν [*Komam*] ὑπὸ τῶν ἐξ Ἰλίου διασωθέντων σὺν Αἰνείᾳ, οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτῆς ἀποφαίνει τὸν ἠγησάμενον τῆς ἀποικίας Ῥῶμον<sup>c</sup>.
225. *Cleon of Sicily*. Before *Scymnus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 159.
226. *Clinias*. Before *Agatharchides*: *Agatharch. apud Phot. p. 1324.* οἱ γὰρ περὶ Κλεινίαν ἱστορικοὶ φασιν, ἀπὸ τῆς ποιητικῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ αὐτοὶ ἄθλιαν λαβόντες, ἐξ Ἀργεὺς εἰς Αἰθιοπίαν — παραγεγονότα τὸν Περσέα κ. τ. λ.

<sup>a</sup> Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ τὰ Παρθικά γράψας. *II. p. 118.* ἀπήγγελλται δ' ἡμῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τὰ Παρθικά συγγραφάντων τῶν περὶ Ἀπολλόδωρον τὸν Ἀρτεμίδην, ἃ πολλῶν ἐκεῖνοι μᾶλλον ἀφώρισαν, τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἰρκαλίαν καὶ τὴν Βακτριανήν. *Athen. XV. p. 682. c.* Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν δ' Παρθικῶν — τάδε φησί· κ. τ. λ.

<sup>b</sup> *Bato* is quoted by *Athenæus* in the following works: *VI. p. 251. c.* Βάτων ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἱερωνίμου τυραννίδος. *VII. p. 289. c.* ἱστορεῖ Βάτων ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ τυραννῶν. *X. p. 436. f. B.* ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἴωνος τοῦ ποιητοῦ. *XIV. p. 639. d. B.* ὁ Σινωπεὺς ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῇ περὶ Θεσσαλίας καὶ Αἰμονίας. The Περσικά are quoted by *Strabo l. c.*

*Plutarch. Agid. c. 15.* ὁ δὲ Σινωπεὺς Βάτων αὐτὸν οἶκ ἐθέλει μάχεσθαι φησὶ τὸν Ἄγιον, Ἀράτου κελεύοντος· οἶκ ἐντετυχηκὼς εἰς Ἀράτου γέγραφε περὶ τούτων ἀπολε-

γισόμενος. *Suidas*: Πιθαγόρας Ἐφέσιος. — ἦν δὲ πρὸ Κέρου τοῦ Πέρσου, ὃς φησι Βάτων.

<sup>c</sup> *Etymol.* Καπύη, πόλις Ἰταλίας ἦν Ῥῶμος καὶ Ῥωμύλος υἱοὶ Αἰνείου ἔκτισαν, ὃς φησι Κεφάλων ὁ Γεργίθιος. *Conf. Sylburg. ad locum. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 122.* οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἔως Θράκης ἀγαγόντες αὐτὸν [*Æneam*] ἐκεῖ λέγουσι τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον· ἂν ἐστὶ Κεφάλων τε Γεργίθιος καὶ Ἠγησίππος ὁ περὶ Παλλήνης γράψας, ἄνδρες ἀρχαῖοι καὶ λόγου ἄξιοι. *Parthen. c. 4.* περὶ Οἰνάνης. ἱστορεῖ Νίκαιδρος ἐν τῇ περὶ ποιητῶν καὶ Κεφάλων ὁ Γεργίθιος ἐν Τρωικοῖς. *c. 34.* περὶ Κορίθου. ἱστορεῖ Ἑλλάνικος Τρωϊκῶν καὶ Κεφ. ὁ Γεργ. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀρίσθης. — Κεφ. ἐξ φησιν ὅτι Δάρδαρος ἀπὸ Σαμοθράκης ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα τὴν Τείκρου τοῦ Κρητὸς θυγατέρα γαμέει Ἀρίσθην. *v. Γραικός.* — ὁ Θεσσαλῶν υἱός, ἀφ' οὗ Γραικοὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες. Κεφ. δὲ καὶ τὸν Γράικον ποταμὸν ἐντεῦθεν κληθῆναι.

227. *Demagoras*. Before *Dionysius*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 211.
228. *Demetrius Calatianus*. Before *Scymnus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 159. And after the death of *Hiero* B. C. 216: *Lucian*. *Macro*. c. 10. Ἰέρων ὁ Συρακουσίαν τύραννος δύο καὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἐτῶν γενόμενος ἐτελεύτα νοσῶν—ὥσπερ Δημήτριός τε ὁ Καλατιανὸς καὶ ἄλλοι λέγουσι <sup>d</sup>.
229. *Diocles of Peparethus*. Before *Fabius Pictor* B. C. 223: *Plutarch*. *Romul*. c. 3. τοῦ δὲ πίστιν ἔχοντος λόγου μάλιστα καὶ πλείστους μάρτυρας τὰ μὲν κυριώτατα πρῶτος εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐξίδωκε: Διοκλῆς Πεπαρήθιος, ὃ καὶ Φάβιος Πίκτηρ ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ἐπηκολούθησε. c. 8. ὧν τὰ πλείστα καὶ Φαβίου λέγοντος [on the death of *Amulius*] καὶ τοῦ Πεπαρηθίου Διοκλείους, ὅς ἐοικὼς πρῶτος ἐκδοῦναι Ῥώμης κτίσιν, ὑποπτον μὲν ἐνίοις ἐστὶ τὸ δραματικὸν καὶ πλασματικόν.
230. *Dio Stoicus*. Flourished after *Theophrastus*, and before *Panæti*: *Cic*. *Leg*. III. 6. *A Theophrasto primum deinde a Dione Stoico quasita subtilius—et postea a magno homine Panætio*.
231. *Diodorus of Elaea*. Before *Parthenius*: *Parthen*. c. 15. περὶ Δάφνης. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Διοδώρου τῷ Ἐλαίῳ ἐν ἐλεγείοις, καὶ Φυλάρχῳ ἐν ιε'.
232. *Dionysius of Chalcis*. Before *Scymnus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 159.<sup>c</sup>
233. *Dionysius of Mytilenæ*. *Sueton*. de illustr. Gramm. c. 7. *M. Antonius Gniph*o—institutus *Alexandria* quidem, ut aliqui tradunt, in contubernio *Dionysii Scytobrachionis*; quod equidem non temere crediderim, quum temporum ratio vix congruat. From the expression *vix*, we may collect that he flourished not long before *Antonius Gniph*o<sup>f</sup>.
- 233.\* *Dosiadas*, a writer of Cretan history. Before *Diodorus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 255.<sup>g</sup>

<sup>d</sup> *Strab*. I. p. 60. Δημήτριος ὁ Καλατιανὸς τοῖς καθ' ἑλπὴν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ποτὲ γενόμενος σεισμοῖς διηρημένος κ. τ. λ. *Steph*. *Byz*. Ἀντίκραι. πόλεις δύο· ἡ μία Φωκίδος, ὡς *Δημ*. ὁ Καλατιανός. *Schol*. *Theocr*. I. 65. Δημ. δὲ ὁ Καλατιανὸς τῷ Βριαρίῳ, ἐνὸς τῶν Κυκλάδων, παῖδας γενέσθαι Σικανὸν καὶ Αἴτην. He was negligent in style: *Dionys*. tom. V. p. 30. See N<sup>o</sup>. 88.

<sup>c</sup> κτίσεις *libris V*. *Scymnus* v. 115. *Lib*. I. *Schol*. *Apollon*. IV. 264. Διονύσιος ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ἐν πρώτῳ κτίσεως [ἐν α' κτίσεων *Cod*. *Par*.].—ἔθνος Ἀρκαδίας Σικανίτας εἶναι. *Schol*. *Aristoph*. *Nub*. 397. Δ. ὁ X. ἐν πρώτῳ κτίσεως, where the scholium upon *Apollon*. IV. 264. is inserted. *Lib*. III. *Harpoer*. Ἠφαιστία. δύο πόλεις ἦσαν τῆς Λήμνου, Μυβρινά τε καὶ Ἠφαιστία· δηλοῦ δὲ καὶ Δ. ὁ X. ἐν τρίτῳ κτίσεων. *Lib*. V. *Harp*. Ἠραίων τεῖχος.—ἐπὶ Σαμίων φέρεται, ὡς φησὶ Διονύσιος ἐν πέμπτῳ κτίσεων.

*Dionys*. *Ant*. I. p. 183. Δ. ὁ Χαλκ. εἰς τὴν ἀποφαίνει τῆς πόλεως [*Roma*] Ῥώμην. *Strab*. XII. p. 566. ὅτι δ' ἦν κατωκία Μυσῶν ἢ Βιθυνία, πρῶτον μαρτυρήσει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδεὺς, φήσας περιεκεῖν τὴν Ἀσκασίαν λίμνην Φρύγας καὶ Μισοί· ἔπειτα Διονύσιος ὁ τὰς κτίσεις συγγράψας, ὅτι τὰ κατὰ Χαλκηδὴνα καὶ Βιζάντιον στυὰ—πρότερόν φησι Μύσιον Βόσπορον προσαγγερεύσθαι. *Plutarch*. *Mor*. p. 860. B. (οἱ Κνίδιοι) ἐπεκλείσαντες ἐξήλασαν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοὺς Περιάνδρου φύλακας αὐτοὶ δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παῖδας εἰς Κέρκυραν διαπίμψαν, ὡς Ἀντήνωρ τε ὁ Κρητικὸς ἰστέφηκε καὶ Δ. ὁ X. ἐν ταῖς κτίσεσι. on *Herodot*. III. 48. *Phot*. *lex*. Πραξιδική.—Διονύσιος ἐν κτίσεων Ὀγγύην θυγατέρας—ὡς ἔσπερον Πραξιδικῆς ὀνομασθῆναι. *Schol*. *Apollon*. I. 558. Δαίμαχος

καὶ Δ. ὁ X. de *Achille*. I. 1024. *Cod*. *Par*. Μακρίας καλεῖ τοὺς Μάκροντας, οἵτινες οὕτω καλοῦνται κατὰ Δ. τὸν X. διὰ τὸ ἀποίκους εἶναι τῶν Εὐβοίων.

<sup>f</sup> *Suidas*. Διονύσιος Μιτυληναῖος, ἑποικίς. αὐτὸς ἐκλήθη Σκυτοβραχίων καὶ Σκυτεὺς. τὴν Διονύσιον καὶ Ἀθηναίων στρατείαν [male στρατιάν]. Ἀργοναύτας ἐν βιβλίῳ ἐξ. ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶ περὶ. *Athen*. XII. p. 515. d. ἱστορεῖ Εὐάνθης ὁ Λυδὸς, ἡ δὲ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰς ἀναφερομένας ἱστορίας συγγεγραφώς, Διονύσιος ὁ Σκυτοβραχίων, ὡς Ἀρτίμην φησὶν ὁ Κασανδρεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ συναγωγῆς βιβλίῳ.

*Schol*. *Apollon*. IV. 177. Διον. ὁ Μιτυληναῖος ἀνθρώπων φησὶ γενεῆσθαι παιδαγωγὸν τοῦ Φρίξου ἐνέματι Κρίον. I. 1289. Διον. ὁ Μιτυληναῖος συμπεικλειέναι φησὶ τὸν ἥρωα [*Hercule*m] ταῖς ἀριστεύουσιν ἔως Κόλχων [ὁ Μιτυληναῖος *Cod*. *Par*.]. *Dionysius of Miletus* (see part II. p. 371) wrote τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας. *Diod*. III. 65. and is quoted *Schol*. *Apollon*. III. 200. Διον. ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν Ἀργον. IV. 1153. Διον. ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν Ἀργον. Hence in II. 207. Διονύσιος ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναύταις appears to be the *Milesian*: and in II. 1144. Διονύσιος ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναύταις φησὶ Κρίον γενεῆσαι τριφύλα Φρίξου. [Δ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργ. φησὶ τὸν Κρ. παιδαγωγὸν γ. τῷ Φρ. *Cod*. *Par*.] An account elsewhere ascribed to the *Mitylenæan*. We may therefore suspect with *Heyne* ad *Apollod*. p. 355. that for Μιτυληναῖος IV. 177. I. 1289. we should substitute Μιλήσιος. It is not unlikely that *Suidas*, who omits to mention the Ἀργοναυτικά of *Dionysius Milesius* (v. Διον. Μιλήσ.), has ascribed Ἀργοναύτας ἐν βιβλίῳ ἐξ to the wrong author.

<sup>g</sup> *Dosiadas* is quoted again by *Athenæus* IV.

234. *Hegesinus*. An early poet: see N<sup>o</sup>. 222.
235. *Hegesippus*. Quoted by *Dionysius*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 224. And by *Parthenius*: *Parthen.* c. 16. *περὶ Λαοδίκης. ἱστορεῖ Ἡγήσιππος Μιλησιακῶν α'.*<sup>h</sup>
236. *Hermeias of Methymnē*. *Diod.* XV. 37. τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Ἑρμείας ὁ Μηθυμναῖος τὴν τῶν Σικελικῶν σύνταξιν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κατέστρεψε [B. C. 376] γράψας βιβλούς δέκα, ὡς δέ τινες διαίρουσι, δώδεκα. This passage ought to have been inserted in the Tables of the former volume. *Hermeias* therefore flourished between B. C. 376 and the time of *Diodorus*<sup>i</sup>.
237. *Herodorus of Heraclea*. Before *Aristotle*: *Aristot.* *Hist. An.* VI. 5. Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Βρύσανος τοῦ σοφιστοῦ πατήρ φησιν εἶναι τοὺς γύπας ἀπ' ἐτέρας γῆς ἀδήλου ἡμῖν: τοῦτό γε λέγων τὸ σημεῖον καὶ ἔτι πολλοὶ ἐξαίρετης φαίνονται ἀκολουθοῦντες τοῖς στρατεύμασι. IX. 12, 2. διὰ τοῦτο Ἡρόδωρος ὁ τοῦ Βρύσ. τοῦ σοφιστοῦ πατήρ ἀπὸ τινος ἐτέρας εἶναι μετιώρου γῆς ἔλγειν, κ.τ.λ. transcribed with little variation by *Antig. Caryst.* c. 48. p. 81. *Aristot.* *Generat. An.* III. 6. Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης. *Plutarch.* *Romul.* c. 9. Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Ποντικὸς ἱστορεῖ καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλῆα χαίρειν γυπὸς ἐπὶ πράξει φανέντος. *Quæst. Rom.* p. 286. B. εἰ λέγει ἀληθῶς Ἡρόδωρος ὅτι πάντων μάλιστα γυπὸς ἐπὶ πράξεως ἀρχῇ φανεῖσιν ἔχαιριν Ἡρακλῆς. See *Wyttenbach* ad loc. who rightly determines that the same person is referred to in all these passages, and that the *Herodorus* of *Aristotle* is the *Herodorus* whose work upon *Hercules* is quoted by other writers<sup>k</sup>.

p. 143. a. *περὶ δὲ τῶν Κρητικῶν σισσιτίων Δουσιάδας ἱστορῶν ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Κρητικῶν γράφει οὕτως* "Οἱ δὲ Λύκτιοι σιστάγουσι μὲν τὰ κωδὰ σισσιτία οὕτως" κ.τ.λ.

<sup>b</sup> *Parthen.* c. 6. *περὶ Παλλήνης. ἱστορεῖ Θεαγέντης καὶ Ἡγήσιππος ἐν Παλληνηακείῃ.* *Steph. Byz.* *Παλλήνη.* πέλις Θράκης ἀπὸ Παλλήνης τῆς Σίδωνος μὲν θυγατὶς Κλαίτου δὲ γυναικὸς, ὡς Ἡγήσιππος ἐν τοῖς Παλληνηακείῃς. He was of Mecyberna. *Steph. Byz.* *Μηκύβερνα.* πέλις Παλλήνης.—ὁ πολίτης Μηκυβερναῖος. οὕτως γὰρ ἀναγράφεται Ἡγήσιππος ὁ τὰ Παλληνηακὰ συντεταχώς. *Dionysius* quoted p. 558. c. calls him an ancient writer.

<sup>i</sup> *Athen.* X. p. 438. b. Ἑρμείας ὁ Μηθυμναῖος ἐν τρίτῃ Σικελικῶν φιλοπότην φησὶ γενέσθαι Νικητέλη τὸν Κορύθιον.

<sup>k</sup> *Apollodor.* I. 9, 19. Ἡρόδωρος δὲ αὐτὸν [*Herculem*] οὐδὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν φησὶ πλεῖσαι τότε, ἀλλὰ παρ' Ὀμφάλῃ δουλεῖν. Conf. *Schol. Apollon.* I. 1289. Ἡρόδωρος δὲ φησὶ μὴ συμπεπλευκέναι αὐτόν. *Apollod.* III. 5, 6. Ἡρ. δὲ [*Niobes liberos*] εἰς μὲν ἄβητας τρεῖς δὲ θηλείας. *Athen.* XI. p. 474. f. ὡς Φερειδῆς ἐν τῇ δευτέρῃ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης. de *Jove et Alcmena.* XIII. p. 556. f. ἐν ἑκτῇ ἡμέρῃ διεπαρθένησε Θεστίῳ κόρας, ὡς Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ. IX. p. 410. f. Ἡρ. ἐν ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ τῷ καθ' Ἡρακλῆα λέγου. *Schol. Apollon.* II. 815. Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἡρακλείας [*Ἡρακλείας* item *Cod. Par.*]. Perhaps *περὶ Ἡρακλείας* was the reading. *Steph. Byz.* Ἰβηρίαι.—ταύτην εἰς πέντε φασὶ ἔθνη διαμεῖσθαι, καθάπερ Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν καθ' Ἡρακλῆα γράφειν ἱστορίᾳ οὕτως "Τὸ δὲ Ἰβηρικὸν γένος τοῦτο" κ.τ.λ. v. Γλῆτες. ἔθνος Ἰβηρικόν.—Ἡρ. δεκάτῃ. referring to the same pas-

sage. v. *Κινητικόν. Ἰβηρίας τέπος.* Ἡρ. δεκάτῃ τῶν καθ' Ἡρακλῆα. *Schol. Theocrit.* XIII. 9. Ἡρ. δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν βοικῶν Ἀμφιτρίωνος (παιδεύθηναι τὸν Ἡρακλῆα). XIII. 56. ἐχρήτο δὲ Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς Σικελικαῖς τόξοις διδασχθεὶς παρὰ τινος Σκίθου Τευτάρου, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ἡρ. καὶ Καλλίμαχος. *Schol. Pindar. Isthm.* IV. 104. Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ δις φησὶ μανῆσαι τὸν Ἡρακλῆα. *Olymp.* V. 10. Ἡρ. φησὶ τὸν Ἡρακλῆα ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἰδρύσασθαι δώδεκα θεῶν ἀγάλματα. *Schol. Eur. Hippol.* 545. Ἡρ. δὲ φησιν ὅτι τοῦ τῆς Ἰόλης γάμου πρὸς κειμένῳ τῆς ἐπάθλου, Ἡρακλῆα νικήσαντα ἀπαξιοῦσθαι τοῦ γάμου διδ καὶ κατὰ κράτος εἰλεῖν τὴν Οἰχαλίαν. *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophr.* 662. τεσσάρων πηχίων ἦν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς καὶ πῶδες ἐνὲς, καθάπερ ὁ Ποντικὸς Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ. This was in the work entitled *Οἰδέως*: *Schol. Pindar. Isthm.* IV. 87. Ἡρ. ἐν Οἰδέω φησὶ τῶν ἄλλων αὐτὸν [*Herculem*] περιττεῖν, ὥστε τὸ ὅλον σῶμα πηχῶν εἶναι τεσσάρων καὶ πῶδες. *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophr.* 1332. Ἡρ. ὁ Ποντικὸς τότε φησὶ Θησέα λαβεῖν τὴν Ἀντιόπην. *Plutarch.* *Thes.* c. 26. εἰ πλείους, ὃν ἐστὶ καὶ Φερειδῆς καὶ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Ἡρ., ἑστέριον φασὶν Ἡρακλῆος ἰδύσταν πλεῖσαι τὴν Θησέα καὶ τὴν Ἀμαζόνα [*Antiope*] λαβεῖν αἰχμάλαντιν, πιθανώτερα λέγοντες. He also wrote Ἀργοναυτικά. *Schol. Apollon.* I. 71. Ἡρ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναυτικαῖς. I. 773. Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν ταῖς Ἀργ. 943. γηγενεῖς: τοῦτον καὶ Ἡρ. μνημονεύει ἐν ταῖς Ἀργ. καὶ ὅτι ἐπελόμεσαν Ἡρακλεῖ. II. 901. Ἡρ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναυτικαῖς. III. 594. Ἡρ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναυτικαῖς ἱστορεῖ. IV. 259. Ἡρ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναυτικαῖς φησὶ [τοῖς δὲ Ἀργοναυταῖς Ἡρ. φησὶ *Cod. Par.*]. And *Πελοπίαν*: *Schol. Pind. Pyth.* XI. 25. τὸν δὲ Ὀρέστην ἐκκλεπέντα εἶναι τριῶν ἐτῶν, ὡς Ἡρ. ἐν *Πελοπίᾳ*.



238. *Leandrius*. Before *Callimachus*: Laërt. I. 28. ταῦτα δὲ ὁ Καλλίμαχος ἐν τοῖς ἰάμβοις ἄλλως ἱστορεῖ, παρὰ Λεανδρίου λαβὼν τοῦ Μιλησίου. Quoted again Laërt. I. 41. on the seven wise men: Λεάνδριος μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ Κλεοβούλου καὶ Μύσαντος Λεώφαντον Γερσιάδα Λεβέδιον ἢ Ἐξέτιον ἐγκρίνει, καὶ Ἐπιμενίδην τὸν Κρήτα. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 29. B. Λεάνδριος δὲ Κλί-αρχον ἐν Μιλήτῳ τεθάζει ἐν τῷ Διδυμαίῳ φησίν. Strom. VI. p. 629. A. Μιλησαγόρου γὰρ ἔκλειψε Γοργίας—Ἀμφίλοχός τε καὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς καὶ Λεάνδριος καὶ Ἀναξιμένης κ. τ. λ.<sup>1</sup> I. p. 300. D. Θαλῆς, ὡς Λεάνδρος (sic) καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἱστοροῦσι, Φοίνιξ ἦν.
239. *Licymnius* of *Chios*, a lyric poet. Quoted by Parthenius c. 22. περὶ Ναυίδος. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Λικυμνίου τῷ Χίῳ μελοποιῶ, καὶ Ἑρμησιάνακτι. by Athenæus, and by Sextus Empiricus<sup>m</sup>.

*Herodorus* is quoted in the following passages: Schol. Apollon. I. 23. Ἡρ. ὡς εἶναι Ὀρφεὺς φησὶ. 31. φησὶ δὲ Ἡρ. de Orpheo. 46. Ἡρ. ἔφησι de Jasone. 128. Ἡρ. φησὶ de Hercule. 139. συμμαχ-τυρεῖ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Ἡρ. de Argonautis. 211. Ἡρ. ἐκ Δαυλίδος. de Zetho et Calad. 747. Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ ὅτι Περσεύς καὶ Ἀνδρομέδας τέσσαρες παῖδες ἐγένοντο, Ἀλκαῖος, Σθένελος, Μήστωρ, Ἡλεκτρίων, καὶ αὐτὴν ἔσχον τὴν βασιλείαν μετὰ τὸν Περσεύς θάνατον. 1023. Cod. Par. εἰσὶν αἱ καὶ Βερχείρων ἔθνος φασὶ τοὺς Μάκροντας, εἰσὶν αἱ πολέμοισι Κιζικηνῶς ὁμοιοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἡσκηκίτες καλῶς τὰ πολέμικα, ὥς φησι Φιλοστέφανός τε καὶ Ἡρ. οἱ τὰ περὶ τῶν βίων αὐτῶν γεγραφότες. II. 354. Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ Εὐφορίων ἐν τῷ ξενίῳ [τῷ ξενίῳ Cod. Par.] ἐκείνῃ φασὶ τὸν Κέρβερον ἀνῆχθαι ἐκ τοῦ Ἡρακλείους. 532. 684. 854. Ἡρ. ἔφησι de Argonautis. 752. φασὶ δ' αὐτὸν εἶναι εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. [de Lyco], ὥς μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Νέμψιος ἐν τῷ α' τῆς Ἡρακλείας καὶ Ἡρ. παριστορῶν. 848. ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῶν Ἡρακλειωτῶν ὑπάρχει ὁ τάφος [Idmonis Argonautæ], ὥς φησιν Ἡρ. 895. Ἡρ. Ἐρ-γῆνον φησὶ κυβερῆσαι τὴν Ἀργύ. 1123. Ἀργος: εἰς τῶν Φρῆζων παῖδων αὐτός. τεύχεα δὲ Ἡρ. φησὶν ἐκ Χαλκιδέ-της τῆς Αἰγίου θυγατρὸς. 1144. Ἡρ. ἔφησιν ἐξ Ἀθά-ματος καὶ Θεμιστοῦς γενέσθαι παῖδας κ. τ. λ. 1211. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ περὶ τοῦ Τυφῶνος καὶ Ἡρ. φησὶν. On the verses which follow, conf. Wess. ad Diod. I. 15. tom. I. p. 323. 1248. Ἡρ. ξένος περὶ τῶν δέσμων τοῦ Προμηθέως ταῦτα εἶναι γὰρ αὐτὸν Σκιθῶν βασιλεῖα φησὶ κ. τ. λ. on his deliverance by *Hercules*. IV. 86. λέγει δὲ καὶ Ἡρ. ταῦτα. de Medea. 87. ἡ δὲ Ἡρ. de Jasone. Steph. Byz. Ἀνδανία. πόλις Μεσσηνίας.—ἐκ ταύτης Ἀριστιμένης ἐγένετο.—ὥς μάλιστα ἐκράτησαν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνιακῇ, ἀνατεμέντες ἐσκόπειν αἱ παρὰ τοῖς λοιπῶς ἐστὶ τι καὶ εἶρον σπλάγγχον ἐξηλλαγμένον, καὶ τὴν καρ-δίαν δασεῖαν, ὥς Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ Πλούταρχος [sc. in vita Aristomenis], καὶ Ῥιανός. Legendum Ἡρῶνος. v. Ἀργος.—λέγονται καὶ πατριωνυμικῶς, ὥς αἱ πολλὰ καὶ Ἡρ. v. Δριόπη. πόλις περὶ τὴν Ἑρμῖνα.—ὁ πολῖτης Δριο-ταῖος, ὥς Ἡρ. ἐν παρατίθῃσιν Ἐπαφρόδιτος. v. Κασσώπη. πόλις ἐν Μελοσσοῖς.—Ἡρ. δὲ Κασσώπειος αὐτοὺς φησὶν ἴσως κακῶς. v. Πευκίτιος. ἔθνος περὶ τὸ Ἴόνιον πέλαγος.—Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ Πευκετίης αὐτοὺς καλεῖ. Athen. II. p. 57. f. ὥς Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης ἱστορεῖ. VI. p. 231. c. καὶ τὴν Ἀτρείως δὲ χρυσὴν ἄρνα—φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν φησὶ γεγενῆσθαι Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλειώτης ἐχούσαν ἐν μέσῳ ἄρνα χρυσήν. XI.

p. 504. b. εἰσὶν δὲ τοῖς πέτεσι Λυσανίας φησὶν ὁ Κυρη-ναῖος Ἡρ. εἰρηκεῖν ἐν ταύταις “Ἐπεὶ δὲ θέσαντες πρὸς “δύτῳ καὶ κρατῆρας, καὶ εὐχὰς καὶ παιᾶδας ἐτρά-“ποντο.”

<sup>1</sup> This is contained in a passage in which Cle- mens exposes the plagiarisms of authors. Por- phyry apud Euseb. Præp. X. 3. discusses the same subject ἐν τῷ α' τῆς φιλολογικῆς ἀκροάσεως. And Dr. Elmsley ad Eur. Med. 605. observes that Cle- mens might have borrowed from Porphyry:—*Porphyrii saltem sententia, modo sua a Porphyrio acceperit Clemens*. This could not be. Clemens flourished forty years before Porphyry was born. Clemens flourished about A. D. 194; Porphyry was born A. D. 233. Clemens therefore did not borrow from Porphyry, but Porphyry from Cle- mens: or rather both derived from some common source.

<sup>m</sup> Athen. XIII. p. 564. c. Λικύμνιος ὁ Χίος τὸν Ἰωνῶν φήσας ἐρᾶν τοῦ Ἑνδυμῖοντος εὐδὲ καθιζόντος αὐτῷ κατακαλύπτει τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.—λέγει δ' αὐτός

“Τῶνος δὲ χαίρων ἡμιμάτων  
αἰγυαῖς ἀνατεπταμένους ὄσους  
ἐκοίμωζεν κούρων—

1b. p. 603. d. Λικύμνιος ὁ Χίος ἐν διθιράμβους Ἀργύῳ φησὶν ἐρᾶμεν Τρέμαιον γενέσθαι. Sext. Empir. p. 701. Λικύμνιος προειπὼν ταῦτα,

λιπαρόμματα μᾶτερ ἐφίσταν θρόνον  
σεμνῶν Ἀπὸλλωνος βασιλεῖα πεθευᾷ,  
πρᾶν γέλως ἰγεία,—

ποῖον ἐψηλὸν ἐπιφέρει;

τίς γὰρ πλοῦτου χάρις ἢ τακῆαν,  
ἢ τὰς ἰσοδαίμονος ἀνθρώπου βασιληΐδος ἀρχαῖς;  
σέθεν δὲ χαρὶς οὕτως εὐδαίμων ἔφυ.

*Licymnius* the rhetorician, the master of *Polus*, is a different person. He is referred to by Plato Phædro p. 267. c. = p. 319 Heindorf. quoted by Aristot. Rhet. III. 2, 13, 13, 5. Mentioned with *Polus* by Dionys. Lys. p. 458. de Thucyd. p. 792. 869. Mentioned again by Dionys. de vi De- mosth. p. 1035. Fabricius ad Sext. Empir. l. c. (who is followed by Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XII. p. 40) confounds the two *Licymni*. They are properly distinguished by Heindorf ad Platon. l. c. *Licymnius* the rhetorician was contemporary

240. *Matris* ὑμνογράφος. Quoted by Diodorus I. 24. τὸν ἐξ Ἀλκμήνης—Ἀλκαῖον ἐκ γενετῆς καλούμενον ὕστερον Ἡρακλῆα μετονομασθῆναι, εὐχ ὅτι δι' Ἡραν ἔσχε κλέος ὡς φησὶν ὁ Μάτρις<sup>π</sup>.
241. *Menecrates* of *Elaea*. Quoted by Strabo XII. p. 550. ὁ δὲ Σκήψιος—ἐπαινεῖ μάλιστα τὴν Ἐκαταίου τοῦ Μιλησίου καὶ Μενεκράτους τοῦ Ἐλαίτου τῶν Ξενοκράτους γνωρίμων ἀνδρῶν δόξαν, καὶ τὴν Παλαιφάτου, ἃν ὁ μὲν ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ φησὶν—ὁ δὲ Μενεκράτης ἐν τῇ Ἑλλησποντιακῇ περιόδῳ ὑπερκῆσθαι λέγει τῶν ὑπὲρ τὴν Μύρλειαν τόπων ὁρεινὴν συνεχῇ κ. τ. λ. The difficulty arising from the mention of *Xenocrates* may be removed by adopting the reading of three MSS. apud Tzchuck. ad loc. τῶν Ξ. γνωρίμων ἀνδρός. ut ad *Menecratem* solum pertineat. *Menecrates* therefore was the disciple of *Xenocrates*; which fixes his time to about B. C. 315.<sup>ο</sup>
242. *Menecrates* of *Xanthus*. Quoted by Dionysius Ant. I. p. 121. Μενεκράτης ὁ Ξάνθιος προδόναι τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς αὐτὸν [*Æneam*] ἀποφαίνει τὴν πόλιν τῆς πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον ἐχθρας ἔνεκα P.
243. *Metrodorus* of *Chios*. The master of *Anaxarchus*: Laërt. IX. 58. Ἀναξάρχος Ἀβδηρίτης· οὗτος διήκουσε Διομένους τοῦ Σμυρναίου· οἱ δὲ, Μητροδώρου τοῦ Χίου,—Μητροδῶρος δὲ Νέσσου τοῦ Χίου· οἱ δὲ Δημοκρίτον φασὶν ἀκοῦσαι. Suidas v. Πύρρων. Ἀναξάρχου τοῦ Μητροδώρου μαθητοῦ τοῦ Χίου. οὐ διδάσκαλος ἦν Δημοκρίτος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης [sic emendavit Menagius]. v. Δημοκρίτος.—μαθητῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ διαφανὴς ἐγένετο Μητροδῶρος ὁ Χῖος· οὐ πάλιν ἀκροαταὶ Ἀναξάρχος καὶ Ἱπποκράτης ὁ ἰατρός. *Anaxarchus* flourished B. C. 339: which determines the time of *Metrodorus*. The celebrated *Hippocrates* died eighteen years before, in the same year with *Democritus*. The disciple therefore of *Metrodorus* is a later *Hippocrates*, contemporary with *Alexander*: Suid. Ἱπποκράτης τίταρτος, ὁ Δράκοντος, ἰατρός Κῶος καὶ αὐτός.—ὃς ἰάτρευσε μὲν Ῥοξάνην ὑπὸ δὲ Κασσάνδρου τελευτᾷ τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου. ἔγραψε καὶ αὐτὸς ἰατρικά<sup>9</sup>.
244. *Myrsilus* of *Lesbos*. Quoted by *Antigonus Carystius*: c. 5. ὁ Μυρσίλος ὁ τὰ Λεσβιακὰ συγγεγραφώς. Idem c. 17. 129. Μυρσίλος ὁ Λέσβιος. by *Dionysius*: Ant. I. p. 62. ταῦτα Μυρσίλος ὁ Λέσβιος ἱστορήκεν ὀλίγου δεῖν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὀνόμασι γράφων οἱς ἐγὼ νῦν. p. 74. Μυρσίλος τὰ ἱμπαλιν ἀποφαινόμενος Ἑλλανίσκῳ τοὺς Τυρρηνούς φησιν ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐξέλιπον κ. τ. λ. by *Strabo*: I. p. 60. ἡ δὲ Ἀττισσα νῆσος ἦν πρότερον, ὡς Μυρσίλος φησί. XIII. p. 610. φησὶ δὲ Μυρσίλος Μηθυμναίων κτίσμα εἶναι τὴν Ἀσσαν<sup>1</sup>.

with *Socrates*. Of *Licymnius* the poet we know that at least he preceded *Parthenius*.

<sup>π</sup> Athen. X. p. 412. b. Μάτρις ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου ἐγκυρίῳ καὶ εἰς πολυποσίαν φησὶ τὴν Ἡρακλῆα προκλήθηται ἐπὶ τοῦ Λεπρίως καὶ πάλιν ἐκκηθῆναι. His style is censured by *Longinus* §. 3, 2. τά γε μὴν Ἀμφικράτους τοιαῦτα καὶ Ἡγησίου καὶ Μάτρινος· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐθνεσιᾶν ἑαυτοῖς ἰσοῦντες εὐ βακχεύουσιν ἀλλὰ παίζουσιν. He was of *Thebes* according to *Ptol.* *Hephæst.* III. apud *Photium* cod. 190. p. 477. Μάτρις ὁ Θηβαῖος ὑμνογράφος μυρσίνας παρ' ἑλόν τὸν βίον ἐσιταῖτο. But of *Athens* according to *Athenæus* II. p. 44. d. Μάτρις ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν ἐβίῳ χρόνῳ οὐδὲν ἐσιταῖτο ἢ μυρρίνης ὀλέγον κ. τ. λ. Conf. *Toup.* ad *Longin.* 3, 2.

<sup>ο</sup> *Menecrates* is quoted again by *Strabo* XII. p. 572. τοὺς Μισοῖς οἱ μὲν Θρᾷκας οἱ δὲ Λιδοὺς εἰρήκασιν κατ' αἰτίαν παλαιὰν ἱστοροῦντες, ἦν Ξάνθος ὁ Λιδὸς γράφει καὶ M. ὁ Ἐλαίτης.

<sup>π</sup> *Dionys.* l. c. σύγκειται δὲ ὁ λόγος αὐτῷ ἀρξάμενος

ἀπὸ Ἀχιλλέως ταφῆς τὸν τρόπον τόνδε· " Ἀχαιοὺς δ' ἀνὴρ εἶχε, καὶ ἔδωκεν τῆς στρατιῆς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπὸ ῥάχθαι" κ. τ. λ. Whence it appears that *Menecrates* wrote in the Ionic dialect. He is quoted *Antonin. Liberal.* c. 35. ἱστορεῖ Μενεκράτης Ξάνθιος Λυκιακὸς καὶ Νίκανδρος. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀρτίμωστος.—Μενεκράτης ἐν πρώτῃ τῶν Λυκιακῶν φησὶν ὅτι πολυανθρωπήσασαν τὴν Ξάνθον τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους εἰς τρία μέρη διελὼν κ. τ. λ.

<sup>9</sup> *Cic. Acad.* IV. 23. *Sensus tenebricosos: sic enim eos appellat is qui hunc (Democritum) maxime est admiratus, Chius Metrodorus, initio libri qui est de natura.* Athen. IV. p. 184. a. Μητροδῶρος ὁ Χῖος ἐν Τρωϊκοῖς. *Plutarch. Sympos.* p. 694. B. ἐκ τῶν Μητροδώρου Ἰωνικῶν, ἱστορεῖ γὰρ ὅτι Σμυρναῖος τὸ παλαιὸν Αἰολεῖς ὥστες θένονσι Βειβρώσκει ταῦρον μέλανα κ. τ. λ. Perhaps the Chian *Metrodorus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Plutarch. Mor.* p. 984. E. Ἐσάβην δὲ τὸν Αἰολεῖα Μυρτίλος ὁ Λέσβιος ἱστορεῖ τῆς Φινέας ἐρῶντα θυγατρὸς κ. τ. λ. *Phot. lex.* v. λυόν. κινῶς μὲν ἄνθος. Θεσί-

245. *Nicanetus*. Before *Phylarchus*: Athen. XV. p. 673. f. μόνον γὰρ τοῦτ' ἴδιον εἶρηκεν ὅτι Φύλαρχος ἐν τῇ ἰσθμῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν οἶδε τὴν κατὰ λόγον ἱστορίαν, καὶ ὅτι οὔτε τὰ Νικαινέτου οἶδεν οὔτε τὰ Ἀνακρέοντος ὁ συγγραφεὺς. Conf. Jacobs. Antholog. tom. XIII. p. 921. Quoted by *Parthenius* c. 11. Νικαινέτος μὲν γὰρ φησι τὸν Καῦνον ἐρασθέντα τῆς ἀδελφῆς κ. τ. λ.<sup>8</sup>
246. *Phanodemus*. Before *Didymus* and *Dionysius*: Harpocr. v. γαμηλία. Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικός—παραιτίμενος λέξιν Φανοδήμου, κ. τ. λ. *Dionysius* Ant. I. p. 156. τοῦτον (*Teu- crum*) ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ καὶ Φανοδήμος ὁ τὴν Ἀττικὴν γράψας ἀρχαιολογίαν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς μετοικῆσαι φασιν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.
247. *Phileas*. Before *Dicaearchus*: *Dicaearch.* 33.  
—αὐτὴ δ' [sc. ἡ Ἑλλάς] ἔρχεται  
ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν Πηνειὸν, ὡς Φιλίας γράφει,  
ἔρος τε Μαγνήτων Ὀμόλην κεκλημένον.  
τινὲς δὲ τὴν Μαγνησίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
λέγουσιν εἶναι, τὸν δὲ Φιλίας ἀγορεύ  
ἀπιχυρίσαντα—<sup>1</sup>.
248. *Philocrates*. Before *Apollodorus*: *Apollod.* III. 13, 8. Πάτροκλος ὁ Μενoitίου καὶ Σθενί- λης τῆς Ἀκάστου—ἡ, καθάπερ φησὶ Φιλοκράτης, Πολυμήλης τῆς Πηλείως. Athen. VI. p. 264. a. Φ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Θετταλικῶν, εἰ γνήσια τὰ συγγράμματα, καλεῖσθαι φησι τοὺς πενιστὰς καὶ Θετταλοικέτας.
249. *Polycleitus* of *Larissa*. Before *Strabo*: *Strab.* XI. p. 509. Πολύκλειτος πίστει προσφέρε- ται περὶ τοῦ λίμνης εἶναι τὴν θάλατταν ταύτην, on the Caspian sea. XV. p. 728. Πολύκλει- τος διακοσίων (σταδίων) φησὶ τὸν κύκλον, καὶ ἀτείχιστον, on the extent of Babylon. Ib. φησὶ δὲ Π. εἰς λίμνην τινὰ συμβάλλειν τὸν τε Χοάσπην καὶ τὸν Εὐλαῖον, καὶ ἔτι τὸν Τίγριν· εἰτ' ἐκεί- θεν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκδιδόναι κ. τ. λ. Athen. XII. p. 539. a. Πολύκλειτος ὁ Λαρισσαῖος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν κ. τ. λ. de *Alexandro*.
250. *Polycrates*. Before *Didymus*: Athen. IV. p. 139. d. Δίδυμος φησὶ τάδε· “Πολυκράτης “ἐν τοῖς Λακωνικοῖς ἱστορεῖ” κ. τ. λ. Supposed by *Meursius* apud *Schweigh.* Athen. tom. XIV. p. 181. to be the sophist *Polycrates* who was contemporary with *Isocrates*. But there is no proof that they were the same person.
251. *Proxenus*. Between the times of *Pyrrhus* B. C. 275 and *Dionysius*: *Dionys.* Ant. Excerpta p. 2365. ὃν οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἠγνῶει Πύρρος, ὡς Πρόξενος ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἱστορεῖ, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Πύρρος ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις ὑπομνήμασι γράφει.
252. *Pyrrhus*. Mentioned by *Theocritus*: *Theocr.* IV. 31. εὐ δὲ τὰ Πύρρῳ: *Schol.* ὁ Πύρρος

<sup>8</sup> φραστος δὲ νάρκισσον, Μυρσίλος (sic) δὲ Λεσβιακῆς εἰδὸς ἄνθος. *Schol.* *Apollon.* I. 615. Μυρσίλος (sic) ἐν πρῶτῳ Λεσβικῶν διαφέρεται, καὶ φησι τὴν Μήδειαν παρα- κλίνουσαν διὰ ζηλοτυπίαν βίβαι εἰς τὴν Λῆμνον φάρμακον κ. τ. λ. Athen. XIII. p. 610. a. ἱστορεῖ Μυρσίλος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς παραλέξεις.

<sup>1</sup> Athen. XIII. p. 590. b. τὸν τῶν γυναικῶν κατάλο- γον Νικαινέτου τοῦ Σαμίου ἢ Ἀβδηρίτου. XV. p. 673. b. Νικαινέτος ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν, ποιητῆς ὑπάρ- χων ἐπιχώριος [sc. *Samius*] καὶ τὴν ἐπιχώριον ἱστορίαν ἡγαπηκῶς ἐν πλείοσι. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀβδηρα. πλείστοι δ' Ἀβδηρίται ἐκ τῶν πινυακογράφων ἀναγράφονται. Νικαι-

νέτος ἐποποιὸς, καὶ Πρωταγόρας—καὶ Δημόκριτος Ἀβδη- ρίται.

<sup>1</sup> *Steph. Byz.* Ἀνδρία. πόλις Ἰλίας καὶ ἑτέρα Μακεδονίας, ὡς Φιλίας ἐν περίπτῳ. v. Ἀβύδοι.—ἡ κατὰ τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἢ Ἰταλίαν, ἢ οὐδετέρως λέγεται, ὡς Φιλίας. v. Ἀμβρακία. πόλις Θεσπερτίας, ἀπὸ Ἀμβρακίης—ἡ ἀπὸ Ἀμβρακίας τῆς Αἰγίου θυγατὴρ, περὶ ἧς Φ. v. Ἀνθεα.— ἔστιν Ἀνθεα καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου πόλις—ἧς μνῆται πολλοὶ, καὶ Φ. *Macrob.* Sat. V. 20. *Phileas* *vetus scriptor* in eo libro qui *inscribitur Asia* ita meminit: μετὰ Ἄσσαν πόλις ἐστὶν ὄνομα Γάργαρα· ταύτης ἔχεται Ἀνταδρος.

Ἐρυθραῖος ἢ Λέσβιος, μελῶν ποιητής. and by *Lynceus* of *Samos*: Schol. ad IV. 20. ἦν δὲ καὶ Πύρρος ποιητής Ἐρυθραῖος, ὡς φησι Λυγγεύς (sic).<sup>u</sup>

253. *Pytheas*. Before *Dicaearchus*: Strab. II. p. 104. Πολύβιος τὴν Εὐρώπην χωρογραφῶν τοὺς μὲν ἀρχαίους ἱᾶν φησὶ, τοὺς δ' ἐκείνους ἐλέγχοντας ἐξετάζειν Δικαίάρχον τε καὶ Ἐρατοσθένη τὸν τελευταῖον πραγματευσαμένον περὶ τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ Πυθίαν, ὃς οὐ παρακρουσθῆναι πολλοὺς ὄλην μὲν τὴν Βρεττανικὴν ἰμβάτον ἐπελθεῖν φάσκοντος—προσιςτορήσαντος δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς Θούλης καὶ τῶν τόπων ἐκείνων, κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα μὲν τὰ τοῦ Πυθίου καὶ διότι ἱκανῶς ἐκείνῳ πᾶσαν ἐπέλθοι τὴν παρωικανίτιν τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀπὸ Γαδείρων ἕως Τανάϊδος. φησὶ δ' οὖν ὁ Πολύβιος ἄπιστον καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πῶς ἰδιώτῃ ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ πένητι τοσαῦτα διαστήματα πλατὰ καὶ πορευτὰ γένοιτο; τὸν δ' Ἐρατοσθένη διαπορήσαντα εἰ χρὴ πιστεύειν τούτοις ὅμως περὶ τῆς Βρεττανικῆς πεπιστευκέναι καὶ τῶν κατὰ Γάδειρα καὶ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν πολὺ δὲ φησι βέλτιον τῷ Μισσηνίῳ πιστεύειν ἢ τούτῳ.—Ἐρατοσθένη δὲ τὸν μὲν Εὐήμερον Βεργαῖον καλεῖν [see N<sup>o</sup>. 18. p. 481. y.] Πυθίαν δὲ πιστεύειν καὶ ταῦτα δὲ μήτε Δικαίάρχου πιστεύσαντος<sup>z</sup>.

254. *Scylax*. Herodot. IV. 44. (Δαρείος) βουλόμενος Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν—εἰδέναι τῇ εἰς θάλασσαν ἐκδιδοῖ πέμπει πλοίοισι ἄλλους τε τοῖσι ἐπίστευε τὴν ἀληθῆν ἱρίειν, καὶ δὴ καὶ Σκύλακα ἄνδρα Καρυανδέα. Aristot. Pol. VII. 14. [13, 2. Schneid.] ὥσπερ ἐν Ἰνδοῖς φησὶ Σκύλαξ εἶναι τοὺς βασιλείας τοσοῦτον διαφέροντας τῶν ἀρχομένων. Strab. XIV. p. 658. Καρύανδα—ἐντεῦθεν ἦν καὶ Σκύλαξ ὁ παλαιὸς συγγραφεύς. Conf. Steph. Byz. Καρύανδα. Anonymus de Scylace: Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδεὺς ἀρχαιότατος μὲν ἴστιν ἀπὸ τῶν δὲ μερῶν τῆς κατ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης καὶ τῆς ἐνδον Ἡρακλείων στηλῶν θαλάσσης πέρα τῶν πολλῶν ἀγνωστομένων περίπλους τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀναγράψαι προεῖλετο.—τῆς δὲ ἀρχαιότητος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς γνώρισμα τὸ μήτε Ἀλέξανδρον εἰδέναι τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεία μήτε τὸν ὀλίγον ἔμπροσθεν ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου ὥστε οὐκ ἂν τις ἀμάρτοι θαύματος ἄξιον ἡγούμενος τὸν ἄνδρα τῶν πλείστων ἐφικίσθαι δυνηέντα. Αἴλιος Διονύσιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας βιβλίῳ πρώτῳ φησὶν ὅτι Δαρείῳ προσεφώνητε Σκύλαξ τὸ φρόντισμα. Suid. Σκύλαξ Καρυανδεὺς—μαθηματικὸς καὶ μουσικὸς. Περίπλους τῶν ἐκτὸς τοῦ Ἡρακλέους στηλῶν τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἡρακλείδην τὸν Μυλασσῶν βασιλεία γῆς περίοδον ἀντιγραφὴν πρὸς τὴν Πολυβίου ἱστορίαν. It is evident that Suidas has confounded with the more ancient *Scylax* a later *Scylax*, who wrote after *Polybius* B. C. 146.<sup>y</sup>

<sup>u</sup> Λυγγεῖς again Schol. MS. ad IV. 31. apud Gaisford. ad loc. But Toup ad IV. 20. rightly observes, *Intelligendus Lynceus Samius*.

<sup>z</sup> Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 467. remarks that *Pytheas* preceded *Eratosthenes*, and places him in the time of *Philadelphus*: *Ptolemaï Philadelphî ætate vixit, vel certe proximus huic tempori fuit. Sane antiquiorem Eratosthene ostendimus. lib. I. [p. 110].* But it is evident that *Pytheas* wrote before *Dicaearchus*.

*Pytheas* is quoted by *Geminus* c. 5. p. 13. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς τόπους τούτους [the North] ὁκαῖ καὶ Πυθίας ὁ Μασσαλιώτης παρῖναι. φησὶ γοῦν ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ περιπραγματευμένοις αὐτῷ ὅτι "Ἐδείκτον ἡμῖν οἱ βάρεῖ βάρει θεοῦ ὁ ἥλιος κοιμᾶται. συνέβαινε γὰρ περὶ τούτους τοὺς τόπους τὴν μὲν νύκτα κατελθεῖν μικρὰν γίνεσθαι, ὥρῃ οἷς μὲν β' οἷς δὲ γ', ὥστε μετὰ τὴν δίσκῳ μικροῦ διαλείμματος γενομένου ἐπανατέλλειν εὐθέως τὸν ἥλιον." Schol. Apollon. IV. 761. ταῦτα φησὶ Πυθίας ἐν γῆς περιῶν, λέγων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκεῖ ζεῖν. on the Li-

pari Islands. *Plutarch*. Mor. p. 897. B. Π. ὁ Μασσαλιώτης τῇ πληρώσει τῆς σελήνης τὰς πλημύρας γίνεσθαι τῇ δὲ μείψει τὰς ἀμπότιδας. The bad faith of *Pytheas* is noticed by *Strabo* VII. p. 295. & Π. ὁ Μασσαλιώτης κατεψεύσατο τοιαῦτα τῆς παρωικανίτιδος. Idem I. p. 63. ὁ γὰρ ἱστορῶν τὴν Θούλην Πυθίας ἀπὸ φευδέστατος ἐξήτασται. Conf. II. p. 114. Idem II. p. 102. ὃ πολὺ ἀπολείπεται ταῦτα τῶν Πυθίου καὶ Εὐήμερου καὶ Ἀντιφάνους ψευσμάτων. III. p. 158. ὅσα Π. παρεκράσατο τοὺς πιστεύσαντας αὐτῷ κατὰ ἀγνοίαν τῶν τε ἐσπερίων τόπων καὶ τῶν προεβόλλων τῶν παρὰ τὸν ὠκεανόν. IV. p. 190. Πολύβιος μνησθεὶς τῶν ἐπὶ Π. μυθολογηθέντων—Πυθίας δ' ἐθάβησε ψεύσασθαι τοιαῦτα.

<sup>y</sup> *Scylax* is quoted by *Strabo* XII. p. 566. See N<sup>o</sup>. 232. Idem XIII. p. 583. Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδεὺς ἀπὸ Ἀβέθου ἀρχεται. on the limits of the Troad. *Harpocr.* et *Phot.* v. ἐπὶ γῆν οἰκοῦντες. Λέγουσιν αὖ τὸς ἐπὶ Σκύλακος ἐν περίπλῳ λεγόμενος Τρωγλεδέτας. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1215. τοὺς Νεστοίους Σκύλαξ φησὶν ἔθους Ἰλλυρικόν. Idem I. 1177. ποταμὸς ἴστιν εὐθὺς ὁκαμα-



255. *Sosicrates*. Flourished between *Hermippus* and *Apollodorus*: which will determine his time between B. C. 200 and B. C. 128. He is quoted in two works: *Κρητικά* and *διαδοχαί*.<sup>2</sup>
256. *Suidas*. Before *Strabo*: *Strab.* VII. p. 329. Σουΐδας ἐν τοῖς Θειταλοῖς μυθώδεις λόγους προσχαριζόμενος ἐκείθιν τί φησιν εἶναι τὸ ἱερὸν μετενηνεγμένον ἐκ τῆς περὶ Σκοτοῦσαν Πιλασγίας.<sup>2</sup>
257. *Timagenes* of *Syria*. Supposed by Vales. ad *Amnian.* XV. 9, 2. to be no other than *Timagenes* the sophist, described in the *Tables* B. C. 55. But supposed by Voss. de

ζόμενος (Κίος) τὴν Μυσίαν περιβέειν· οὐ μνημονεύει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καριανεύς [ὡς μνημονεύει Σκύλαξ ἐν Καριανεύσει Cod. Par.]. Compare *Strab.* XII. p. 566. *Philostrat. Vit. Apollon.* III. 47. p. 134. σκιάπιδας δὲ ἀνθρώπους ἢ μακροκεφάλους ἢ ὁπείσα Σκύλακος ἐγγράφαί περὶ τούτων ᾄδουσιν. *Tzetz. Chil.* VII. 629.

Καριανεύς Σκύλακος ἐπάρχει τι βιβλίον περὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γράφειν ἀνθρώπους πεφικέναι, ὥσπερ φασὶ σκιάπιδας κ. τ. λ.

M. de S.<sup>te</sup> Croix *Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XLII. p. 350—380. argues against Vossius and Dodwell that the extant *periplus* is the original and genuine work of *Scylax*, composed in B. C. 492 in the reign of *Darius Hystaspes*. Vossius *Hist. Gr.* p. 125. observes that the extant piece contains many facts more recent than the time of *Darius*, and that passages referred to by *Strabo*, *Harpocration*, *Philostratus*, and *Tzetzes*, (and, it may be added, *Ælius Dionysius*), are not found in the extant *periplus*. These objections de S.<sup>te</sup> Croix has not answered. Vossius concludes, *Subjungitur ex Ælio Dionysio ut Scylax meditationes suas inscripserit Dario. Atqui tres fuere Darii. Si is Codomannus non sit, consequitur vel Hystaspidem signari vel Nothum. Sed Hystaspidi multa obstant quæ adduximus. Imo fortasse ne illud quidem verum est, periplum uti nunc habemus esse exaratum Darii Nothi ætate. Potius censeo opus quod habemus esse compendium antiqui illius Scylacis qui Hystaspidis ætate claruit, ac Scylacem inscribi, quia ex Scylace sit excerptum ab aliquo qui sæculis aliquot post Polybium vixerit.* The last opinion of Vossius is the most probable; namely, that the extant work is an epitomē of the ancient *Scylax*. Facts more recent than the time of *Scylax*, as the mention of the long walls of Athens p. 21, and of Messenē and Ithomē p. 16 (which were established B. C. 369), may be accounted interpolations. De S.<sup>te</sup> Croix p. 360. to adapt the mention of the long walls to his system, violates chronology by placing them at B. C. 493, that they may precede the *periplus*, which he places at B. C. 492.

<sup>2</sup> *Κρητικά*. *Diod.* V. 80. ἃ μὲν Ἑσπερίδῃ τῷ θεολόγῳ προσχόντες ἃ δὲ Δωσιάρχῃ καὶ Σωσικράτει καὶ Λασσενίδῃ. de *Creta*. *Lib. I.* *Athen.* VI. p. 261. e. Σωσικράτης ἐν πρώτῃ *Κρητικῶν*. *Lib. II.* *Athen.* VI. p.

263. f. Σ. ἐν δευτέρῃ *Κρητικῶν* "Τὴν μὲν κοινὴν," φησί, "δουλείαν εἰ Κρήτες καλοῦσι μυΐαν, τὴν δὲ ἰδίαν ἀφαμιά-  
"τας, τοῖς δὲ περιόλους ἐπηκόους." τὰ παραπλήσια ἱστορεῖ καὶ Δωσιάρχας ἐν τετάρτῃ *Κρητικῶν*. *Lib. XII.* *Schol.* *Aristoph. Av.* 521. Σωκράτης ἐν τῷ 15' τῶν *Κρητικῶν* οὕτως φησί· "Ραδάμανθους δοκεῖ διαδεδάμενος τὴν βασι-  
"λειαν" κ. τ. λ. *Leg. cum Kustero Σωσικράτης*. *Athen.* XIII. p. 561. f. Κρήτες—θίονσι τῷ ἔρμτι, ὡς Σ. ἱστορεῖ. To this work *Strabo* refers X. p. 474. μέγας δὲ [*Creta*] Σωσικράτης μὲν, ἐν φησιν ἀκριβεῶς Ἀπολλόδορος τὰ περὶ τὴν νῆσον. He wrote therefore before *Apollodorus* of *Athens*; to whom this fragment is properly referred by Heyne *fragm. Apollod.* p. 425. For *Apollodorus* see No. 137.

*διαδοχαί*. *Athen.* X. p. 422. c. Κράτης ὁ κινικός, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης ἐν ταῖς *διαδοχαῖς*, ἐπέβραβυσε Δημήτριον τὸν Φαληρέα κ. τ. λ. IV. p. 163. f. Σωσικράτης ἐν τρίτῃ φιλοσόφων *διαδοχῇ* βαθεῖ πόντον χρῆσασθαι τὸν Διόδωρον ἱστορεῖ καὶ τρίβωνα ἀναλαβεῖν κέμην τε φορῆσαι. *Laërt.* VI. 13. has the same passage: Σ. δ' ἐν τρίτῃ *διαδοχῇ* Διόδωρον τὸν Ἀσπενδίου καὶ πόντον καθῆναι καὶ βάκτρην καὶ πήρην χρῆσθαι. VI. 80. Σωσικράτης [*sic Casaub. pro Σωκράτης*] ἐν τῷ πρώτῃ τῆς *διαδοχῆς*. de *Diogene Cynico.* VIII. 8. Σ. ἐν *διαδοχαῖς* φησί. de *Pythagora.* I. 38. ὡς Σ. φησί. on the age of *Thales*. See B. C. 546. I. 49. καθά φησι Σ. de *Solone.* 68. ὡς φησι Σ. de *Chilone.* See B. C. 556. 75. Σ. ἐφ' ἧς φησι. de *Pittaco.* 95. Σ. ἐφ' ἧς φησι. de *Cræso.* See B. C. 546. 2. 106. Μύσαν Στρέμωνα, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης Ἑρμιππον παρατιθέμενος. He therefore wrote after *Hermippus*. II. 84. εἰ δ' εἴδ' ὅπως γράψαι (φασὶν αὐτῶν), ἐν ἔστι καὶ Σωσικράτης ὁ Ῥόδιος. de *Aristippro.* VII. 163. Παναίτιος δὲ καὶ Σ. μόνος αὐτοῦ τὰς ἐπιστολάς φασί. de *Zenone Ciftico.*

<sup>2</sup> *Schol. Apollon.* II. 1231. Σουΐδας ἐν πρώτῃ *Θεσσαλικῶν* τὸν Χείρωνα ἱερόν εἶναι παῖδα φησὶν ἀδελφὸν δὲ Πειρίθου. *Conf.* I. 554. II. 1015. ἱερὸς—καθῆκον εἰς τὸν Εἰλίωνα πόντον· μέμνηται αὐτοῦ καὶ Κτησίτας ἐν τῷ α' περιόδῳ καὶ Σουΐδας ἐν β'. I. 558. Σουΐδας καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης αἱ περὶ Εἰβείας πεπραγματευμέναι. *Steph. Byz.* Δωδώνη p. 320. C. καὶ Σ. ἐφ' ἧς φησι *Φηγοναίου* Διὸς ἱερὸν εἶναι ἐν *Θεσσαλίᾳ* καὶ τοῖς ἐπικαλεῖσθαι. Probably from the *Θεσσαλικά*. γ. Ἀμυρος, πόλις *Θεσσαλίας*.—ἐκ τούτου καὶ Ἀμυραῖοι λέγονται. Σ. δ' ἐν ταῖς γενεαλογίαις ὅτι οὗτοι ἐκαλοῦντο Ἑσπερίοι.—καὶ τὴν πόλιν Ἀμυρικὴν καλεῖ.

Hist. Græc. p. 152. to be a distinct person from the two already noticed B. C. 55 and No. 194. He is quoted by *Strabo* IV. p. 188. τοὺς θησαυροὺς τοὺς εὐρεθέντας παρ' αὐτοῖς [*Tectosagibus*] ὑπὸ Καίπιωνος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν πόλει Τολώσση τῶν ἐκείθεν χερμάτων μέρος εἶναι φασί.—προσαφάμενον δ' αὐτῶν τὸν Καίπιωνα διὰ τοῦτο ἐν ἐυστυχίᾳ καταστρέψαι τὸν βίον, ὡς ἱερόσυλον ἐκβληθέντα ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος, διαδόχους δ' ἀπολίποντα παῖδας ᾧ συνέβη καταπορευθεῖσας, ὡς εἶρηκε Τιμαγίνης, αἰσχυρῶς ἀπολίσθαι. *Carpio* was consul B. C. 106, and was defeated by the Cimbri B. C. 105. His sacrilege at Tolosa is also noticed by *Justin* XXXII. 3. *Quod omne* [sc. *aurum argentumque*] *magno post tempore Carpio Romanus consul abstulit*:—*quod sacrilegium causa excidii Carpioni exercituique ejus postea fuit*. *Timagenes* therefore wrote between B. C. 105 and the time of *Strabo*.<sup>b</sup>

258. *Xenagoras*. Quoted by *Dionysius* Ant. I. p. 183. Ξεναγόρας δὲ ὁ συγγραφεὺς Ὀδυσσείας καὶ Κίρκης υἱοὺς γενέσθαι τρεῖς, Ῥῶμαν, Ἀντίαν, Ἀρδέαν· οἰκίσαντας δὲ τρεῖς πόλεις ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν θέσθαι τοῖς κτίσμασι τὰς ὀνομασίας.<sup>c</sup>

259. *Zenodotus* of *Træzen*. Quoted by *Dionysius* Ant. II. p. 337. Ζηνόδοτος δὲ Τροιζήνιος συγγραφεὺς Ὀμβρικοῦ ἔθνους αὐθιγενεῖς ἱστορεῖ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἰκῆσαι περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Ῥεατίνην. de *Sabinis*. *Plutarch*. *Romul.* c. 14. on the rape of the Sabine women: ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἱστορῶν Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Τροιζήνιος πολλοὺς ἔχει τοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας.

<sup>b</sup> His work is noticed by the author *περὶ πιταμῶν* p. 1153. D. *ἱστορεῖ Καλλισθένης ὁ Συβαρίτης ἐν γ' Γαλατικῶν, παρ' οὗ τὴν ἐκτίθειν εἶληφε Τιμαγίνης ὁ Σύρος*. And by *Ammianus* XV. 9, 2. *Ambigentes super origine prima Gallorum scriptores ceteres notitiam reliquere negotii semiplenam: sed postea Timagenes et diligentia Græcus et lingua hæc quæ diu sunt ignorata collegit ex multiplicibus libris: cujus fidem secuti—eadem distincte doccebimus et aperte*.

<sup>c</sup> *Macrob.* Sat. V. 19. *Xenagoras in tertia historia sua—ita scribit: Καὶ εἰ Σικελὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφορούσης ἔθισαν τινὶ ἥρωϊ, προτάξαντες αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἐκ Παλίκων χρηστηρίου κ. τ. λ.*

*χρόνῳ*. *Schol.* *Apollon.* IV. 262. πάντων ἀρχαιότατους Αἰγυπτίους φασί· καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρῶτον κτισθῆναι πόλιν Θήβας· καὶ Νικάνωρ δὲ τούτοις συμφωνεῖ—καὶ Ξεναγόρας ἐν πρώτῳ χρόνῳ. 264. ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀτλαντίῳ Ξεναγόρας εἶρηκεν (εἰρηθῆναι τὰς περιόδους τῆς σελήνης). *Conf.* *Schol.* *Aristoph.* *Nub.* 397. Perhaps from the

same work. *Harpocr.* v. Κραυαλλῶσαι. Διδιμὸς φησὶ διὶν γράφεσθαι Κραυγαλλῶσαι, οὕτω γὰρ λέγεσθαι τὴν ἐν Φωκεΐσι πλησίον Κίβρας χώραν Κραυγάλλω· ὡς καὶ Ξεναγόρας ἐν τετάρτῳ χρόνῳ ἱστορεῖ.

*περὶ νήσων* *Etymol.* v. Σφήκεια et *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophron.* 447. Σφήκεια· ἢ Κίρκος—ὡς δὲ Ξεναγόρας ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων, διὰ τὸ ἔχειν πολλὰς ἐξοχὰς, ὥς κέρατα καλεῖσι, Κεραστία ὀνομάσθη [μετανομασθῆ *Tzetz.*]. *Harpocr.* Χύτρη.—πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν Κύπρῳ οὕτω καλουμένη, καθά φησι *Ε.* ἐν ταῖς νήσοις. *Steph.* *Byz.* Χύτρος. Κύπρον πόλις, ἣν ὀνομασθαι μὲν Ξεναγόρας φησὶν ἀπὸ Χύτρου τοῦ Ἀλίδρου τοῦ Ἀκάμαντος. To this work may be referred the following: *Harpocr.* Κέρκυρα et *Phot.* Κέρκυρες. Ξεναγόρας δὲ ἐς πειθήκους αὐτοῖς μεταβαλεῖν φησὶ καὶ τὰς Πιθηκώσας νήσους ἀπ' αὐτῶν κληθῆναι. *Steph.* *Byz.* Ἀκώτιον. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. ἔστι καὶ ἑτέρα Εὐβοίας, ὥς Ξεναγόρας. v. *Καρπασία*.—ἔστι καὶ νῆσος *Καρπασία* κατὰ τὴν ἄκρην τὴν *Σαρπηδονίαν*. *Ε.* δὲ *Κάρπαθον* αὐτὴν φησὶ.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page.

### INTRODUCTION.

- i. l. 4. "July" read "June or July."
- v. note <sup>o</sup>. ἡ πρώτη ὀλυμπιάς κ. τ. λ.] It appears from the Armenian copy of Eusebius p. 319. that the author of the Chronicle transcribed this passage from Eusebius himself: who therefore gave this erroneous representation of the Chronology of Africanus. δ ἡμέτερος κανὼν accordingly means the canon of Eusebius. See Scaliger prolegom. p. 6. 7.
- viii. l. 7. ἐπὶ l. ἀπὶ] When the fourth chapter of the Appendix was passing through the press, I had an opportunity of consulting the enlarged edition of the Alexandrian Chronicle published by Du Cange under the title of *Chronicon Paschale*. It contains no material differences in the points which have been noticed in these pages. In the account of the consuls it has the same errors, the same omissions, the same anachronisms as the edition of Scaliger. This passage, however, is thus given p. 186. B. πρὶν ὀλυμπιάς. ἐπ. Πάνσα καὶ Ἰρτίου. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἡρέθη μονάρχης. τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ πράγματα ἐδιοικήθη ἐπὶ Θρούτου καὶ Καλατίνου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοὺς ἐπάταν ἐπὶ ἔτη τρίγ', ἔργον τοῦ παρίοντος πέμπετου ἔτους Κλισπάτρας, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ πρῶτῳ ἔτει Γάϊου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν προκειμένων ἐπάταν. It appears accordingly that ἐπὶ and not ἀπὶ was the expression of this writer.
- viii. col. 2. Ol. 188. 4. Κέλσου] Κέλσου Chron. Pasch.
- Ibid. — Ol. 193. 1. Scipio II.] Πίσωνος τὸ 8 Chron. Pasch.
- ix. col. 2. Ol. 199. 1. Tiber. IV.] sic Scal. Tiber. III. Chron. Pasch.
- Ibid. — Ol. 199. 4. coss. omitted] In Chron. Pasch. p. 206. D. they are omitted at Ol. 199. 2. The editor observes p. 523. *Hic apponi debuit nota defectus, non vero, ut in ed. Scalig., post annum Tib. IV. et Drusi.*
- ix. at the head of col. 2. for "B. C." read "A. D."
- xii. note <sup>a</sup> "too late for the season of action." Conclude the note with these words, and omit what follows.
- xiv. l. 4. "the 4713th year" read "the 4714th year."
- Ibid. note <sup>v</sup>. "creamus" read "vocamus."
- xv. l. 27. to Ol. 345.] In the edition of Scaliger. But the *Chron. Paschale* p. 378. D.—402. D marks seven Olympiads more; and proceeds to the eighteenth year of *Heraclius*, supplying twenty-five years and a half which are wanting in Scaliger. The last year therefore in this Chronicle is thus expressed, p. 397. D. τῇ 8 ὀλυμπιάς. τῇ. Ἰνδ. α'. μετὰ ἐπ. Ἡρακλείου ἀγνώστου τὸ 15.
- xvi. l. 17. "exceed the true time by 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>." In this and the former volume Newton's computation of the solar year has been taken as the standard. It must, however, be observed that modern astronomers are not all agreed in the precise length of the solar year.

The solar year is

366.	5.	48.	{	57	according to Newton apud Hales tom. I. p. 161.
				48	Norisius Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 16.
				45	Lalande and Bailly apud Barthel. Anach. t. III. p. 485.
				43	

But the difference between the highest and the lowest of these estimates being only fourteen seconds, which in 1000 years would only amount to 3<sup>h</sup>. 53<sup>m</sup>. 20<sup>s</sup>, will not affect any question in ancient history or chronology.

xvi. l. 19. "328,718. 2. 25." read "328,718. 2. 15."

Ibid. note \*. "c.3." read "c.4. p. 367."

xviii. l. 18. an anticipation in the triumph of *Censorinus*] See this corrected at B. C. 39. For "an anticipation occurs in the triumph" substitute "Sigonius has anticipated the triumph;" and in p. xix. l. 4. for "as the Marble had done" read "as he had done."

xviii. note †. col. 2. l. 11. *magistratuus* read *magistratus*.

Ibid. note †. B. C. 401—391] Compare the Appendix p. 440. c.

## B. C.

## TABLES.

Col. 1. add as follows :

272. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 6.  
 218. Ascon. ad Cic. in Pison. p. 591.  
 201. Plin. H. N. XVIII. 18.  
 194. Cic. pro Cornel. I. p. 961.  
 190. Obsequens c. 55.  
 188. Obsequens c. 56.  
 167. Pliny and Val. Max. confound *Ælius* the consul with *Ælius* the son-in-law of *Æmilius*.  
 144. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 7.  
 143. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 7.  
 140. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 7.  
 125. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 8.  
 95. Cic. II. in Verr. II. 49.  
 84. de *Carbone* Cic. II. in Verr. I. 12. 13.  
 83. de *Scipione* Cic. II. in Verr. I. 14.  
 75. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 50. III. 7.  
 74. Cic. II. in Verr. V. 13.  
 73. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 23. de *Cassio* Ib. III. 41.  
 72. Cic. II. in Verr. II. 39.  
 69. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 1, 2.  
 63. Strab. X. p. 455.

## Col. 2.

280. Fast. Capitolin. [Q. Mar]cius Q. F. Q. N. *Philippus* . . . de *Etrusceis* an. CDLXXII. [473 Varr.]  
*K. Apr.* The obliterated space contained the word *cos*. Whence it appears that *Lævinus*, who first encountered *Pyrrhus*, entered upon his consulship after the Calends of April. *Pyrrhus* in his voyage to Tarentum ἀπαύξειτο βερίην ἀνέμω παρ' ὅρων ἐκπαγύοντι Plutarch. *Pyrrho* c. 15. He put to sea therefore at a season when storms were not expected; and we may place his passage into Italy in the spring; perhaps April or May B. C. 280.

280. *Lustrum condidit*] On the date see Appendix p. 440.

275. } [XII. Kal. Mart.] read [XIII. Kal. Mart.]  
 272. }

271. In this testimony from the Fasti Capitolini, and in some others, the year of the city is given from the supplement of Sigonius, where it is defective on the Marble. In every one of these cases the year is ascertained and fixed by the consuls, who are named. But it has been thought proper in this place to subjoin in a note all those passages, and to exhibit in each the reading on the Marble.



In B. C. 271. then, CDXXCI is on the Marble CD . . . .

270. CDXXCIII is obliterated.

267. { CDXXCV } obliterated.

266. { CDXXCVI is obliterated.  
CDXXCVI is C . . . . .

258. CDXCV in the last number CDXC., the former entire.

256. { XCVI  
CDXCVI } obliterated.

250. DIII is DI.

236. DXVI is DXV.

234. DXVIII is DXV . . .

233. DXIX is D . . .

232. { DXX is entire.  
DXX is DX.

195. DLVII is DL . . .

175. DLXXVIII is obliterated.

173. DLXXIX is obliterated.

172. DXXCI is D . . . .

167. { DXXCVI is DXXC . .  
DXXCVI is DXXCV.

166. DXXCVI is DXXCV.

158. DXCV is DX . .

155. DXCVIII is DX . . . . .

In every other instance, when the year is given entire in the Tables, it is entire in the Marbles.

B. C.

270. p. 8. l. 2. (conf. a. 215.) Omit this reference.

230. On the triumph of *Papirius* conf. *Pisonem* apud Plin. H. N. XV. 29.

217. l. 2. *εραν* read *εραν*.

188. *Philoparmoni continuatur magistratus*] A change in this respect had been introduced since the time of *Aratus*; when *μη κατ' ἐναντίον ἐξῆν αἰρεῖσθαι στρατηγόν* Plutarch. Arat. c. 24.

179. } On these triumphs see the Appendix p. 446. y.  
178. }

168. l. 15. *perfici* read *perfecti*.

149. l. 22. *anteacum* read *antea cum*,

Ibid. l. 23. "*primus tulit*." Add "Conf. Cic. Ibid. IV. 25."

138. p. 112. l. 1. *ἀνέκειν* read *ἀνέκειν*.

136. The victory of *Brutus* was obtained on the *Vestalia V. Id. Jun.* Ovid. Fast. VI. 461.

109. l. 6. *profisciscitur* read *profisciscitur*.

107. l. 9. *profisciscentem*—*profisciscitur* read *profisciscentem*—*profisciscitur*.

98. "B. C. 81, 44, 39, the year" read "B. C. 81, the year".

91. l. 20. *Μάρκον* read *Μαρκίου*.

90. p. 144. l. 14. *μεταλάμβανον* read *μετελάμβανον*.

81. l. 12—14. "Thus—conf. a. 39." Omit this sentence.

77. *triennio*] Although the war lasted only three years, yet *Servilius* was in military command five years: Cic. II. in Verr. III. 90. *P. Servilius quinquennium exercitui cum præset*. Perhaps five years current. He was already in Asia in B. C. 78: Sueton. Cæs. c. 3. (quoted by Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 679). *Cæsar meruit et sub Servilio Isaurico in Cilicia sed brevi tempore*.

B. C.

*Nam Sullæ morte comperta, simul spe novæ dissensionis quæ per M. Lepidum [B. C. 78] movebatur, Romam propere rediit.* Servilius therefore went to his province as proconsul in B. C. 78; and we may place his return to Rome and triumph in B. C. 74, with Sigonius l. c., a period of five years current. Within this space he was engaged in actual war for three years B. C. 77—75.

63. p. 176. l. 14. For "Reimar" substitute "Fabricius." On some other occasions I may have inadvertently ascribed to Reimar what belongs to Fabricius.

48. *Pharsalia*—*V. Id. Sextil.*] This date would fall upon the beginning of June. A learned writer in a recent work has argued that this date, the 9th of August, was the actual, rectified date, and not the apparent date in the Calendar as it stood in B. C. 48; that the day of the battle was Sept. 20. of the old Calendar, and that it was afterwards fixed to Aug. 9. in the new. Dodwell has argued in the same manner upon an occasion noticed in the Tables B. C. 63. But it is there shewn that after the year was fixed anniversaries were placed at the same dates which they had borne in the moveable year. And this may be established by another example. The battle of Thapsus was fought, according to the narrative quoted in the Tables, on the 6th of April B. C. 46: for the author of the African war fixes the arrival of the army at Thapsus to the 4th of April. The actual date would be the beginning of February. If therefore, as Dodwell and this writer suppose, the dates of anniversaries were rectified, the anniversary of this battle would have been fixed in the reformed Calendar to the beginning of February. But Ovid and the *Fasti Verriani* quoted in the Tables attest that it was still celebrated on the 6th of April, the apparent and not the real date. Again, we may collect that the anniversary of the victory in Spain in B. C. 49 was *IV. Non. August.* in the reformed Calendar: see the Tables B. C. 47. But we know from Cæsar himself B. Civ. III. 2. that in the autumn of B. C. 49 his army was quartered near Brundisium after its return from Spain. That victory therefore occurred at least two months earlier than the 2nd of August, and it was marked in the reformed Calendar at the apparent and not the true date.

The circumstances of history are consistent with the beginning of June for the time of the battle of Pharsalia. Cæsar passed over from Italy in the autumn. See the Tables B. C. 49. Cæsar himself mentions the autumn: B. Civ. III. 2. *Gravis autumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Gallia et Hispaniæ regionibus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat.* After he had passed over, *Longo interposito spatio, hiems appropinquabat. c. 9.* After this again, Pompey was preparing to go into winter quarters: III. 11. *Pompeius—iter ex Macedonia in hiberna Apolloniam Dyrrhachiumque habebat.* Then after many months from Cæsar's landing the close of winter approached: III. 25. *Multi jam menses transierant, et hiems jam præcipitaverat.* We may refer this to the beginning of February, which was accounted the beginning of spring (see part II. p. 330. v.). Then followed the siege of Dyrrhachium for almost four months: Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. *Pompeium per quatuor pæne menses maximis obsessum operibus.* Perhaps from the beginning of February to the middle of May. Then Cæsar moved to Pharsalia, which he reached before the corn was cut: B. Civ. III. 81. *Segetes prope jam matura erat.* But in that climate the harvest would not be later than June. In Attica the corn is cut in May: Hobhouse's Travels p. 355. In Sicily the harvest was got in before midsummer: Cic. II. in Verr. V. 12. *Cum æstas summa esse jam caperat,—cum in areis frumenta sunt.* In Thessaly, then, which lies between the parallels 39° and 40°, the harvest would not be later than June: which agrees with the beginning of June for the battle. Moreover, Cæsar after the death of Pompey was detained at Alexandria by the Etesian winds: B. Civ. III. 107. *Ipse necessario Etesius tenebatur qui Alexandria navigantibus sunt adversissimi venti.* But these winds blow in July: see B. C. 341. 2. It is evident, then, that the true 9th of August could not be the date of the battle, if the Etesian winds detained Cæsar at Alexandria, which he did not reach (as will be seen) till more than a month after the battle.

B. C.

The same learned writer argues that "*Pompey* arrived and perished in Egypt within ten days "of the battle of Pharsalia at the utmost:" and that "the same conclusion follows from the "movements of *Cæsar*, who set out to the Hellespont on the third day after the battle, and "arrived in Egypt on the third day after he set sail from the Hellespont." This is not quite exact: and if we examine the transactions of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, they may be reconciled with the space of forty-nine days according to the Roman Calendar between *V. Id. Sextil.* the date of the battle, and *III. Kal. Octob.* the date of *Pompey's* death. *Cæsar* remained two days at Pharsalia: Appian. Civ. II. 88. on the third day, ἐξέλαυνεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω Ibid. He marched first to the Hellespont: Cæs. Civ. III. 102. *Quantum itineris equitatu efficere poterat quotidie progrediebatur legionemque unam minoribus itineribus subsequi jussit.* Appian. Civ. II. 88. τὴν Ἑλλάσποντον ἀπερὶ τριῶν σκάψεσιν ἐπεραιώτο μικραῖς. Dio XLII. 6. τὴν Ἑλλάσποντον περαιώμενος. He halted a few days in Asia, and then passed over to Rhodes: Cæs. Civ. III. 106. *Cæsar paucos dies in Asia moratus, quum audisset Pompeium Cypri visum &c.* Appian. Civ. II. 89. πηδόμενος Περσῶν ἐκ' Ἀιγύπτου φέρεσθαι διέπλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον. From Rhodes in three days he reached Alexandria: Appian. Ib. ὁ μὲν τρισὶν ἡμέραις πελάγους ἀμφὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἦν. We have here a march from Pharsalia to the Hellespont; a road distance of 398 English miles. In major Rennel's opinion Geogr. of Herodot. p. 332. seventeen road miles would exceed the ordinary march of an army by a proportion that goes beyond credibility. But, if we assume twenty miles a-day as the rate of *Cæsar's* progress, the road distance of 398 English miles will occupy twenty days. From the Hellespont we must add a march through a part at least of Asia, till he embarked for Rhodes. Lucan, indeed, IX. 950—1006. makes *Cæsar* embark at the Troad, and sail direct to Egypt in seven days:—*A iamque potentem Præchitur, pelagoque Rhodon spumante relinquit. Septima nox—Ostendit Pharus Ægyptia littora flammis.* We might suspect a longer march in Asia. The expression of Appian, διέπλευσεν, implies that he passed over to Rhodes from a nearer point. We may collect from *Cæsar* Civ. III. 105. that he visited Ephesus. But even by the account of Lucan we have seven days from the Hellespont to Egypt. To these we may add two days in Thessaly, and twenty days of march to the Hellespont: an amount of twenty-nine days exclusive of the time which *Cæsar* occupied in Asia. *Pompey* after the battle sailed to Amphipolis, and thence to Mitylenē: Cæs. B. Civ. III. 102. *Ipse ad anchoram una nocte constitit, et vocatis ad se Amphipoli hospitibus et pecunia ad necessarios sumptus corrogata, cognito Cæsaris adventu, ex eo loco discessit et Mitylenas paucis diebus venit. Biduum tempestate retentus,—in Ciliciam atque inde Cyprum pervenit.* In Cilicia we may collect that he made a pause: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76. εἰς πόλιν εἰσῆλθε πρῶτην Ἀττάλειαν τῆς Παμφυλίας· ἐνταῦθα δ' αὐτῷ καὶ τριῆρεις τινὲς ἀπῆντησαν ἐκ Κιλικίας καὶ στρατιῶται συνελέγοντο καὶ τῶν συγκλητικῶν πάλιν ἐξήκοντα περὶ αὐτὸν ἦσαν.—ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κινεῖν τι καὶ πράττειν ἀναγκαζόμενος ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις περιέκυρτε· τὰς δ' αὐτὸς περιπλέων ᾗτις χρήματα, καὶ καὶς ἐπέλθω.—Θεοφάνει δὲ τῷ Λεσβίῳ μανικὸν ἐδίδκει τριῶν ἡμερῶν πλεῖον ἀπέχουσαν Ἀίγυπτον ἀπολιπόντας κ. τ. λ.—ὥς δ' εὖν ἐνέκα φεύγειν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ἀναχθεὶς ἀπὸ Κύπρου [conf. Cæs. III. 102. 103]—τὸ μὲν πέλαγος διεπέρασεν ἀσφαλῶς. We have three days from Pamphylia to Egypt; two days at Mitylenē; a few days before he reached Mitylenē; and a voyage of 365 English miles at the least from Mitylenē to Attalea: for which we must allow three days more. The remainder of the time would be occupied in Pamphylia, Cilicia, and Cyprus.

47. l. 33. Hirtius de B. Afric.] This piece is quoted by its usual title, although we know from Sueton. Cæs. c. 56. that the author was doubted: *Alexandrini, Africique et Hispaniensis belli incertus auctor est. Alii enim Oppium putant, alii Hirtium; qui etiam Gallici belli novissimum imperfectumque librum suppleverit.*
45. l. 12. twenty-seven days] Twenty-four in Sueton. Cæs. c. 56. *Ab urbe in Hispaniam ulteriorem IIII. et XX. die pervenit.* Where we may correct with Casaubon *VII. et XX.* The distance from Rome to Obulco is at least 1200 English miles, giving an average of more than forty-four

B. C.

miles a-day. Appian, quoted in the Tables, makes him perform this distance βαρυτάτῃ στρατῷ, which would have been impossible. But we learn from Dio XLIII. 32. that *Cæsar* travelled with a few attendants, and that his army was already in Spain: μετ' ἑλέγων ἑξαέφνης ἀδικήτους—ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώταις ἐπῆλθε.

44. p. 210. l. 4. *ver* read *vero*.

37. p. 222. l. 8. after "Appian. Civ. V. 95." add "Sueton. Aug. c. 27. *Triumviratum r. p. c. per decem annos administravit*."

36. l. 15. Plin. H. N. XVI. 4. add "Virgil. *Æn.* VIII. 684."

29. Add "L. *Autronius P. f. . . . s. pro cos. ex Africa an. DC. . . . .* [725 Varr.] *XVII K. Septembr.*

"The position of this fragment on the Marble determines the year. Conf. Sigon. p. 143. a."

28. l. 12. "16,500,000." Substitute from Appendix p. 461. "17,258,000."

23. l. 14. his twentieth year] Servius ad Virgil. *Æn.* VI. 862. makes him eighteen: *Periit octavo decimo (anno) in Baiano, cum ædilitatem gereret*.

15. l. 2. conf. a.] read conf. a. 17.]

A. D. 2. p. 264. l. 3. Norisius has shewn &c.] The date of Norisius is confirmed by an ancient monument, which fixes the death of *Lucius* to Aug. 20: *Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 112. XIII. Kal. Septemb. Infer. L. Cæsaris*.

B. C.

Col. 3.

247. l. 7. *Dionysius*] He is mentioned by Athenæus XII. p. 549. d. quoting Nymphis: ἀπέθανε βιώσας ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς πενήκοντα, ὃν ἐτυράνησεν τρία καὶ τριάκοντα, ἀπάντων τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ τυράντων πρᾶντη καὶ ἐπιεικίᾳ διασησάς. where for τρία καὶ τριάκοντα we may perhaps read τριάκοντα.

218. l. 7. ἰ δὲ read ὁ δὲ.

203. l. 4. λαβῶν read λαβάν.

201. l. 17. παυδήμην read παυδήμην

190. l. 1. μινράκιον read μινράκιον.

160. l. 14. "*Heraclides*—N<sup>o</sup>. 132." omit this reference.

146. l. 31. διασαφῆσι read διασαφῆσαι. l. 46. τυχῶν read τυχών.

144. l. 2. Panætius read *Panætius*.

90. l. 1. *Symnus* read *Scymnus*.

62. l. 20. προσηγορεῖτο read προήρητο.

Col. 4.

234. l. 4. *Tudidanus* read *Tuditanus*.

204. l. 10. occurs read occurs.

195. The birth of *Terence* might occur at the close of B. C. 195, but it ought rather perhaps to be referred to B. C. 194.

146. l. 20. *Hermia* read *Hemina*.

139. l. 11. *profisciscens* read *proficiscens*.

133. l. 6. *profisciscabatur* read *proficiscabatur*.

100. Add "Gell. XVI. 8, 2. *L. Ælii docti hominis, qui magister Varronis fuit*."

98. On this cause conf. Cic. II. in Verr. V. 1.

88. p. 147. l. 15. Agui. read Agric.

82. Transpose the paragraphs thus: Birth of *C. Licinius Calvus* &c.—Hieron. in Euseb. &c.

Ibid. l. 21. *ad V. Kal.*] De hac formula conf. Norisium Cen. Pisan. p. 342. 343.

75. *per triennium*] The *triennium* is mentioned again by Cicero II. in Verr. II. 75. III. 8. 44. IV.

10. V. 20. 22. *Anno tertio* Ibid. III. 43. 44. 51. *Verres* was *prætor urbanus* B. C. 74 *Lucullo et Cotta* *cos.* II. in Verr. V. 13. conf. III. 7. Ascon. Arg. in *Divinat.* p. 278. in II. in Verr.



B. C.

p. 408. Cic. Act. in Verr. I. 40. He went to Sicily at the expiration of his prætorship in B. C. 73. Hence II. in Verr. III. 41. *C. Cassius primo istius anno [sc. B. C. 73] consul. Metellus succeeded Verres*: Cic. II. in Verr. III. 16. And *Metellus* was not yet gone to his province when *Pompey* was *consul designatus*: Ib. III. 17. 18. Consequently towards the close of B. C. 71: which agrees with the account that *Verres* returned in B. C. 71.

70. l. 30. *designatus ædilis*] In the orations which were written but not spoken Cicero is called *designatus ædilis* II. in Verr. V. 14. and *Hortensius designatus consul* III. 95.

34. l. 14. where the consuls are wanting] They are supplied in Chron. Pasch. p. 189. C.

33. p. 227. l. 13. Omit (conf. a.) and read "B. C. 40 would give."

23. l. 1. "Carm. lib. II." read "Carm. lib. III."

### APPENDIX. C. 1.

Page.

294. B. C. 357. *Timotheus*] It is observed that the ἀρχή of *Timotheus* is placed at his forty-eighth year, but it is argued that he made his innovations before that period, because *Pherecrates* alludes to them, and because they were made in the lifetime of *Euripides*. M'. Runkel ad fragm. *Pherecrat.* p. 63. objects to this conclusion: *Minaus recte de tempore quo floruerit disputasse videtur.* p. 64. *De Timotheo sine causa eum dubitasse credo: quis enim probare potest hanc Pherecratis fabulam non atule protectione ab eo scriptam fuisse circa Ol. 95?* This might be so. But M'. Runkel has omitted to consider the argument which was founded upon the death of *Euripides*: Plutarch. p. 795. D. Τιμόθεον Εὐριπίδης συντιτόμενον ἐπὶ τῇ καινοτομίᾳ καὶ παρανομίᾳ εἰς τὴν μουσικὴν δεκῶντα θαρρύν ἐκέλευσε. *Euripides* died eight years before B. C. 398, and *Timotheus* had made his innovation before the death of *Euripides*: which justifies my conclusion expressed in the Tables.

M'. Runkel ad fragm. *Eupolidis* p. 123. has the following remark: Κλοταί. *De lectione κλοταῖς dubitandum esse credam: neque tamen quænam fabula reponenda sit certo habeo.* M'. Runkel with good reason suspects this title. The title in *Erotianus* p. 172. stands thus: Εὐπολὶς ἐν Κλοταῖς. M'. R. has substituted a legitimate word Κλοταῖς for the barbarous word Κλοταῖς; but in so doing he has in some degree obliterated the vestiges of the genuine reading. For ΚΛΟΤΑΙΣ is no other than a corruption of ΒΑΠΤΑΙΣ. An example of B corrupted into K is supplied in the word Βαποσιδάης, amended by Porson apud Gaisford. ad *Hephæst.* p. 40. The corruption of ΑΠ into ΑΟ is obvious.

300. The Latin version of the former volume, which has recently appeared at Leipsic, reached my hands too late to be made use of in the present work. Any remarks that may occur must be reserved for some other opportunity. In the mean time I may in this place notice the following passages.

Intro. p. xli. m. [xliv. ed. Lips.] on my remark, "for παρὰ Στράττιδι, καὶ Ἀπολλοφάνει ἐν Ἰφηγέροντι we should perhaps read παρὰ Στράττιδι ἢ Ἀπολλοφάνει—" the translator observes, *Vide tamen ne potius emendandum sit παρ' Ἀπολλοφάνει καὶ (παρὰ) Στράττιδι ἐν Ἰφηγέροντι.* It appears, however, from p. 223. of *Anecd. Hemsterhusian.* Geel. Lugd. Bat. 1825. that *Hemsterhusius* (no mean authority) concurred in the emendation Στράττιδι ἢ Ἀπολλοφ.

Tables B. C. 444. 2. "ἐπράθησαν. legendum ἀπγλάθησαν." The translator interposes this remark: *At vide Dionys. Jud. de Isao* p. 617. This passage had been already produced, and its meaning explained and limited in the Appendix p. 390. p. [p. 399. ed. Lips.] where the translator offers no observation.

Appendix p. 414. m. [p. 421. ed. Lips.] "These two provinces, Laconia and Messenia, contained more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the whole Peninsula." The translator remarks, Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μέρης νύμνται *Thuc.* I. 10. *Id est duas quintas partes.* My meaning has been mis-

Page.

understood. I did not refer to the division of Peloponnesus into provinces, but to its extent of surface as expressed in square English miles at p. 385. Of this the Lacedæmonians possessed 3058 parts out of 7779, which I have called more than  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths in round numbers.

## C. 2.

301. General Table of reigns. Kings of Cappadocia. "Ariar. V. 33. 163." read "32. 162." Kings of Pergamus. "Eumen. II. 28." read "38." Kings of Bithynia. "Nicomedes III. "16.—75" read "17.—74."

## C. 3.

310. l. 3. "*Stratonice—Apame*" read "*Stratonice—Apame*." These and similar names should be printed —*icē* in an English sentence, but —*ice* in Latin. When they are exhibited otherwise in this work, the neglect of this distinction is to be ascribed to inadvertence.
311. l. 4. 5. 'Αντίχως—'Αντίχως read 'Αντίχως—'Αντίχως.
315. l. 13. *Philopater* read *Philopator*.
319. l. 14. *Popillius*: *Popillius*: read *Popillius*:
330. l. 14. "Ol. 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ " read "Ol. 160.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ."
336. note <sup>m</sup>. coins No. 15. "anno 196." read "anno 197."
339. l. 17. "τῆς Συρίας." Add "Athen. XIII. p. 593. a. Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ τῆς διαδοχῆς τελευταῖος."
340. l. 30. *Τιγράνη* read *Τιγράνη*.
341. l. 10. "during his prætorship" read "during his first year."

## C. 4.

353. l. 19. *Ἰδὼν* read *Ἰδὼν*.
363. l. 10. The Alexandrian Chronicle] The twentieth year of *Mauricius*, the last year marked in the Alexandrian Chronicle, commenced Aug. 13. A. D. 601. The Chronicle, in Scaliger's copy, breaks off at Nov. 22. A. D. 602. the day before the death of *Mauricius*. The Paschal Chronicle proceeds to May 15. in the eighteenth year of *Heraclius*, or May 15. A. D. 628. In these years it supplies some additional testimonies, which may be added here. *APELLÆUS*: p. 384. C. μηνὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ κατὰ Ῥωμ. Δεκεμβρίῳ ε'. *AUDYNÆUS*: p. 381. A. μηνὶ Αἰδυναίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίων κγ' Ἰαννουαρίου. p. 384. D. μηνὶ Αἰδ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίων Ἰαννουαρίου κβ'. *DYSTRUS*: p. 382. B. μηνὶ Δύστρῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίων Μαρτίῳ κ'. p. 390. B. μηνὶ Δ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαρτίῳ ε' καὶ κ' τοῦ μηνός. p. 391. B. μηνὶ Δ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαρτίῳ. *XANTHICUS*: p. 383. D. μηνὶ Εἰσθικῷ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἀπριλλίου κ'. *ARTEMISIUS*: p. 384. A. μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου γ'. p. 390. D. μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐῳ. p. 397. D. μηνὶ Ἀρτ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου ια'. Hence in p. 382. B. for τῆς ἡ' τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἀπριλλίου the editor p. 608. rightly corrects Εἰσθικῷ. *DÆSIUS*: p. 380. B. μηνὶ Δεσίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἰουλίῳ. p. 389. B. μηνὶ Δεσίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἰαννίου ε'. *GORPIÆUS*: p. 385. B. τῆς ιδ' Γορπιαίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Σεπτεμβρίου μηνός. *HYPERBERETÆUS*: p. 381. A. μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίῳ, κθ'. p. 382. C. μηνὶ Ὑπ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίων Ὀκτωβρίῳ, γ'. p. 384. B. τῆς ε' τοῦ Ὑπ. μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίου μηνός. p. 385. C. τῆς κη' τοῦ Ὑπ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίου μηνός.
364. l. 15. "at Antioch—Valesius <sup>c</sup>." Place the references thus: "at Antioch <sup>c</sup>.—Valesius <sup>d</sup>."

## C. 5.

382. end of note <sup>k</sup>. add "Posidonius apud Strab. II. p. 98. describes τὸν δεύτερον Εὐεργέτην and his patronage of *Eudorus* of Cyzicus."
393. l. 14. "B. C. 81" read "B. C. 80" and add this note: "The sixty-four years of *Philometor* and *Physcon* would terminate at the close of B. C. 117; the accession of *Auletes*, who had completed twenty-nine years in May B. C. 51 (as will be seen below), may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 80, towards the middle of N. E. 668, which is reckoned his first year in the

Page.

"Astronomical Canon. The space between the death of *Physcon* at the close of B. C. 117 and  
"the death of *Auletes* in May B. C. 51=65 years 6 months will give something more than 29  
"years to *Auletes*, and something more than 36 to the preceding period."

C. 6.

401. l. 24. διεδίδετο read διεδίδετο.

C. 7.

411. l. 12. ΖΥΡΩΤΕΣ read ΖΙΡΩΤΕΣ.

C. 8.

422. l. 9. Παφλαγονίης read Παφλαγονίας.

427. note \*. add as follows: "The thirty years might be computed from the mission of *Sulla* described  
"in the Tables B. C. 92 and in the Appendix p. 436."

Ibid. note \*. annis read annis.

C. 10.

442. note \*. l. 3. "repeats" read "reports."

449. l. 9. "The error of Appian" read "The error of Velleius and Appian."

451. note \*. l. 9. "does necessarily" read "does not necessarily."

461. note \*. "to the last five *lustra*" read "to the 71st, 72nd, 73rd, and 75th *lustra*."

C. 12.

469. note b. "The Sicilian voyages" read "the first Sicilian voyage."

473. note f. §. 6. add "Ἀριστέλους ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς μουσικῆς ἀκροάσεως is quoted Schol. Platon. p. 381.  
"Bekk."

478. l. 1. "12." read "14."

483. note col. 2. l. 44. after "p. 457. D." insert "That *Abydenus* wrote in the Ionic dialect we know  
"from Cyrill. adv. Julian. p. 8. 9."

485. note s. col. 2. l. 9. ἐνέκα read ἑκα.

494. note col. 2. l. 30. after "ἐπίθεται" insert "471. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός."

498. note b. l. 37. ἐπιδημήσας read ἐπεδήμησας.

499. note b. col. 2. l. 2. τρὶς read πρὶς.

501. note \*. after l. 8. insert "In the edition of M. Goller p. 26. the metre of these lines is amended  
"from a MS. of Victorius. In v. l. recte Victorius ἀρασι. v. 4. Victorius ἐρατήν. Lege cum  
"Gollero ἐρατήν."

504. note l. col. 1. l. 22. after "N°. 43." add "Strabo indeed speaks of prose compositions, and  
"Athenæus of poems; which may reconcile the difference, since *Sotades* and *Alexander Æto-*  
"*lus* were partly contemporaries."

508. note l. l. 6. ἐγράφεται read ἐγράφεται.

512. note b. §. 3. l. 2. Λακωνικῆς read Λακωνικῆς.

513. note b. §. 6. l. 6. after "Βηραῖος" insert "—Ῥιανὸς δὲ τοῦτε τοῦ πρώτου τῶν πολέμων εὐδὲ ἤφατο ἀρχήν."

523. note a. after §. 4. add "4.\* περὶ ζώων. Phot. cod. 161. p. 341. ἡ δὲ ἐνέκατος (Σωκράτους λόγος) ἔσχε  
"τὴν συναγωγὴν—ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ περὶ ζώων βιβλίου πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου."

524. note \*. §. 10. l. 4. Ἡλείων read Ἡλείων.

529. col. 1. l. 17. ἐντέλης read ἐντελής.

Ibid. l. 22. λογικῆς ἐπιστήμης read λογικῆς ἐπιστήμης.

Ibid. l. 31. ἀδίδου read ἀδοξον.

530. note s. l. 6. συγγράμμασι φασι read συγγράμμασι φασι.

Page.

539. col. 2. l. 5. εἴτας read οἴτας.

547. note col. 1. l. 16. accidit). *feruntur* read *accidit) feruntur*.

Ibid. col. 2. l. 13. Ῥωμαῖα read Ῥωμαῖκά.

549. note col. 2. l. 29. ἀδελφοῦ τὸ θηλυκὸν read ἀδελφοῦ. τὸ θηλυκόν.

552. l. 6. *Dionysius periegeta*. Omit the word *periegeta*. And in note ° add as follows: “Valesius ad  
 “ Ammian. XXIII. 6, 26. and Norisius Cen. Pis. p. 193. agree with Vossius that *Dionysius* in  
 “ Pliny is *Dionysius Periegeta*, the author of the extant poem. M<sup>r</sup>. Bernhardt ad Dionys. Pe-  
 “ rieget. p. 496. founds an objection to their opinion upon vv. 708—715. *quibus ab omni naviga-  
 “ tione ac longinquis itineribus immunem se Dionysius profitetur, neque regionum situs explorasse  
 “ nisi Musarum afflatu*. The lines are these:

“ βεῖα δέ τοι καὶ τήνδε καταγράψαιμι θάλασσαν [the Caspian],  
 “ οὐ μὲν ἰδὼν ἀπάνευθε πέποις, οὐ γὰρ περήσας  
 “ οὐ γὰρ μοι βίος ἐστὶ μελαινῶν ἐπὶ γῆν,  
 “ οὐδέ μοι ἐμπορὴ πατρώϊος, οὐδ’ ἐπὶ Γάγγην  
 “ ἔρχομαι· εἰς τε πολλὰ Ἐρυθραίου διὰ πόντου  
 “ ψυχῆς οὐκ ἀλόγοντες, ὧ’ ἄσπετον ἔλβαν ἔλονται·  
 “ οὐδὲ μὲν Ἵρκανίης ἐπιμίσγομαι οὐδ’ ἑρεῖνω  
 “ Καυκάσιος κρημῖδας Ἐρυθραίων Ἀργεῖν  
 “ ἀλλὰ με Μουσῶν φορέει νόος—.

“ We might answer that these lines do not express so much as M<sup>r</sup>. Bernhardt ascribes to  
 “ them. The poet only affirms that he had not been engaged in a mercantile life; that he  
 “ had not explored the Caspian, or the Ganges, or the Indian sea; and had not visited the  
 “ remote provinces to the east of Persia. The objection, however, is of weight. Other argu-  
 “ ments urged by M<sup>r</sup>. Bernhardt at p. 513. 514. are still more weighty, from which he collects  
 “ (and especially from the mention of the Huns in v. 730) that *Dionysius* the poet lived in a  
 “ later age. He observes, *His ductus argumentis Dionysium exeunte sæculo tertio vel quarti  
 “ principio extitisse pronunciaverim*. We may reject, then, the account of Eustathius which  
 “ places *Dionysius* in the age of *Augustus*. His time must remain uncertain. But we may  
 “ determine that at least he preceded Constantinople A. D. 330, which he would have men-  
 “ tioned; and that he was perhaps not less than a century before *Avienus*, by whom he was  
 “ translated.”

553. Col. 1. l. 1. βασιλειαs read βασιλείας.

Ibid. Col. 2. l. 1. ἡλλετριώμενος read ἡλλετριωμένος.

Ibid. Col. 2. l. 31. ἔλλογμαι read ἐλλόγμαι.

560. l. 10. ἡμῶν; read ἡμῶν.

561. Col. 2. at the end of note <sup>k</sup>. add “Schol. Platon. p. 381. Bekk. Ἡρόδοτος καὶ Ἑλλάδικές φασιν ὡς,  
 “ ὅτε τὴν Ὀβραν Ἡρακλῆς ἀνῆρει, τὴν Ἡραν αὐτῷ καρκίνον ἐφορμήσας κ. τ. λ.”

562. l. 15. Δημοκρίτων read Δημοκρίτου.



# I N D E X.

*The authors and editions described in the former Index are for the most part not repeated here; but the most material of such authors as are now quoted for the first time are inserted in the present Index.*

*The numbers added to some names, as "Adæus No. 110." designate the numbers prefixed to the Greek Authors in c. 12. of the Appendix.*

- ABYDENUS quotes Megasthenes p. [483](#). b. wrote in Ionic p. [575](#).
- Achæan prætors, their time of entering office [221. 2](#). [146. 2](#).
- Achæans sent to Rome [167. 2](#). see [155. 2](#). their return [151. 2](#).
- Achæus taken at Sardis by Antiochus Magnus p. [315](#).
- M. Acilius Glabrio consul [191. 1](#). defeats Antiochus [191. 2](#). his triumph [190. 2](#).
- Actium, battle of [31. 2](#).
- Adæus of Mytilenæ No. [110](#). p. [524](#).
- Adherbal restored by the Romans [117. 2](#). slain [112. 2](#).
- Adulæ, the inscription at, p. [382](#). o.
- Æantides No. [51](#). p. [504](#).
- Ælius Gallus, his expedition into Arabia [24. 2. 3](#).
- Ælius Grammaticus [100. 4](#).
- Ælius Tubero the historian [59. 4](#).
- M. Æmilius Lepidus consul [167. 1](#). pontifex maximus *exilu anni*, sc. in the beginning of B. C. [179](#); Liv. XL. [42](#). censor B. C. [179](#). p. [446](#). six times princeps senatus Liv. Ep. [48](#). see p. [448](#). and Duker there quoted. He died B. C. [150](#). when he was succeeded by P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica *his paucis diebus*: sc. in B. C. [150](#). Cic. Senect. c. [14](#).
- M. Æmilius Lepidus consul [78. 1](#). excites a civil war [78. 2](#). see [75. 2](#).
- M. Æmilius Lepidus triumvir [43. 2](#). consul [42. 1](#). triumvir iterum [37. 2](#). his fall [36. 2](#). his death [12. 2](#). pontifex maximus in B. C. [44](#): [12. 2](#).
- Æmilius Macer, his death [16. 4](#).
- Q. Æmilius Papus consul B. C. [282. 278](#). censor B. C. [275](#). p. [441](#).
- L. Æmilius Papus consul [225. 1](#). triumphs over the Gauls [225. 2](#). [224. 2](#). censor. B. C. [220](#). p. [442](#).
- L. Æmilius Paullus consul [219. 1](#). sent into Illyricum [219. 2](#). consul iterum [216. 1](#). slain at Cannæ: Liv. XXII. [49. 50](#).
- L. Æmilius Paullus consul [182. 1](#). consul iterum [168. 1](#). His campaign against Perseus p. xii. [168. 2](#). his triumph [167. 2](#). censor B. C. [164](#). p. [448](#). his death [160. 2](#).
- M. Æmilius Scaurus [90. 4](#).
- Æschines academicus [111. 3](#).
- Æschines Milesius No. [169](#). p. [553](#).
- Æschylus Cnidius No. [167. 78. 3](#).
- Ætolians, their treaty with the Romans [211. 2](#).
- Ætolian prætors, their time of entering office [221. 2](#).
- Agatharchides No. [143. 113. 3](#). p. [535](#). His works p. [536](#). x.
- Agathocles No. [212](#). p. [556](#).
- Agathyllus No. [211](#). p. [556](#).
- Agetas Ætolian prætor [218. 2](#).
- Agrigentum besieged and taken by the Romans [262. 2](#).
- Albategni the Arabian astronomer, date of his observation p. [369](#). his observation compared with that of Ptolemy p. [369](#). x.
- Albinovanus, see Pedro.
- Albius Tibullus, his age examined [27. 4](#). his death [18. 4](#).
- Albutius Silo [6. 4](#).
- Alcæus Messenius No. [105. 197. 3](#). p. [522](#).
- Alcibiades, time of his serving at Potidæa p. [292](#).
- Alexander Ætolus No. [50. 272. 3. 269. 3](#). p. [502. 503](#). and note [1](#).
- Alexander Bala p. [324—326](#).
- Alexander Polyhistor No. [152. 83. 3](#). His works p. [538—540](#). b.
- Alexander Zebina p. [334](#).
- Alexander I. king of Egypt p. [390](#).
- Alexander II. king of Egypt p. [390. 391](#).
- Alexander III. king of Egypt p. [391. 392](#). and notes x. y.
- Ambiorix, his war with Cæsar [54. 2](#).
- Amelesagoras the Athenian p. [299](#).
- Amisus besieged by Lucullus [72. 2](#). and taken [71. 2](#).



- Ammonius N°. [138](#), [150](#), [3](#), p. [534](#).  
 Amometus N°. [213](#), p. [556](#).  
 Amyntas slain by the Cilicians p. [553](#).  
 Anaphas one of the seven who slew the Magi p. [430](#).  
 Anaphas son of the preceding p. [430](#), a.  
 Anaxilaüs the Pythagorean N°. [188](#) \* \* [28](#), [3](#).  
 Anaxilaüs N°. [214](#), p. [557](#).  
 Andriscus the pretended son of Perseus [149](#), [2](#), p. [417](#), defeated and taken [148](#), [2](#).  
 Andriscus N°. [215](#), p. [557](#).  
 Andromachus the father of Timæus p. [489](#).  
 Andron N°. [216](#), p. [557](#).  
 Andron of Ephesus p. [557](#), y.  
 Andron of Teos p. [557](#), y.  
 Andronicus Rhodius N°. [177](#), [250](#), [3](#), [84](#), [3](#), p. [547](#).  
 Androsthenes N°. [5](#) \* p. [472](#).  
 L. Annæus Seneca [4](#), [4](#).  
 M. Annæus Seneca [4](#), [4](#).  
 Antagoras N°. [42](#), [269](#), [3](#), p. [500](#).  
 Anticlides N°. [217](#), p. [557](#).  
 Antigonus Carysius N°. [81](#), [225](#), [3](#). His works p. [513](#), c.  
 Antigonus father of Demetrius Poliorcetes p. [309](#).  
 Antigonus Doson p. [306](#), born [262](#), [2](#), taught by Euphantus [246](#), [3](#), gains the battle of Sellasia [222](#), [2](#), his death p. [382](#), u.  
 Antigonus Gonatas p. [306](#), [307](#).  
 Antioch when founded p. [348](#), its three epochs p. [365](#), f, its year began with Dios p. [364](#), [366](#).  
 Antiochis daughter of Achæus mother of Attalus I. p. [401](#).  
 Antiochis daughter of Antiochus Magnus p. [432](#).  
 Antiochus father of Seleucus Nicator p. [308](#).  
 Antiochus son of Antiochus Magnus p. [314](#), d.  
 Antiochus son of Antiochus Sidetes p. [332](#), m.  
 Antiochus son of Antiochus Grypus p. [339](#).  
 Antiochus son of Bala p. [326—328](#), time of his death p. [329](#).  
 Antiochus Academicus N°. [158](#), [87](#), [3](#), [79](#), [3](#), [4](#).  
 Antiochus Asiaticus [340—342](#), called Dionysus p. [345](#), p. time of his death Ibid.  
 Antiochus king of Commagenē a different person from Antiochus Asiaticus p. [343](#), h.  
 Antiochus of Commagenē brother of Mithridates I. put to death by Augustus p. [344](#), h.  
 Antiochus king of Commagenē who succeeded Mithridates II. p. [344](#), h.  
 Antiochus Epiphanes king of Commagenē son of the preceding p. [344](#), h.  
 Antiochus Epiphanes son of the king Epiphanes p. [344](#), h.  
 Antiochus Cyzicenus p. [332](#), m. [337](#).  
 Antiochus Didymus son of Antiochus Grypus p. [338](#), and of Tryphæna p. [339](#), m.  
 Antiochus Epiphanes king of Syria p. [317](#), his Egyptian war p. [318—320](#), his transactions in Judæa p. [321](#), his death p. [322](#).  
 Antiochus Eupator p. [323](#).  
 Antiochus Eusebes p. [338](#), his death p. [341](#).  
 Antiochus Grypus p. [335](#), [336](#).  
 Antiochus Hierax p. [312](#), [342](#), married the daughter of Zelas p. [311](#), [312](#), [413](#), date of his death p. [413](#), b.  
 Antiochus Magnus p. [314—317](#), his Roman war [196](#), [2](#), [192](#), [2—189](#), [2](#).  
 Antiochus Sidetes p. [330—332](#), his proper title Evergetes p. [332](#), m. [345](#), p.  
 Antiochus Soter p. [309](#), [310](#).  
 Antiochus Theus p. [310](#), [311](#).  
 Antipater Sidonius N°. [121](#), [127](#), [3](#), [95](#), [3](#), his time examined p. [527](#), [528](#).  
 Antipater Tarsensis N°. [133](#), [155](#), [3](#), [144](#), [3](#), [143](#), [3](#), p. [531](#).  
 Antipater Tyrius N°. [176](#), [44](#), [3](#).  
 Antisthenes the disciple of Socrates [207](#), [3](#).  
 Antisthenes Rhodius historicus N°. [115](#) \* [198](#), [3](#).  
 Antitheus Athenian archon p. II. [146](#), [2](#).  
 M. Antonius Gniphio Grammaticus [66](#), [4](#), [39](#), [4](#).  
 M. Antonius the orator born [142](#), [4](#), defends Aquillius [98](#), [4](#), censor B. C. [97](#), p. [452](#), is slain [87](#), [4](#).  
 C. Antonius son of the orator [64](#), [4](#), consul [63](#), [1](#), banished [59](#), [4](#).  
 M. Antonius father of the triumvir, his conduct and death [68](#), [2](#).  
 M. Antonius trib. pleb. joins Cæsar [49](#), [2](#), consul [44](#), [1](#), his conduct on the death of Cæsar [44](#), [2](#), triumvir [43](#), [2](#), winters at Athens with Octavia [39](#), [2](#), triumvir iterum [37](#), [2](#), his retreat from Parthia [36](#), [2](#), invades Armenia [34](#), [2](#), his war with Cæsar [32](#), [2](#), [31](#), [2](#), his death [30](#), [2](#).  
 L. Antonius brother of the triumvir, consul [41](#), [1](#), besieged in Perugia [41](#), [2](#), [40](#), [2](#).  
 Anytē N°. [26](#), p. [486](#).  
 Apama the wife of Seleucus Nicator p. [309](#), the date of her marriage Ibid. note p.  
 Apama daughter of Antiochus Soter p. [310](#).  
 Apamea, see Myrlea.  
 Apaturius the murderer of Seleucus Ceraunus p. [314](#).  
 Apellæus the second Macedonian month p. [353—355](#).  
 Apellicon Teius N°. [148](#), [84](#), [3](#).  
 Apion N°. [208](#), p. [555](#). His works note s.  
 Apollodorus Artemitanus N°. [218](#), p. [557](#).  
 Apollodorus Atheniensis N°. [137](#), p. [546](#), his *Chronica* [145](#), [3](#), see [128](#), [3](#).  
 Apollodorus Carystius N°. [99](#), [230](#), [3](#), [200](#), [3](#), p. [521](#), and note p.  
 Apollodorus Gelous p. [521](#), and note p.  
 Apollodorus κερύραρος N°. [140](#) \* \* [79](#), [3](#).  
 Apollodorus Pergamenus N°. [183](#), [63](#), [3](#), [44](#), [3](#), [30](#), [3](#), [6](#), [3](#), p. [547](#), c.  
 Apollonides of Nicæa N°. [209](#), p. [555](#).  
 Apollonides quoted by Strabo p. [556](#), t.



- Apollonis wife of Attalus **L** and mother of Eumenes II. p. **401**. called Apollonias by Suidas: see p. **412**. s.
- Apollonius in the service of Antiochus Epiphanes p. **318**.
- Apollonius *μαλακός* N°. **163**. **88**. **3**.
- Apollonius Molo N°. **164**. **88**. **3**. **78**. **3**. **4**. **62**. **3**. p. **544**.
- Apollonius Rhodius N°. **83**. **196**. **3**. **194**. **3**. p. **515**. His works p. **516**. e.
- Apollonius Sotadis filius N°. **74**. **280**. **3**.
- Apollonius Tyrius N°. **153**. p. **554**.
- L. Appuleius Saturninus trib. pleb. **100**. **2**. his death Ibid.
- Aquæ Sextiæ founded **122**. **2**.
- M'Aquillius consul **101**. **L**. commands in Sicily **101**. **2**. concludes the war **99**. **2**. prosecuted **98**. **4**.
- Aratus Sicyonius, his birth **271**. **3**. **251**. **2**. delivers Sicyon **251**. **2**. prætor iterum, delivers Corinth **243**. **2**. at Sellasia **222**. **2**. defeated at Caphyæ **220**. **2**. end of his History **220**. **3**. his death **213**. **2**.
- Aratus junior Achæan prætor **219**. **2**.
- Aratus poëta N°. **41**. **272**. **3**. **269**. **3**. p. **499**. and note c.
- Arcesilaüs **275**. **3**.
- Archebulus of Thera a poet, the teacher of Euphorion **274**. **3**.
- Archelaüs defeated by Sulla **86**. **2**.
- Archelaüs son of the preceding, married Berenice p. **395**. k. **L**.
- Archelaüs king of Cappadocia p. **438**. grandson of the preceding Archelaüs Ibid. p. **395**. k.
- Archias, see Licinius Archias.
- Archimedes N°. **93**. **221**. **3**. **214**. **3**. his death **212**. **3**.
- Archimelus poëta N°. **94**. **221**. **3**.
- Archon Achæan prætor **172**. **2**. **169**. **2**. **3**. p. **405**.
- Ardys son of Antiochus Magnus p. **314**. d.
- Aretas king of the Arabs p. **339**.
- Argos restored to the Achæan league **195**. **2**.
- Ariæthus N°. **219**. p. **558**.
- Ariamnes son of Datames p. **430**. a.
- Ariamnes **II**. king of Cappadocia p. **431**.
- Ariarathes **L**. king of Cappadocia son of Ariamnes p. **431**.
- Ariarathes **II**. king of Cappadocia son of Holo-phernes p. **431**.
- Ariarathes **III**. king of Cappadocia p. **432**.
- Ariarathes **IV**. king of Cappadocia p. **432**. **433**.
- Ariarathes **V**. king of Cappadocia p. **433**—**435**. expelled by Demetrius Soter p. **324**. restored by Attalus **II**. p. **407**. comes to Rome p. **434**. **157**. **2**.
- Ariarathes **VI**. king of Cappadocia p. **435**.
- Ariarathes son of Ariarathes **VI**. put to death by Mithridates p. **435**. **436**.
- Ariarathes younger son of Ariarathes **VI**. p. **435**. **436**.
- Ariarathes **VII**. king of Cappadocia, son of Ariobarzanes **II**. p. **437**.
- Ariarathes brother of Ariobarzanes **II**. p. **437**.
- Ariminum a Roman colony **268**. **2**. occupied by Cæsar **49**. **2**.
- Arimnæus son of Anaphas p. **430**. a.
- Ariobarzanes **L**. king of Pontus p. **421**.
- Ariobarzanes **II**. king of Pontus p. **421**.
- Ariobarzanes **III**. king of Pontus p. **423**. **424**.
- Ariobarzanes **L**. king of Cappadocia p. **436**. **437**.
- Ariobarzanes **II**. king of Cappadocia p. **437**.
- Ariovistus, his war with Cæsar **58**. **2**.
- Aristæus Achæan prætor **198**. **2**. **195**. **2**. **185**. **2**. p. **385**. r.
- Aristarchus Grammaticus N°. **127**. **190**. **3**. **160**. **3**. **159**. **3**. **158**. **3**. **107**. **3**. His works p. **530**. f.
- Aristarchus Samius N°. **36**. **280**. **3**. p. **492**.
- Aristion tyrant of Athens **87**. **2**.
- Aristobulus N°. **6**. p. **473**.
- Aristo Ceus N°. **95**. succeeds Lyco the peripatetic **226**. **3**.
- Aristo Chius **275**. **3**.
- Aristo the disciple of Critolaüs p. **544**. r.
- Aristocritus N°. **220**. p. **558**.
- Aristodemus Eleus N°. **131**. p. **531**.
- Aristodemus Nysensis N°. **185**. p. **547**. d. **554**.
- Aristodemus the preceptor of Pompey p. **554**.
- Ariston Ætolian prætor **221**. **2**.
- Aristonicus p. **409**. his war with the Romans **131**. **2**. **130**. **2**. captured **129**. **2**.
- Aristonymus librarian at Alexandria N°. **84**. **183**. **3**.
- Aristonymus comicus, a different person from the preceding, **183**. **3**. p. **517**.
- Aristophanes Byzantinus N°. **106**. **271**. **3**. **256**. **3**. **230**. **3**. **200**. **3**. p. **522**.
- Aristoxenus N°. **7**. p. **473**. his works note f. p. **473**. **474**.
- Aristus the academic philosopher **87**. **3**.
- Armorica, Cæsar's war there **56**. **2**.
- Arsaces founds the Parthian monarchy p. **311**. **250**. **2**. defeats Seleucus Callinicus p. **313**.
- Arsaces **II**. p. **311**. **315**.
- Arsaces, see Mithridates.
- Arsaces p. **330**. the same as Phrñates **II**.
- Arsinoë sister and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus p. **379**. b.
- Arsinoë daughter of Lysimachus and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus p. **379**. h.
- Arsinoë daughter of Ptolemy Evergetes, her death p. **382**. n. **384**. g.
- Arsinoë daughter of Ptolemy Auletes p. **394**. k. **396**. and note u.
- Artaxias king of Armenia p. **322**. e.
- Artemidorus N°. **149**. **103**. **4**. p. **537**. His geography, note z.



- Artemisius seventh Macedonian month p. [358](#).  
 Aryses son of Holophernes p. [431](#).  
 Asander defeats Pharnaces II. p. [428](#). h. reigns in Bosphorus p. [428](#).  
 Asclepiades Myrleanus N°. [108](#). [196](#). [3](#). [83](#). [3](#). p. [523](#).  
 Asclepiades Myrleanus junior N°. [173](#) \* p. [545](#).  
 His time and works p. [523](#). r.  
 Asclepiades Prusæus N°. [173](#) \*\* p. [545](#).  
 Asclepiades Samius N°. [44](#). p. [501](#).  
 Asinius Pollio N°. [195](#). p. [550](#).  
 C. Asinius Pollio born [76](#). [4](#). commands in Spain [45](#). [4](#). consul [40](#). [1](#). triumphs [39](#). [2](#). his death A. D. [4](#). [4](#). see A. D. [11](#). [4](#).  
 Astacus in Bithynia, by whom founded p. [411](#).  
 Astrologers banished Rome [139](#). [2](#).  
 Athenæus son of Attalus [1](#). p. [401](#). [405](#)—[408](#).  
 Athenæus mechanicus p. [535](#).  
 Athenæus peripateticus N°. [186](#). [22](#). [3](#).  
 Athenæus rhetor N°. [162](#). [62](#). [3](#). p. [543](#). r.  
 Athenian embassy to Rome [155](#). [2](#). [3](#).  
 Athens stormed by Sulla [86](#). [2](#).  
 Athenodorus Tarsensis N°. [155](#) \* p. [540](#).  
 Athenodorus Tarsensis junior N°. [184](#). B. C. [30](#). [3](#). A. D. [8](#). [4](#). [9](#). [3](#).  
 M. Atilius Regulus consul [267](#). [1](#). consul iterum [256](#). [1](#). lands in Africa [256](#). [2](#). is captured [255](#). [2](#).  
 Atratinus the orator [21](#). [4](#).  
 Attalus brother of Philetæus p. [401](#).  
 Attalus [1](#). first king of Pergamus p. [401](#)—[403](#). comes to Athens [200](#). [2](#).  
 Attalus II. Philadelphus p. [401](#). [405](#). [406](#). his reign p. [407](#). [408](#).  
 Attalus III. p. [403](#). [409](#).  
 Atteius philologus [39](#). [4](#).  
 Attius his birth [219](#). [4](#). [170](#). [4](#). [139](#). [4](#). fifty years younger than Pacuvius [154](#). [4](#). æt. [30](#). [140](#). [4](#). his *Tereus* [103](#). [4](#).  
 Audynæus the third Macedonian month p. [356](#).  
*Augustinus de Civitate Dei Tauchnitii* 12°. *Lipsia* 1825.  
 M. Aurelius Cotta consul [74](#). [1](#). defeated by Mithridates [74](#). [2](#).  
 Aurelius Opilius the rhetorician [92](#). [4](#).  
 Sex. Aurelius Propertius, his time examined [36](#). [4](#). [26](#). [4](#). [18](#). [4](#).  
 Bacchanalia prohibited at Rome [186](#). [2](#).  
 Bactriana kingdom of p. [315](#). x.  
*Bake Mr.* quoted p. [553](#).  
 Bas king of Bithynia p. [411](#).  
 Basilides the Epicurean the fifth from Epicurus succeeded Dionysius [270](#). [3](#).  
 Bato the Dalmatian leader A. D. [8](#). [2](#). [12](#). [4](#).  
 Bato Sinopensis N°. [221](#). p. [558](#).  
 M. Bavius, his death [35](#). [4](#).  
 Belgæ their war with Cæsar [57](#). [2](#).  
 Beneventum a Roman colony [268](#). [2](#).  
*Bentley* quoted [38](#). [4](#). [27](#). [4](#). [25](#). [4](#). [23](#). [4](#). [20](#). [4](#). [15](#). [4](#). p. [480](#). t. §. [4](#). [482](#). y. [486](#). i. [518](#). i. examined [17](#). [4](#).  
 Berenice wife of Ptolemy Soter p. [378](#). [502](#).  
 Berenice daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, married to Antiochus Theus p. [311](#). [379](#). h.  
 Berenice mother of Ptolemy Philopator, her death p. [382](#). n. [384](#).  
 Berenice daughter of Ptolemy Auletes p. [393](#). [394](#).  
*Berkelius* corrected p. [516](#). e.  
*Bernhardy Mr.* quoted p. [415](#). n. [514](#). [515](#). d. [576](#).  
 Berosus N°. [55](#). [279](#). [3](#). [268](#). [3](#). p. [505](#). and note o.  
 Bion [275](#). [3](#).  
*Blair* quoted p. xii. p. [392](#). y.  
*Boeckh Mr.* quoted p. [292](#). [294](#). [295](#). [296](#). examined p. [296](#)—[298](#).  
 Boeotian confederacy, time of its dissolution [172](#). [2](#). p. [300](#).  
 Boëthus Sidonius N°. [181](#). p. [554](#).  
 Boii their war with the Romans [238](#). [2](#). [237](#). [2](#). [236](#). [2](#). are reduced [224](#). [2](#). are again defeated [196](#). [2](#). [191](#). [2](#).  
 Boteiras king of Bithynia p. [411](#).  
 Britain invaded by Cæsar [55](#). [2](#). [54](#). [2](#).  
*Brunck* quoted p. [503](#). k. [504](#). [1](#). [549](#). note. examined [63](#). [3](#).  
 Cæcilius N°. [203](#). [55](#). [3](#). [29](#). [3](#). [6](#). [3](#).  
 Q. Cæcilius Epirota [26](#). [4](#).  
 Cæcilius comicus [179](#). [4](#). his death [168](#). [4](#).  
 L. Cæcilius Metellus the proconsul triumphs over the Carthaginians [250](#). [2](#).  
 Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus consul [123](#). [1](#). commands in the Baleares [123](#). [2](#).  
 Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus consul [69](#). [1](#). commands in Crete [69](#). [2](#). [68](#). [2](#). concludes the war [67](#). [2](#). triumphs [62](#). [2](#).  
 Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus defeats Andrisceus [148](#). [2](#). and Critolaüs [147](#). [2](#). his triumph [146](#). [2](#). consul [143](#). [1](#). commands in Spain [143](#). [2](#). [142](#). [2](#). censor B. C. [131](#). p. [450](#).  
 Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus consul [109](#). [1](#). commands in Africa [109](#). [2](#). [108](#). [2](#). is superseded by Marius [107](#). [2](#). triumphs [107](#). [2](#). censor B. C. [102](#). p. [452](#). his exile [100](#). [2](#). his return [99](#). [2](#).  
 Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, son of Numidicus: Cic. pro Archia c. [3](#). joins Sulla [82](#). [2](#). consul [80](#). [2](#). sent against Sertorius [78](#). [2](#). [76](#). [2](#). [75](#). [2](#). [72](#). [2](#). his triumph [71](#). [2](#). pontifex max. see [12](#). [2](#). Conf. Ascon. in Cornel. II. p. [973](#). He died B. C. [63](#): see [12](#). [2](#).  
 C. Cæsar grandson of Augustus born [20](#). [2](#). consul designatus [6](#). [2](#). receives the *toga virilis* [5](#). [2](#). sent into the east [1](#). [2](#). consul A. D. [1](#). [1](#). his death A. D. [4](#). [2](#).  
 L. Cæsar grandson of Augustus born [17](#). [2](#). re-



- ceives the *toga virilis* [2. 2](#). his death A. D. [2. 2](#). see p. [572](#).
- C. Cæsar Caligula born A. D. [12. 2](#).
- Calendar Roman its irregularity p. xi—xiii. [49. 2](#). corrected [46. 2](#). see [45. 3](#).
- Calippic periods [162. 3](#). p. [352](#). b. e.
- Callias N°. [30](#). p. [488](#). and note o.
- Callidius [57. 4](#).
- Callimachus N°. [64. 272. 3. 256. 3. 249. 3. 225. 3. 203. 3. 200. 3. 194. 3](#). p. [507](#). and note t.
- Callimachus junior, nephew of the preceding. [256. 3](#).
- Callinicipolis founded by Seleucus Callinicus p. [313. r](#).
- Callippus Corinthius N°. [222](#). p. [558](#).
- Callistratus N°. [128. 154. 3](#). his works p. [530](#). g.
- Callistratus N°. [223](#). p. [558](#).
- L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi trib. pleb. [149. 2](#). consul [133. 1](#). censor [149. 4](#). his *Annales* [149. 4](#).
- Candacē queen of Æthiopia [22. 2](#).
- Caphyæ, battle of [220. 2](#).
- Capitol burnt [83. 2](#). restored [69. 2](#).
- Caracalla, time of his death p. [368](#).
- Carneades N°. [123](#). the disciple of Hegesinus [215. 3](#). his birth [213. 3](#). ambassador to Rome [155. 2. 3](#). fl. [146. 3](#). his death [129. 3](#). see [79. 4](#).
- Carthage, its population [149. 2](#). restored by Cæsar [44. 2](#).
- Sp. Carvilius, his divorce [231. 2](#).
- Cassius Hemina fl. [146. 4](#).
- L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla consul [127. 1](#). censor B. C. [125. 1](#). p. [451](#).
- L. Cassius Longinus slain in Gaul [107. 2](#).
- C. Cassius prætor [44. 2](#). his death [42. 2](#).
- Castor Rhodius N°. [174. 61. 3. 56. 3](#). p. [545. 546](#). his works p. [546. b](#).
- Castor junior the accuser of Deiotarus [56. 3](#).
- Celtiberian war [153. 2](#). conducted by Marcellus [152. 2](#). by Lucullus [151. 2](#). by Metellus [142. 2](#). by Q. Pompeius [141. 2](#). by Popillius [139. 2](#).
- Censors first, when appointed p. [439](#). c. first plebeian censor [280. 2](#). p. [440](#). *uterque ex plebe* p. [450](#).
- Census Roman, who were included in it p. [458](#). census in the second year before the capture of the city p. [458. t](#).
- Cephalon Gergithius N°. [224](#). p. [558](#).
- Cestius rhetor [13. 4](#).
- Chaldæan era one year later than the era of the Seleucidæ p. [370](#).
- Chamæleon N°. [13](#). p. [477](#). his works p. [477. 478](#).
- Charmadas N°. [141. 111. 3. 91. 3. 70. 3](#).
- Charon N°. [85](#). p. [517](#).
- Christian era, this date necessary p. xiii. xiv.
- Chronicon Alexandrinum* ed. Scalig. described p. iv—vii. its date for [Ol. 1](#) p. v. o. for the foundation of Rome Ib. for the nativity Ib. the years of the Lagidæ p. [398](#).
- Chronicon Paschale* p. [567. 574](#).
- Chrysippus N°. [78](#). his death [207. 3](#).
- Cilnius Mecænas [38. 4. 36. 2](#). his death [8. 2](#).
- Cimbri, their irruption into Illyricum and Italy [113. 2](#). engage Silanus [109. 2](#). defeat Manlius and Cæpio [105. 2](#). are defeated by Marius [101. 2](#).
- L. Cincius Alimentus fl. [225. 4. 218. 4. 190. 4](#). his date for the foundation of Rome p. xix. t.
- Cineas N°. [35. 280. 3. 70. 3](#). p. [440](#).
- Claudius grammaticus [100. 4](#).
- Ap. Claudius Cæcus p. [440](#).
- Ap. Claudius Caudex consul [264. 1](#). triumphs de Pœnis et Hierone [264. 2](#).
- Nero Claudius Drusus subdues the Rhæti [15. 2](#). commands in Germany [12. 2. 11. 2](#). his death [9. 2](#).
- Claudius Drusus son of Tiberius A. D. [13. 2](#).
- M. Claudius Marcellus consul [222. 1](#). conquers the Insubres [222. 2](#). triumphs [221. 2](#). consul tert. [214. 1](#). sent to Sicily [214. 2](#). triumphs [211. 2](#). consul quintum [208. 1](#). slain [208. 2](#).
- M. Claudius Marcellus son of Octavia, his death [23. 2](#).
- C. Claudius Nero consul [207. 1](#). censor B. C. [204. 1](#). p. [443](#).
- Ti. Claudius Nero Cæsar born [42. 2](#). assumes the *toga virilis* [27. 2](#). sent into the east [20. 2. 4](#). subdues the Rhæti [15. 2](#). in Dalmatia [11. 2](#). retires to Rhodes [6. 2](#). returns to Rome A. D. [2. 2](#). his adoption by Augustus [A. D. 4. 2](#). is sent into Germany Ibid. his second campaign A. D. [5. 2](#). third campaign [A. D. 6. 2](#). reduces Illyricum A. D. [9. 2](#). his triumph A. D. [12. 2](#). his tribunician years whence computed; see B. C. [6. 2](#).
- Ti. Claudius Cæsar born [10. 2](#). censor A. D. [47. 1](#). p. [457](#).
- Claudius Pulcher consul [249. 1](#). his defeat [249. 2](#).
- Claudius Quadrigarius when he flourished [134. 4](#).
- Cleanthes N°. [62. 263. 3](#). p. [507](#). s. the successor of Zeno [207. 3](#).
- Clearchus tyrant of Heraclea, his reign [247. 3](#).
- Clearchus II. and Oxathres tyrants of Heraclea [247. 3](#).
- Clearchus N°. [11](#). p. [477](#).
- Cleomenes king of Sparta, his death p. [382. n](#).
- Cleon Siciliensis N°. [225](#). p. [558](#).
- Cleopatra daughter of Antiochus Magnus, married to Ptolemy Epiphanes p. [385](#).
- Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes p. [385](#).
- Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy Philometor p. [327. f. 333](#). time of her reign and death p. [336](#). her marriages p. [388](#).
- Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, see p. [388. 390](#).
- Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy Physcon p. [391](#).



- Cleopatra or Berenicē daughter of Ptolemy Soter II. p. [390](#), [393](#). b.
- Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy Auletes p. [393](#), [395](#), [396](#). her age p. [394](#). k. her connexion with Antony p. [396](#). w. [36](#), [2](#), [30](#), [2](#). her death [30](#), [2](#).
- Cleopatra or Selenē daughter of Antony and Cleopatra [46](#), [3](#).
- Clinias N°. [226](#). p. [558](#).
- Clitarchus N°. [2](#). p. [472](#).
- Clitomachus N°. [140](#), [146](#), [3](#), [129](#), [3](#), [111](#), [3](#), [92](#), [3](#).
- P. Clodius trib. pleb. [58](#), [2](#). ædile [56](#), [2](#). his death [52](#), [2](#).
- Clytus N°. [10](#). p. [477](#).
- L. Cælius Antipater [142](#), [4](#), [134](#), [4](#), [123](#), [4](#).
- Colotes N°. [57](#), [277](#), [3](#). p. [506](#). p.
- Commagenē, kings of p. [343](#), [344](#).
- Conon N°. [192](#), [36](#), [3](#).
- Constantius the emperor, date of his death p. [366](#).
- Consuls from B. C. [37](#) to A. D. [14](#). p. vii—ix. first sixteen years of Tiberius p. x. h. their time of entering office [215](#), [2](#). p. xviii. r. corrected at p. [440](#). c. commenced Jan. [1](#), [153](#), [2](#).
- Corinth destroyed by Mummius [146](#), [2](#), [3](#). restored by Cæsar [44](#), [2](#).
- L. Cornelius Cinna consul [87](#), [1](#). joins Marius [87](#), [2](#). consul quartum [84](#), [1](#). is slain [84](#), [2](#).
- Cornelius Epicadus the freedman of Sulla [78](#), [4](#).
- Cornelius Gallus p. [63](#), [3](#). præfect of Egypt [30](#), [4](#). his death and age [26](#), [2](#). his time [18](#), [4](#).
- Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus consul, his triumph [236](#), [2](#). whether Publius or Lucius examined Ibid.
- Cornelius Nepos fl. [40](#), [4](#).
- P. Cornelius Rufinus, why expelled the senate p. [441](#).
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio slain in Spain [212](#), [2](#).
- P. Cornelius Scipio consul [218](#), [1](#). slain in Spain [212](#), [2](#).
- P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus consul [205](#), [1](#). passes into Africa [204](#), [2](#). defeats Hannibal [202](#), [2](#). his triumph [201](#), [2](#). censor B. C. [199](#): p. [444](#). consul iterum [194](#), [1](#), [2](#). his death [183](#), [2](#).
- L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus consul [190](#), [1](#). defeats Antiochus in Asia [190](#), [2](#). his triumph [188](#), [2](#).
- P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus, his age [167](#), [3](#), [160](#), [4](#). serves in Spain [151](#), [2](#). consul [147](#), [1](#). besieges Carthage [147](#), [2](#). destroys it [146](#), [2](#). his triumph Ibid. ambassador to Egypt [143](#), [2](#). p. [389](#). censor B. C. [142](#): p. [449](#). consul iterum [134](#), [1](#). destroys Numantia [133](#), [2](#). his triumph [132](#), [2](#). his death [129](#), [2](#).
- Cornelius Severus poëta [2](#), [4](#). A. D. [14](#), [4](#).
- L. Cornelius Sulla born [138](#), [2](#). quæstor to Marius [107](#), [2](#). legatus [104](#), [2](#). trib. mil. [103](#), [2](#). receives the ambassadors of Arsaces [92](#), [2](#). see p. [436](#). his victories in the Marsian war [89](#), [2](#). consul. [88](#), [1](#). civil war with Marius [88](#), [2](#). his campaigns in Greece [87](#), [2](#), [86](#), [2](#). makes peace with Mithridates [84](#), [2](#). lands in Italy [83](#), [2](#). conquers the Marian party and the Samnites [82](#), [2](#). dictator Ibid. his triumph [81](#), [2](#). abdicates [79](#), [2](#). his death [78](#), [2](#). his commentaries [78](#), [4](#).
- Cornificius poëta, his death [41](#), [4](#).
- Corsica invaded by the Romans [236](#), [2](#), [231](#), [2](#).
- Corsini quoted p. ii. c. p. [348](#). g. [360](#). t. [366](#), [404](#). g. [513](#). c. examined [59](#), [3](#). p. [365](#). d.
- Cottā poëta A. D. [14](#), [4](#).
- Crates the cynic the disciple of Diogenes [207](#), [3](#).
- Crates N°. [126](#). [190](#), [3](#), [159](#), [3](#), [83](#), [3](#). His works p. [528](#), [529](#). e.
- Cratippus N°. [180](#), [44](#), [3](#).
- Crinagoras p. [554](#).
- Critolaüs Achæan prætor [146](#), [2](#).
- Critolaüs the peripatetic N°. [122](#). succeeds Aristocles [226](#), [3](#). ambassador to Rome [155](#), [3](#).
- Ctesibius N°. [61](#). p. [507](#).
- Ctesibius historicus p. [507](#). r.
- Ctesibius mechanicus N°. [140](#) \* p. [535](#).
- M'Curius Dentatus consul iterum [275](#), [1](#). his severity in the levy [275](#), [2](#). triumphs over Pyrrhus [275](#), [2](#), [274](#), [2](#).
- Curtius Nicia grammaticus [45](#), [4](#).
- Cyclindas Achæan prætor [208](#), [2](#). see [201](#), [2](#). [200](#), [2](#).
- Cynoscephalæ, battle of [197](#), [2](#).
- Cyrsilus N°. [4](#). p. [472](#).
- Cyzicus besieged by Mithridates [73](#), [2](#).
- Dæsius the eighth Macedonian month p. [358](#).
- Daimachus N°. [20](#). p. [484](#).
- Dalmatia invaded by the Romans [156](#), [2](#), [155](#), [2](#). conquered by Metellus [117](#), [2](#). attacked by Cæsar [35](#), [2](#), [34](#), [2](#). recovered by Tiberius and Germanicus A. D. [8](#), [2](#), [9](#), [2](#).
- Damocritus Ætolian prætor [200](#), [2](#), [199](#), [2](#), [193](#), [2](#).
- Damocritus Achæan prætor [148](#), [2](#).
- Darius son of Pharnaces II. appointed king of Pontus p. [428](#).
- Datames son of Anaphas, ancestor of the kings of Cappadocia p. [430](#). a.
- Datames, his revolt from the king of Persia p. [421](#). f. [422](#). n.
- Deiotarus [56](#), [3](#), [45](#), [4](#). favoured by Cæsar p. [437](#). b.
- Deiotarus son of the preceding [45](#), [4](#).
- Deiotarus Philadelphus p. [545](#). y.
- Demagoras N°. [227](#). p. [559](#).
- Demetrius Calatianus N°. [228](#). p. [559](#).
- Demetrius Erythræus N°. [173](#), [71](#), [3](#).
- Demetrius Eucærus p. [338](#), [339](#).
- Demetrius king of Bactriana p. [315](#). x.
- Demetrius Ixion N°. [196](#). p. [550](#).



- Demetrius Magnes No. [171](#), [55.3](#), [49.3](#). His works p. [544](#) u.
- Demetrius Nicator king of Syria p. [326](#), [328](#), [329](#). his captivity and renewed reign p. [333](#).
- Demetrius Phalereus No. [14](#) p. [478](#). His works p. [478](#), [479](#).
- Demetrius Pharius conquered by Æmilius [219.2](#).
- Demetrius Poliorcetes p. [307](#), [309](#).
- Demetrius Scepsius No. [120](#), [190.3](#), [91.3](#), [70.3](#) p. [527](#). His *Τραγῆδες ἐπὶ ἀνέμοιοις* Ibid. note x.
- Demetrius Soter king of Syria p. [323](#), [324](#).
- Demetrius son of Philip V. his death p. [426](#).
- Demetrius son of Ariarathes V. p. [408](#), [435](#).
- Dicaeus Achæan prætor [149.2](#), [147.2](#). defeated by Mummius [146.2](#).
- Dicæarchus No. [8](#) p. [474](#). his works, note p. [474—476](#).
- Didymus No. [198](#), [46.3](#) p. [551](#). *Dindorf*, Mr. quoted p. [293](#).
- Dio Stoicus No. [230](#) p. [559](#).
- Diocles Peparethius No. [229](#) p. [559](#).
- Diodorus peripateticus No. [139](#). succeeded Critolaus [226.3](#), [111.3](#).
- Diodorus comicus p. [294](#).
- Diodorus No. [231](#) p. [559](#).
- Diodorus Siculus No. [182](#), [60.3](#), [59.3](#), [43.3](#).
- Diodori fragmenta Vaticana*, see *Scriptorum veterum*, &c.
- Diodotus brother of Boëthus the philosopher p. [554](#).
- Diodotus Trypho p. [326—328](#).
- Diogenes Babylonius No. [124](#), [165.2.3](#), [145.3](#), [144.3](#), [143.3](#).
- Diogenes cynicus the disciple of Antisthenes [207.3](#).
- Diognetus Athenian archon p. ii. e. [264.2](#).
- Dionysides No. [54](#), [278.3](#) p. [502](#).
- Dionysius tyrant of Heraclea, his reign [247.3](#) p. [572](#).
- Dionysius the Epicurean, the fourth from Epicurus, succeeded Polystratus [270.3](#).
- Dionysius Atticus No. [202](#), [63.3](#).
- Dionysius of Chalcis No. [232](#) p. [559](#).
- Dionysius of Charax No. [205](#), [1.3](#) p. [552](#). see p. [576](#).
- Dionysius Halicarnassensis No. [200](#). end of his History [265.3](#), [6.29.3](#), [7.3](#).
- Dionysius Iambus No. [97](#), [200.3](#) p. [521](#).
- Dionysius Magnes No. [165](#), [78.3](#).
- Dionysius metathemenus No. [38](#), [272.3](#), [263.3](#) p. [496](#).
- Dionysius Mytilenæus No. [233](#) p. [559](#).
- Dionysius Scytobrachion. See Dionysius Mytilenæus.
- Dionysius Thrax No. [151](#), [107.3](#), [71.3](#) p. [538](#).
- Diophanes Achæan prætor [191.2](#).
- Dioscorides No. [187](#) p. [548](#).
- Diotimus No. [146](#) p. [537](#).
- Diotrephes Antiochenus the teacher of Hybreas [40.3](#).
- Ditizelē wife of Nicomedes I. king of Bithynia p. [412](#).
- Dius the first Macedonian month p. [349](#). always remained so p. [350—353](#), [364](#).
- Dodwell* quoted [46.1](#), [44.2](#), [215.2](#). A. D. [5.2](#) p. [348](#). g. [353](#). b. [370](#). d. [374](#), [439](#), [476](#). g. [542](#). examined [168.2](#), [63.2](#) p. [350](#). s. [351](#), [372](#). [535](#), [537](#). corrected p. [371](#).
- Cn. Domitius censor primus ex plebe [280.2](#) p. [440](#).
- Cn. Domitius censor [115.2](#) p. [451](#).
- Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus censor with Crassus [92.4](#) p. [452](#).
- Domitius Marsus [2.4](#).
- Dorimachus Ætolian prætor [219.2](#).
- Dorylaüs settled in Crete p. [552](#).
- Dosiadas No. [233\\*](#) p. [559](#).
- Dousa* quoted [18.4](#). examined [36.4](#). corrected [26.2](#).
- Drakenborch* quoted [170.2](#), [168.2](#), [161.4](#), [15.2](#) p. [439—454](#) passim. examined p. [328](#). h.
- Drusilla daughter of Agrippa, betrothed to Antiochus Epiphanes son of the last king of Commagene p. [344](#). h.
- Drusus, see Nero Claudius Drusus.
- C. Duilius consul [260.1](#). his naval victory [260.2](#). his triumph [259.2](#).
- Duker* quoted [70.2](#) p. [328](#). h. [444](#). t. [448](#). f. [455](#). examined p. [444](#). s. [445](#).
- Duris No. [39](#), [280.3](#) p. [496](#). his works note a. p. [496](#), [497](#).
- Dydalsus king of Bithynia p. [411](#).
- Dynamis daughter of Pharnaces II. king of Pontus p. [428](#). m.
- Dystrus the fifth Macedonian month p. [357](#).
- Elmsley*, Dr. examined p. [561](#). l.
- Ennius born [239.4](#). brought to Rome [204.4](#). in Ætolia [189.4](#). æt. [67](#), [173.4](#). his death [169.4](#).
- Eperatus Achæan prætor [218.2](#).
- Ephorus the historian described by Polybius p. [299](#).
- Epicurus [277.3](#). his death [270.3](#). succession in his school [79.3](#).
- Epinius No. [103](#), [217.3](#).
- Epiphanius Petavii fol. Colon.* 1682.
- His account of thirty pairs of consuls p. ix. d. A. D. [12.2](#).
- Epirus, its towns destroyed by Æmilius [167.2](#).
- Erasistratus No. [21\\*](#), [258.3](#) p. [484](#).
- Eras, see Antioch, Chaldæan, Christian, Hegira, Maccabees, Seleucidæ, Yezdegird.
- Eratosthenes No. [82](#) p. [513](#). born [275.3](#). see [262.3](#), [256.3](#), [223.3](#), [214.3](#). his death [184.3](#). his works p. [514](#). d. see p. [543](#). q.
- Ernesti* quoted [111.4](#), [61.3](#) p. [545](#). x. corrected [88.4](#), [61.4](#), [46.4](#) p. [536](#). y.
- Etazeta wife of Nicomedes I. king of Bithynia p. [413](#).



- Evagrius* in tom. III. *Hist. Eccles. Reading fol. Cantab.* 1720. wrote in A. D. [592](#). p. [353](#).
- Erander N<sup>o</sup>. [89](#). [215](#). [3](#).
- Eucratides I. Eucratides II. kings of Bactriana p. [316](#). x.
- Euhemerus N<sup>o</sup>. [18](#). p. [481](#). and note y.
- Eulæus and Lenæus govern Egypt in the minority of Philometor p. [318](#).
- Eumenes brother of Philetærus p. [401](#).
- Eumenes I. nephew of Philetærus p. [401](#).
- Eumenes II. son of Attalus I. p. 403—406.
- Euphantus of Olynthus N<sup>o</sup>. [87](#). [246](#). [3](#). [229](#). [3](#).
- Euphorion N<sup>o</sup>. [79](#). [63](#). [3](#). born [274](#). [3](#). the disciple of Lacydes [241](#). [3](#). librarian to Antiochus [221](#). [3](#). his works p. [511](#). a.
- Euphronidas the master of Aristophanes of Byzantium [200](#). [3](#).
- Eurydicê wife of Ptolemy Soter p. [378](#).
- Eusebii Chronicon ex Illicano codice expressum.*  
See this work described p. [302](#). [303](#).
- Euthydemus king of Bactriana p. [315](#). x.
- Euthydemus of Mylasa, an orator [40](#). [3](#).
- Euthyphro son of Heraclides Ponticus p. [471](#). col. [2](#).
- Eutropius Tzschucke* 8vo. Lips. 1796.
- Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus consul [233](#). [1](#). triumphs over the Ligurians [232](#). [2](#). censor B. C. [230](#). p. [442](#). consul quintum [209](#). [1](#). recovers Tarentum [209](#). [2](#). his death [203](#). [2](#).
- Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus consul 145. [1](#). engages Viriathus 145. [2](#).
- Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus consul [142](#). [1](#). commands against Viriathus 142. [2](#). [141](#). [2](#).
- Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus consul [121](#). [1](#). conquers the Allobroges [121](#). [2](#).
- Q. Fabius Pictor [225](#). [4](#). [216](#). [4](#). his date for the foundation of Rome p. xix. t.
- C. Fabricius triumphs over the Brutii and Lucani [278](#). [2](#). censor B. C. [275](#). p. [441](#).
- Fabricius* quoted [63](#). [2](#) (where Reimar is named by mistake). p. [381](#). k. [453](#). [471](#). col. [2](#). [475](#). note §. [16](#). [482](#). y. [495](#). [522](#). p. [538](#). a. [545](#). x. corrected [22](#). [3](#). A. D. [5](#). [2](#). [143](#). p. [344](#). h. [462](#). a. [523](#). r. [561](#). m.
- Falisci, their war with the Romans [241](#). [2](#).
- C. Fannius the historian fl. [146](#). [4](#). [142](#). [4](#).
- Fasti Capitolini* described p. iii. see p. [568](#). [569](#).
- Fasti consulares anonymi* described p. ix. x.
- Fasti Hellenici &c. conversi a C. G. Kruegero* Lips. 1830. see p. [573](#).
- Fasti Verriani* described p. iii. x.
- Fenestella A. D. 14. [4](#).
- C. Fimbria kills the consul Flaccus [86](#). [2](#). is slain [85](#). [2](#).
- C. Flaminius, his Agrarian law [232](#). [2](#). consul [223](#). [1](#). defeats the Insubres [223](#). [2](#). triumphs [222](#). [2](#). censor B. C. [220](#). p. [442](#). consul iterum [217](#). [1](#). slain at Thrasymane [217](#). [2](#).
- T. Flavius Vespasianus born A. D. [9](#). [2](#).
- Freinshemius* quoted p. [340](#). r. [408](#). examined p. [389](#). b. [426](#). r.
- Frœlich annales compendiarîi regum et rerum Syriæ numis veteribus illustrati. fol. Viennæ* 1754. quoted p. [313](#). r. [317](#). [330](#). u. [335](#). f. [336](#). [1](#). [338](#). d. [345](#). p. [349](#). [1](#). [354](#). m. [373](#). [374](#). [375](#). b. examined p. [334](#). t. [343](#). h. [372](#). o. [378](#). h. corrected p. [371](#). k.
- Frontinus de aquæ ductibus urbis Romæ* Adler. 8vo. Altona 1792.
- Fulvia the wife of Antony [41](#). [2](#). her death [40](#). [2](#).
- M. Fulvius Nobilior consul [189](#). [1](#). his campaign in Ætolia [189](#). [2](#). his *Fasti* [189](#). [4](#). his triumph [187](#). [2](#). censor B. C. [179](#). p. [446](#).
- Furius Bibaculus born [102](#). [4](#). see [63](#). [4](#).
- Furnii, pater et filius, [36](#). [4](#).
- A. Gabinius consul [58](#). [1](#). proconsul in Syria p. [342](#). e. restores Auletes p. [395](#). and note [1](#).
- Gaisford* Mr. quoted p. [486](#). h. [500](#). e. [505](#). a. [530](#). f.
- Gale* corrected p. [504](#). [1](#).
- Gauls brought into Asia by Nicomedes I. p. [412](#). assist Mithridates III. and Ariobarzanes III. p. [424](#). invaded by Manlius [189](#). [2](#).
- Gauls Transalpine, their irruption [236](#). [2](#). Gallic war [225](#). [2](#).
- Geminus N<sup>o</sup>. [160](#). p. [543](#).
- Germanicus Cæsar son of Drusus, adopted by Tiberius A. D. [4](#). [2](#). sent into Germany A. D. [7](#). [2](#). consul A. D. [12](#). [1](#).
- Gesner* quoted [38](#). [4](#). examined [27](#). [4](#).
- Gladiators first exhibited [264](#). [2](#).
- Goller* Mr. quoted p. [489](#). t. [490](#). x. [575](#).
- Gordius the agent of Mithridates Eupator p. [435](#). [436](#).
- Grævius* quoted p. [392](#). x. [393](#). corrected p. [393](#). y.
- Hadrian, when he began to reign p. [368](#).
- Hales* Dr. examined p. [372](#). [373](#). corrected p. [371](#).
- Hamilcar Barca appointed general [247](#). [2](#). opposed to Fundanius [243](#). [2](#). sent to Spain [238](#). [2](#). his death [229](#). [2](#).
- Hannibal born [247](#). [2](#). succeeds Hasdrubal in Spain [221](#). [2](#). takes Saguntum [219](#). [2](#). reaches Italy [218](#). [2](#). leaves it [203](#). [2](#). defeated at Zama [202](#). [2](#). joins Antiochus [196](#). [2](#). time of his death examined [183](#). [2](#). [182](#). [2](#). [181](#). [2](#). received by the elder Prusias p. [416](#). see note b.
- Harles* quoted p. [534](#).
- Hasdrubal succeeds Hamilcar in Spain [229](#). [2](#). his death [221](#). [2](#).
- Hasdrubal brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain [207](#). [2](#).
- Hasdrubal surrenders to Scipio [146](#). [2](#).
- Hebrew months in Josephus connumerary with Macedonian p. [353](#). [354](#).
- Hecateus of Abdera N<sup>o</sup>. [15](#). p. [479](#). his works p. [480](#). t.



- Hecato No. 155, p. 540.  
 Heeren quoted p. 480. x. §. 3.  
 Hegesianax No. 96, p. 520.  
 Hegesinus of Pergamus No. 118, p. 526, the successor of Evander 215. 3.  
 Hegesinus No. 234, p. 560.  
 Hegesippus No. 235, p. 560.  
 Hegira, the date of this era p. 368.  
 Heindorf quoted p. 561. m.  
 Heraclea on the Euxine subject to tyrants for 84 years 247. 3.  
 Heraclides comes to Rome with Alexander Bala p. 325, 326.  
 Heraclides Lembus No. 132, 205. 3, 160. 3, 148. 3, 113. 3.  
 Heraclides Ponticus No. 1, p. 469. His works p. 470, 471.  
 Heraclides Ponticus junior p. 471, col. 2.  
 Heraclitus of Halicarnassus No. 65, 249. 3.  
 Heraclitus Tyrius the disciple of Clitomachus and Philo 87. 3.  
 Hermachus No. 58, 270. 3, p. 506.  
 Hermagoras No. 161, 62. 3, p. 543. r.  
 Hermagoras junior No. 204, 29. 3, 6. 3.  
 Hermeias Methymneus No. 236, p. 560.  
 Hermippus No. 86, 236. 3, 203. 3, his works p. 518. 1.  
 Hermippus Berytius p. 519. i. §. 12.  
 Hermocrates the grammarian the master of Calliclimachus 256. 3.  
 Hero No. 149\* p. 538.  
 Hero junior, when he flourished p. 538. a.  
 Herod appointed king by Antony 38. 2, the friend of Nicolaüs 16. 2, 3, his death 4. 2.  
 Herodes Athenian archon p. ii. e. 60. 2, 59. 3.  
 Herodicus No. 142, p. 535.  
 Herodorus No. 237, p. 560. His works note k.  
 Hestæus of Amisus the master of Tyrannio 71. 3.  
 Heyne quoted 55. 4, 41. 4, 25. 4, p. 511. a. 549. note. 559. f. examined 52. 4, 27. 4, p. 492. 493. note. 546.  
 Hiero becomes king of Syracuse 270. 2, defeated 264. 2, makes peace with the Romans 263. 2, comes to Rome 237. 2.  
 Hieronymus Rhodius No. 70, 250. 3.  
 Higinus grammaticus 83. 3, 47. 4, 10. 4.  
 Hipparchus the astronomer No. 134, 162. 3, 159. 3, 158. 3, 147. 3, 146. 3, 143. 3, 135. 3, 128. 3, 127. 3, p. 532.  
 Hippocrates the disciple of Metrodorus p. 562.  
 A. Hirtius consul 43. 1, slain 43. 2.  
 Holophernes son of Ariamnes p. 431.  
 Holophernes made king of Cappadocia by Demetrius Soter p. 434.  
 Homer tragicus No. 46, 278. 3, p. 501, 502.  
 Q. Horatius Flaccus born 65. 4, at Philippi 42. 4, his death 8. 4, *Sat. lib. I* 38. 4, *Sat. lib. II* 38. 4, 33. 4, *Epod.* 38. 4, 31. 4, *Carm.* I 38. 4, 27. 4, *Carm. II* 38. 4, 25. 4, *Carm. III* 38. 4, 23. 4, *Epist. lib. I* 38. 4, 20. 4, *Carmen Sæculare* 17. 4, *Carm. IV* 38. 4, 15. 4.  
 Q. Hortensius born 114. 4, æt. 19, 95. 4, defends Verres 70. 4, consul 69. 1, sec 68. 2, defends Sextius 56. 4, his death 50. 4.  
 Human sacrifices, a decree of the senate against 97. 2.  
 Hybreas No. 188, 40. 3, 31. 3.  
 Hyperberetæus the twelfth Macedonian month p. 362, 363.  
 Hyrcanus high priest of the Jews succeeds Simon p. 330, accompanies Antiochus Sidetes p. 331. h.  
 Idomeneus No. 32, 277. 3, his works p. 488. p.  
 Illyrians first attacked by the Romans 229. 2, make peace 228. 2, conquered 168. 2, invaded by Cæsar 35. 2, Illyrian war conducted by Tiberius A. D. 7. 2.  
 Insubres defeated by the Romans 223. 2, 222. 2, 196. 2.  
 Ister No. 69, 236. 3, his works p. 509. x.  
 Istri subdued 221. 2, invaded 178. 2, subdued 177. 2.  
 Italy forces of 225. 2.  
 Italian states admitted to the freedom of the city 87. 2.  
 Jackson quoted p. 505.  
 Jacobs Mr. quoted p. 486. h. i. l. 487. n. 501. f. 503. k. 504. 1, 528. c. d. corrected p. 487. examined p. 541, 549. note.  
 Janus temple of shut the second time 235. 2, the third time 29. 2, shut again by Augustus 25. 2.  
 Jason Cyrenæus No. 130, p. 531.  
 Jason Rhodius No. 178, the successor of Posidonius 51. 3.  
 Jerusalem taken by Pompey 63. 2, by Sosius 38. 2, by Titus p. 362, Journal of the siege from Josephus p. 361, 362.  
 Jonsius quoted p. 477. r. §. 2, 485. and note f. 507. r. 508. 517. 523. r. 548. e. examined 183. 3, p. 546, corrected p. 507.  
 Juba rex No. 199, 46. 3, 1. 3, His works p. 551. n.  
 Jugurtha serves at Numantia 134. 2, kills Adherbal 112. 2, war declared against him 112. 2, first campaign 111. 2, second 110. 2, third 109. 2, fourth 108. 2, fifth, conducted by Marius, 107. 2, Jugurtha captured 106. 2.  
 Julian Period described p. xiv.  
 Julian the emperor, date of his death p. 367.  
 Julia the daughter of Augustus born 39. 2, accompanies Agrippa to Asia 16. 2, is married to Tiberius 11. 2, banished 2. 2, her death A. D. 14: Ibid.  
 L. Julius Cæsar consul 90. 1, defeated by the Samnites 90. 2, censor B. C. 89: p. 453.  
 C. Julius Cæsar born 100. 2, heard Molo 88. 3, present at the siege of Mytilenæ 80. 2, quæstor



67. 2. ædile 65. 2. pontifex max. in B. C. 63. see 12. 2. prætor 62. 2. in Spain 60. 2. his coalition with Pompey and Crassus 60. 2. consul 59. 1. 2. in Gaul 58. 2. 57. 2. 56. 2. 55. 2. 54. 2. 53. 2. 52. 2. 51. 2. begins the civil war 49. 2. defeats Pompey 48. 2. conquers Alexandria 48. 2. defeats Pharnaces 47. 2. his African war 47. 2. 46. 2. his four triumphs 46. 2. his war in Spain 45. 2. his triumph 45. 2. his death 44. 2.
- D. Junius Brutus consul 138. 1. commands in Lusitania 138. 2. 137. 2. 136. 2. p. 569. assists the consul Sempronius 129. 2.
- D. Junius Brutus besieged in Mutina 43. 2.
- M. Junius Brutus born 85. 2. prætor 44. 2. his death 42. 2.
- Justin the emperor, date of his accession p. 366.
- Justinian the emperor, date of his accession p. 366.
- Kuster quoted p. 460. u. 522. p. 550. k. examined 58. 3. corrected p. 507.
- D. Laberius ob. 43. 4.
- T. Labienus *legatus* to Cæsar in Gaul 58. 2. deserts Cæsar 49. 2. is slain at Munda in B. C. 45. Ibid.
- T. Labienus son of the preceding, invades Syria 40. 2. slain by Ventidius 39. 2.
- Lacedæmon added to the Achæan league 192. 2. laws of Lycurgus abrogated 188. 2.
- Lactantius Spark.* 8vo. Oxon. 1684.
- Lacydes No. 76. succeeds Arcesilaüs 241. 3. is succeeded by Evander 215. 3.
- Lagetas settled in Pontus p. 552. q.
- Laodicæ mother of Seleucus Nicator p. 308.
- Laodicæ wife of Antiochus Theus p. 310. 311.
- Laodicæ daughter of Mithridates IV. married to Antiochus Magnus p. 314. d. 315. 424.
- Laodicæ another daughter of Mithridates IV. married to Achæus p. 425.
- Laodicæ daughter of Antiochus Magnus p. 314. d.
- Laodicæ daughter of Seleucus Philopator p. 317.
- Laodicæ daughter of Antiochus Epiphanes p. 325.
- Laodicæ daughter of Antiochus Sidetes p. 332. m.
- Laodicæ another daughter of Antiochus Sidetes p. 332. m.
- Laodicæ wife of Ariarathes V. p. 435.
- Laodicæ sister of Mithridates Eupator, married to Ariarathes VI. p. 435.
- Larcher* quoted p. 483. b.
- Laws Roman: first law against bribery 149. 2. the Sempronian *de judiciis* 106. 2. 92. 2. 70. 2. the Servilian *de judiciis* 106. 2. 4. 70. 2. the Aurelian *de judiciis* 70. 2. altered again 55. 2. the Julian, giving the freedom of the city to the Italian states 90. 2. law of Augustus *de maritandis ordinibus* 18. 2. 4.
- Leandrius No. 238. p. 561.
- Lenæus, see Eulæus.
- Lenæus grammaticus 48. 4.
- Leocritus general of Pharnaces king of Pontus p. 425. 426.
- Leonidas Tarentinus No. 49. p. 503. and note k.
- Lesbocles p. 554.
- Libraries at Pergamus 32. 3. Library of Apellicon 84. 3. Octavian library 33. 4.
- A. Licinius Archias No. 157. 102. 3. 86. 3. 61. 3. p. 542.
- C. Licinius Calvus born 82. 4. his death 46. 4.
- P. Licinius Crassus pontifex max. B. C. 212. Liv. XXV. 5. XXVIII. 38. Cic. *de senect.* c. 17. censor B. C. 210. p. 443. consul 205. 1. He died B. C. 183. Liv. XXXIX. 46.
- L. Licinius Crassus the orator born 140. 4. taught by Cælius 123. 4. accuses Carbo 119. 4. his oration *pro Licinia* 114. 4. quæstor 111. 4. trib. pleb. 107. 4. his oration *pro Servilia lege* 106. 4. consul 95. 1. his oration *pro Capione* 95. 4. censor 92. 2. 4. p. 452. his death 91. 4.
- P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus pontifex max. before B. C. 133. Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 9. consul 131. 1. slain 130. 2.
- M. Licinius Crassus prætor 71. 2. defeats Spartacus Ibid. consul 70. 1. censor B. C. 65. p. 454. his coalition with Cæsar and Pompey 60. 2. consul iterum 55. 2. marches against the Parthians 54. 2. his defeat and death 53. 2.
- L. Licinius Lucullus serves under Sulla 87. 2. 3. consul 74. 1. conducts the Mithridatic war 74. 2. 73. 2. 72. 2. 71. 2. 70. 2. defeats Tigranes 69. 2. continues the war 68. 2. 67. 2. is succeeded by Pompey 66. 2. historical works of Lucullus 60. 4.
- Licymnius No. 239. p. 561.
- Licymnius the master of Polus p. 561. m.
- Ligures Transalpine first subdued 125. 3.
- Ligurians, their war with the Romans 238. 2. 237. 2. 236. 2. 234. 2. 233. 2. invaded by both the consuls 230. 2. 187. 2. 184. 2. 183. 2. 180. 2. 47,000 Ligurians transferred to Samnium Ibid. again invaded 179. 2. slay the consul Petillius 176. 2. are invaded by both consuls 173. 2. 172. 2. subdued 166. 2.
- Lipsius* examined p. 449. j.
- Livia, her marriage with Octavianus 38. 2.
- Livius Andronicus began to exhibit 240. 4. erroneously placed by Attius 197. 4. and by Hieronymus 187. 4.
- Livius Drusus trib. pleb. 122. 2.
- M. Livius Drusus, son of the preceding, trib. pleb. 91. 2. his death Ibid.
- T. Livius Patavinus born 59. 4. his history 29. 4. for his death see A. D. 14. 4. his date for the battle of Pydna p. xi. xii. 168. 2. his first book 29. 4. his 59th book 18. 4. his 136th and 137th books 15. 2. end of his history 9. 4. Livy examined 198. 2. 197. 2. an error noticed



207. 2. The Epitomator sometimes violates the order of Livy p. 441. 446. 447. c.
- Loüs the tenth Macedonian month p. 359. 360.
- Luca, meeting there of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus 55. 2.
- Luceius the historian 88. 3. 56. 4.
- Lucilius born 148. 4. fl. 134. 4. 107. 4. his death 103. 4.
- T. Lucretius Carus born 95. 4. on his death see 55. 4. 52. 4.
- Lusitanians defeat Galba 151. 2.
- C. Lutatius Catulus consul 242. 1. commands against the Carthaginians 242. 2. his victory and triumph 241. 2.
- Lyciscus Ætolian prætor 172. 2.
- Lycø No. 59. 270. 3. 250. 3. his death 226. 3.
- Lycophron No. 48. 269. 3. 259. 3. p. 502.
- Lycortas the father of Polybius, ambassador to Rome 188. 2. Achæan prætor 184. 2. p. 385. r. 182. 2. an advocate for the Ptolemies 168. 3.
- Lycus Rheginus No. 22. p. 484. His works note c.
- Lynceus No. 40. 280. 3. His works p. 498. b.
- Lysandra daughter of Nicomedes 1. p. 412.
- Lysanias Cyrenæus No. 63\* 275. 3. p. 507.
- Lysias the guardian of Antiochus Eupator p. 323. 433.
- Lysimachus No. 63. 241. 3.
- Lysimachus son of Ptolemy Philadelphus p. 379. h. his death p. 382. u. 384.
- Lysimachus *ἐπὶ νότων*. See No. 136.
- Lysippus Achæan prætor 202. 2.
- Maccabees, author of the first Book of, computed the years of the Seleucidæ from the autumn. This question examined p. 371—376.
- Macedonian war, first 200. 2. 199. 2. 198. 2. peace granted to Philip 197. 2. second war, preparations for it 172. 2. first campaign 171. 2. last campaign 168. 2. Macedonia reduced to a province 167. 2.
- Macer junior 16. 4. 2. 4. A. D. 12. 4.
- Macho No. 98. 230. 3. 200. 3. p. 521. o.
- Macrobius *Variorum* 8ro. Lugd. Bat. 1670.
- Magas son of Ptolemy Evergetes p. 382. u. 384.
- Maio M<sup>r</sup>. quoted 146. 3. p. 391. m. 393. y. corrected p. 392. x.
- Manetho No. 60. 268. 3. p. 506.
- T. Manlius Torquatus condemns his son Silanus 141. 2.
- Cn. Manlius Vulso consul 189. 1. In Asia 189. 2. 188. 2. his triumph 186. 2.
- P. Manutius quoted 62. 4. 46. 4. p. 392. x. 449. 455. 1. 544. t. corrected 61. 4.
- Marcus first Achæan prætor 255. 2.
- C. Marius serves at Numantia 134. 2. trib. pleb. 119. 2. consul 107. 1. captures Jugurtha 106. 2. triumphs 104. 2. consul quartum 102. 1. defeats the Teutones 102. 2. consul quintum 101. 1. defeats the Cimbri 101. 2. proscribed by Sulla 88. 2. joins Cinna 87. 2. consul septimum 86. 1. his death 86. 2.
- C. Marius son of the preceding, consul 82. 1. his death 82. 2.
- Marlianus the editor of the *Fasti Capitolini* p. iii. iv. his opinion examined 236. 2. noticed 234. 2. examined 195. 2. corrected 21. 2.
- Marsian or Social war excited by Drusus 91. 2. the first campaign 90. 2. second campaign 89. 2. concluded 88. 2.
- \* Masinissa defeats Syphax 203. 2. his death 149. 2. p. 417.
- Matris No. 240. p. 562.
- Medius No. 5. p. 472.
- Medius Junior p. 472.
- Megasthenes No. 19. p. 482. his works p. 482. a. 483. b.
- Meleager Gadareus No. 58\*\* p. 541. 554.
- Meleager Anthologiæ conditor No. 156. 95. 3. p. 541.
- C. Melissus poëta 33. 4. 4. 4. 2. 4.
- Menæchmus No. 17. p. 481.
- Menagius quoted p. 476. k. 478. a. §. 12. §. 16. corrected p. 496.
- Menalcidas Achæan prætor 150. 2.
- Menander king of Bactriana p. 315. x.
- Meneclæ the rhetorician the master of Apollonius Molo 88. 3.
- Menecrates Elaïtes No. 241. p. 562.
- Menecrates Ephesius a grammarian, the master of Aratus 272. 3.
- Menecrates Nysæus No. 138\* p. 535. 554.
- Menecrates Xanthius No. 242. p. 562.
- Menedemus 272. 3. 269. 3. 246. 3.
- Menippus Gadareus No. 58\* p. 541. 554.
- Menippus No. 166. 78. 3. p. 544.
- Menodotus Perinthius No. 112. 201. 3.
- Meton, commencement of his cycles p. 352. b.
- Metrodorus Epicureus No. 56. 277. 3.
- Metrodorus Chius No. 243. p. 562.
- Metrodorus a painter p. 537. y.
- Metrodorus Scepsius No. 144. p. 536. 190. 3. 91. 3. his death 70. 3.
- Micipsa, his death 118. 2.
- Middleton, *Life of Cicero* 8ro. London 1742. corrected 70. 4. 46. 4.
- Military age at Rome p. 459.
- Mindarus, when slain at Cyzicus p. 293.
- Minucius Felix *Ouzelii* 8ro. Lugd. Bat. 1672.
- Mithridates Arsaces king of Parthia p. 326. 328. 1. 334. t. time of his death Ibid.
- Mithridates son of Antiochus Magnus p. 314. d.
- Mithridates I. king of Pontus p. 421.
- Mithridates II. *κρίστης* p. 422. 423.
- Mithridates III. king of Pontus p. 423.
- Mithridates IV. king of Pontus p. 424. 425. marries the daughter of Antiochus Theus p. 310. 424. i.



- Mithridates V. Evergetes, king of Pontus p. [426](#).  
Mithridates VI. Eupator p. [426](#) [427](#). occupies Asia [88](#). [2](#). p. [420](#). f. makes peace with Sulla [84](#). [2](#). renews the war [74](#). [2](#). his flight into Armenia [72](#). [2](#). [71](#). [2](#). [70](#). [2](#). his death [63](#). [2](#). his descent from Mithridates *κρίστης* explained p. [424](#). [425](#).  
Mithridates king of Commagenē p. [343](#). h.  
Mithridates II. king of Commagenē p. [344](#). h.  
Mithridates of Pergamus p. [553](#).  
Mitford *Mr.* corrected p. [496](#).  
Mnaseas Patrensis No. [136](#). p. [534](#). His works note p.  
Mnesarchus the disciple of Panætius [143](#). [3](#). [111](#). [3](#). [78](#). [3](#).  
Maesiptolemus No. [102](#). [217](#). [3](#).  
Moaphernes great uncle of Strabo p. [552](#). q.  
Mæro or Myro No. [27](#). [278](#). [3](#). [259](#). [3](#). p. [487](#). her works note m.  
Montanus poeta [2](#). [4](#).  
Months of various nations compared by Epiphanius p. [355](#).  
Months fixed Alexandrian p. [356](#). v.  
Moschus No. [129](#). [154](#). [3](#).  
L. Mummius Achaicus consul 146. L. defeats the Achæans and destroys Corinth 146. [2](#). [3](#). his triumph 145. [2](#). censor B. C. 142 : p. [449](#).  
L. Munatius Plancus joins Antony [43](#). [2](#). consul [42](#). [1](#). fl. [25](#). [4](#). see [27](#). [2](#).  
Munda battle of [45](#). [2](#).  
Murena, his conspiracy and death [22](#). [2](#).  
Musonius flourished under Nero p. [550](#). k.  
Mutina besieged [43](#). [2](#).  
Myrlea, when called Apamea [203](#). [3](#). p. [415](#). by whom p. [415](#). u.  
Myrsilus No. [244](#). p. [562](#).  
Mytilenē captured [80](#). [2](#).  
Nabis attempts Messenia [202](#). [2](#). his alliance with Philip [198](#). [2](#). defeated and slain [192](#). [2](#).  
Nativity, the dates assigned by different authors are given at [4](#). [2](#). [3](#). [2](#). [2](#). [2](#). [1](#). [2](#). A. D. [1](#). [2](#).  
Nævius fl. [235](#). [4](#). his death [201](#). [4](#).  
Nausiphanes the master of Epicurus p. [476](#).  
Neanthes Cyzicenus No. [71](#). [241](#). [3](#). His works p. 509. y.  
Nestor Tarsensis No. [189](#). [23](#). [3](#).  
Newton Sir Isaac, his Grecian chronology p. [291](#).  
Nicænetus No. [245](#). p. [563](#).  
Nicander Ætolian prætor [190](#). [2](#).  
Nicander No. 125. [182](#). [3](#). [138](#). [3](#).  
Nicanor the murderer of Seleucus Ceraunus p. [314](#).  
Nice council of, its date p. [358](#). [366](#). [368](#).  
Nicetes No. [188](#)\* [31](#). [3](#). [6](#). [3](#). p. [548](#). f.  
Nicias Achæan prætor [207](#). [2](#).  
Nicolaius Damascenus No. [197](#). [53](#). [3](#). [36](#). [3](#). [16](#). [2](#). [3](#). His works p. [550](#). m.  
Nicomedes I. king of Bithynia p. [411](#). [412](#).  
Nicomedes II. Epiphanes visited Rome p. [417](#). his reign p. [418](#). [419](#).  
Nicomedes III. Philopator p. [419](#). [420](#). his death [74](#). [2](#).  
Nicostratus, whether Achæan prætor, see [198](#). [3](#). Niebuhr *Mr.* quoted p. xiii.  
Nonius Marcellus *Merceri Lipsiæ* 1826.  
Norisius. *Annus et epochæ Syro-Macedonum* 4to. Lips. 1696.  
— *Cenotaphia Pisana fol. Venet.* 1681.  
Norisius quoted p. ix. [49](#). [2](#). [39](#). [2](#). [29](#). [2](#). 9. [2](#). A. D. [2](#). [2](#). compare p. [572](#). quoted p. [358](#). [362](#). [367](#)—[369](#). [370](#). b. [373](#). [376](#). s. t. [462](#). a. A. D. [9](#). [4](#). p. [302](#). d. [324](#). e. [330](#). u. [348](#). g. [353](#). i. examined p. [344](#). h. [348](#). i. [354](#). m. [363](#). v. [365](#). [372](#). [378](#). h. corrected [38](#). [2](#). p. [325](#). g. [342](#). e. [363](#). h. [364](#). x. e. [369](#). a. [371](#). [377](#).  
Nossis No. [25](#). p. [486](#).  
Numantia, treaty with by Q. Pompeius [139](#). [2](#). Numantines defeat Popillius [138](#). [2](#). and Mancinus [137](#). [2](#). engage Calpurnius Piso [135](#). [2](#). are besieged by Scipio [134](#). [2](#).  
Nymphis Heracleota No. [72](#). [247](#). [3](#). [240](#). [3](#). His works p. [510](#). z.  
Obsequens Oudendorpii *Svo. Lugd. Bat.* 1720.  
Octavia sister of Augustus, married to M. Antonius the triumvir [40](#). [2](#). her death [11](#). [2](#).  
C. Octavianus Cæsar Augustus born [63](#). [2](#). with Cæsar at Munda [45](#). [2](#). his conduct after the death of Cæsar [44](#). [2](#). forms the triumvirate [43](#). [2](#). renews it [37](#). [2](#). his three triumphs [29](#). [2](#). is named Augustus [27](#). [2](#). the first period of ten years [27](#). [2](#). goes into Spain [27](#). [2](#). see [25](#). [2](#). the tribunician power for life [23](#). [2](#). date of his tribunician years Ibid. [21](#). [2](#). [14](#). [2](#). [10](#). [2](#). [9](#). [2](#). [5](#). [2](#). [4](#). [2](#). [2](#). [2](#). A. D. [5](#). [2](#). [8](#). [2](#). [14](#). [2](#). on his consulships see [23](#). [2](#). He winters at Samos [21](#). [2](#). [20](#). [2](#). returns to Rome [19](#). [2](#). the five periods of ten years [18](#). [2](#). the third period [8](#). [2](#). the fourth period A. D. [3](#). [2](#). the fifth A. D. [13](#). [2](#). He remains in Gaul [15](#). [2](#). returns from Gaul [13](#). [2](#). pontifex max. [12](#). [2](#). is in Gaul [10](#). [2](#). his death A. D. [14](#). [2](#). duration of his reign Ibid. commencement of his reign in Ptolemy p. [397](#). y.  
Cn. Octavius the Roman ambassador slain in Asia p. [323](#). mistaken by Pliny for Popillius p. [321](#). u.  
Olearius quoted p. [381](#). col. [1](#).  
Olympiads, period of their cessation p. xv.  
Onesicritus No. [3](#). p. [472](#).  
Origenes inter Sanctorum patrum opera &c. Oberthür. *8vo. Wirceburgi* 1777—1794.  
Orbilius Pupillus grammaticus, settled at Rome [63](#). [4](#). [15](#). [4](#).  
Orosius *Havercampi* 4to. *Lugd. Bat.* 1738.  
Otacilius Plotus rhetor [81](#). [4](#).



- Otho, time of his death *XVI. Kal. Mai.* A. D. 69, fixed by Norisius p. 354. 1.
- P. Ovidius Naso born 43. 4, his time 18. 4, his teachers 4. 4. 2. 4, his exile A. D. 9. 4, his death in A. D. 18: see A. D. 14. 4.  
*Ars Amandi* 2. 4, *Fasti* A. D. 9. 4, *Heroides* 2. 4, *Ibis* A. D. 9. 4, *Metamorphoses* A. D. 9. 4, *ex Ponto* *L. II.* A. D. 12. 4, *lib. III.* A. D. 13. 4, *lib. IV.* A. D. 14. 4, *Tristia* *L. II.* A. D. 9. 4, *lib. V.* A. D. 12. 4.
- Oxybii subdued by Opimius 154. 2.
- Pacorus son of Orodes invades Syria 40. 2, slain 38. 2.
- M. Pacuvius born 219. 4, æt. 65, 154. 4, æt. 80, 140. 4, see 139. 4.
- Palilia Ap. 21, p. xviii.
- Palmerius quoted p. 438, m. corrected p. 420, k. 422.
- Pamphilus Aristarcheus N°. 210, p. 556.
- Panætius N°. 135, 159. 3, 144. 3, 128. 3, 78. 3, accompanies Scipio 143. 3.
- Panemus the ninth Macedonian month p. 359, with what Attic month conumerary p. 354. j.
- Panium battle of 198. 2. 3, p. 316.
- Pannonia invaded 35. 2.
- Panormus surrenders to the Romans 254. 2.
- C. Papirius Maso consul 231. 1, his triumph *de Corsis in monte Albano* 230. 2, see p. 569.
- Cn. Papirius Carbo consul *per biennium* 85. 1. 2, 84. 1. 2, opposed by Pompey 83. 2, consul tertium 82. 1, expelled by Sulla 82. 2, his death *Ibid.*.
- Parallel years Table of described p. xv, p. 462.
- Parian Marble terminates 264. 3.
- Parthenius N°. 190, 63. 3, His works p. 548, g.
- Parthenius of Chios p. 549, note.
- Parthenius of Phocæa, when he lived p. 549, note.
- Parthenius the grammarian flourished under Hadrian p. 549, note.
- Parthian war ended 51. 2, Parthians invade Syria 40. 2, are defeated 39. 2, 38. 2, their embassy to Augustus 23. 2, restore the standards of Crassus 20. 2.
- Passienus, his death 10. 4.
- Patrocles, N°. 21, p. 484.
- Pedo Albinovanus poeta 2. 4, A. D. 14. 4.
- Peritius the fourth Macedonian month p. 356.
- Perizonius quoted p. 500, 505, examined p. 381, k.
- M. Perperna consul 92. 1, censor B. C. 86: p. 453, His death and age *Ibid.*.
- Persæus the Stoic 272. 3, 269. 3.
- Perseus captured in Samothrace 168. 2.
- Petavius quoted A. D. 12. 2, p. 360, c. 366, 543.
- C. Petronius defeats the Ethiopians 22. 2.
- Phædrus the Epicurean heard by Cicero 70. 4.
- Phæneas Ætolian prætor 198. 2, 192. 2.
- Phanodemus N°. 246, p. 563.
- Pharnaces king of Pontus p. 425, 426, the grand-father of Mithridates Eupator p. 424, his war with Eumenes II. p. 404.
- Pharnaces II. king of Pontus p. 428, 47. 2.
- Pharsalia battle of 48. 2, its time examined p. 570, 571.
- Phila daughter of Antipater, married to Demetrius Poliorcetes p. 499.
- Phila daughter of Seleucus Nicator p. 309, 499.
- Phileas N°. 247, p. 563.
- Philemon Comicus 262. 3.
- Philetærus governor of Pergamus p. 400.
- Philetærus son of Attalus *L.* p. 401, 405.
- Philetas Cōus N°. 16, 272. 3, 271. 3, p. 480.
- Philinus N°. 90, p. 520.
- Philippi battle of 42. 2.
- Philippus son of Antiochus Grypus p. 338, 339.
- Philippus V. king of Macedonia p. 306, his treaty with Hannibal 215. 2, winters in Caria 201. 2, p. 402, w. his death 179. 2.
- Philiscus Ægineta the disciple of Diogenes p. 505, n.
- Philiscus Coreyræus N°. 53, 278. 3, p. 502, 505, n.
- Philiscus Milesius the disciple of Isocrates 241. 3.
- Philistion N°. 205\*\*, A. D. 7. 3.
- Philo Academicus N°. 150, 92. 3, 88. 3.
- Philo Heracleota N°. 73, p. 510.
- Philocrates N°. 248, p. 563.
- Philodemus of Gadara p. 554.
- Philopœmen born 252. 2, at the battle of Sellasia 222. 2, Achæan prætor 201. 2, 192. 2, 189. 2, 188. 2, p. 385, r. 183. 2, taken and slain 183. 2.
- Philosophers and rhetoricians prohibited at Rome 161. 2.
- Philostephanus of Cyrenê N°. 66, 249. 3.
- Phraates *L.* king of Parthia p. 334, t.
- Phraates II. king of Parthia p. 334, t., 329, q., 331, g. h. 1, 332.
- Phrantes, his conference with C. Cæsar A. D. 2. 2.
- Phylarchus N°. 88, 219. 3, p. 519, His works note k.
- Picentes conquered 269. 2, 268. 2.
- Pighius examined 111. 4.
- Plato, succession in his school to Philo inclusive 88. 3.
- Plautus, his death 184. 4, see 200. 4, younger than Livius Andronicus 235. 4.
- Plinîi *Hist. Nat.* date of his work 19. 4.
- Plotius Gallus 88. 4.
- Polemo the Platonic philosopher, his death 270. 3.
- Polemo periegeta N°. 109, 199. 3, His works p. 524, s.
- Polemo king of Pontus, account of him p. 428, m.
- Polybius N°. 116, at the funeral of Philopœmen 182. 2, appointed ambassador 181. 3, his age *Ibid.*, *ἑταρῆς* 169. 3, among the exiles 167. 3, returns to Greece 151. 3, 149. 3, present at the destruction of Carthage and Corinth 146. 3, 41.



- his time and age [129. 3](#). his date for the foundation of Rome p. [xix. t.](#) beginning of his history [220. 3](#). his [153](#) years terminate [168. 3](#). end of his history [146. 3](#).
- Polybii fragmenta Vaticana*. See *Scriptorum veterum &c.*
- Polycleitus N°. [249](#). p. [563](#).
- Polycrates N°. [250](#). p. [563](#).
- Polystratus the Epicurean succeeded Hermachus [270. 3](#).
- Cn. Pompeius Strabo consul [89. 1](#). conquers the Marsi [89. 2](#). and the Peligni [88. 2](#).
- Cn. Pompeius Magnus born [106. 2](#). opposes Carbo [83. 2](#). triumphs [81. 2](#). opposes Sertorius in Spain [76. 2](#). [75. 2](#). [74. 2](#). finishes the war [72. 2](#). his triumph [71. 2](#). consul [70. 1. 2](#). conducts the war against the pirates [67. 2](#). appointed to the Mithridatic war [66. 2](#). his second campaign in Asia [65. 2](#). his third campaign [64. 2](#). his fourth campaign [63. 2](#). returns to Italy [62. 2](#). the time of his settlement of Syria examined p. [342. e.](#) his triumph [61. 2](#). his coalition with Cæsar and Crassus [60. 2](#). consul iterum [55. 1. 2](#). sole consul [52. 1. 2](#). his measures against Cæsar [50. 2](#). withdraws from Italy [49. 2](#). his death [48. 2](#).
- Sex. Pompeius concludes a peace with Octavianus and Antonius [39. 2](#). carries on war against Cæsar [38. 2](#). renews the war [36. 2](#). his death [35. 2](#).
- L. Pomponius Atellanarum scriptor [91. 4](#).
- T. Pomponius Atticus born [109. 4](#). returns to Rome [65. 4](#). his death [32. 4](#).
- M. Pomponius Matho consul [233. 1](#). triumphs over the Sardinians [232. 2](#).
- M. Popillius, his embassy to Egypt p. [319. 320](#).
- M. Porcius Cato born [234. 4](#). his age examined [217. 4](#). quæstor [204. 4](#). trib. mil. [191. 4](#). consul [195. 1](#). censor [184. 4](#). p. [446](#). *suasit Voconiam legem* [169. 4](#). *causam dixit* [153. 4](#). æt. [84. 150. 4](#). his *Origines* Ibid. prosecutes Galba [149. 4](#). his death Ibid. His date for the foundation of Rome p. [xix. t.](#) p. [439. c.](#)
- M. Porcius Cato Uticensis, æt. [14. 81. 2](#). trib. pleb. [62. 2](#). sent to Cyprus [58. 2](#). p. [394](#). prætor [54. 2](#). his death [46. 2](#).
- M. Porcius Latro [17. 4](#). his death [4. 4](#).
- Posidonia and Cosa Roman colonies [273. 2](#).
- Posidonius N°. [154. 88. 3. 78. 3. 62. 3. 60. 3](#). ambassador at Rome [86. 3](#). his travels Ibid. comes to Rome [51. 3](#).
- L. Postumius Albinus consul [234. 1](#). consul iterum [229. 1](#). conducts the Illyrian war [229. 2. 228. 2](#).
- A. Postumius Albinus prætor [155. 2](#). consul [151. 1. 2](#). wrote history in Greek [151. 4](#).
- Potamo p. [554](#). B. C. [6. 3](#).
- Prætors Roman, six first created [197. 2](#).
- Prideaux Old and New Testament connected &c.* [See](#) Oxford 1820.
- quoted p. [319. n. 330. u. 371. c.](#) examined p. [373. t. 376](#). corrected p. [320. 370. d. 392. x. y.](#)
- Proxenus N°. [251](#). p. [563](#).
- Prusias, the founder of Prusa p. [411. k. 412. s.](#)
- Prusias the son of Nicomedes [1. p. 412](#).
- Prusias II. *καθηγός* p. [417. 418](#). his war with Attalus [II. p. 407. 408](#).
- Prusias *μονάρχης* p. [412. a.](#)
- Prusias [1. χαλός](#), his reign p. [414—417](#). his war with Eumenes [II. p. 404](#).
- Prytanis a philosopher, the master of Euphorion [274. 3](#).
- Ptolemæus Megalopolita N°. [107. 195. 3](#).
- Ptolemæus of Cyprus, son of Soter II. p. [394. f.](#)
- Ptolemæus son of Auletes p. [396](#). and note r.
- Ptolemæus minor, son of Auletes p. [396](#). and notes s. u.
- Ptolemæus Apion p. [389](#). his death [96. 2](#). see [74. 2](#).
- Ptolemæus Auletes p. [393—395](#).
- Ptolemæus Ceraunus p. [378](#).
- Ptolemæus Epiphanes p. [384. 385](#).
- Ptolemæus Evergetes p. [382. 383](#). his wars against Seleucus Callinicus p. [311. 312](#).
- Ptolemæus Philadelphus p. [379](#). his embassy to Rome [273. 2](#). founded the *μυσείον* and library p. [380](#). see note k.
- Ptolemæus Philometor p. [386—388](#). his death p. [325](#).
- Ptolemæus Philopator p. [384](#).
- Ptolemæus Physcon, his settlement at Cyrenæ p. [387](#). his reign p. [388. 389](#). procures the MSS. of the three tragic poets p. [381](#).
- Ptolemæus Soter p. [379](#).
- Ptolemæus Soter II. p. [390—392](#).
- Publius Syrus [43. 4](#).
- Punic war, the first began [264. 2](#). first naval victory of the Romans [260. 2](#). they prepare another fleet [254. 2](#). they withdraw from the sea [253. 2](#). they again prepare a fleet [250. 2](#). again abandon the sea [249. 2](#). prepare a fleet [242. 2](#). grant peace to Carthage [241. 2](#). Second war began [218. 2](#). peace granted to Carthage [201. 2](#). Third war began [149. 2](#). second campaign [148. 2](#). third campaign [147. 2](#).
- Pydna battle of [168. 2](#).
- Pylades pantomimus N°. [187\\* 22. 3](#).
- Pyrrhias Ætolian prætor [209. 2](#).
- Pyrrho N°. [4. 225. 3](#). p. [475](#).
- Pyrrhus N°. [252](#). p. [563](#).
- Pyrrhus king of Epirus engages Lævinus [280. 2](#). and Decius [279. 2](#). retires to Sicily [278. 2](#). When he came into Italy [278. 2](#). p. [568](#). he returns to Italy [275. 2](#). quits it Ibid. [274. 2](#). his death [272. 2](#).



- Pytharatus Athenian archon p. ii. [271. 2.](#)  
 Pytheas No. [253.](#) p. [564.](#)  
 Pythodorus wife of Polemo king of Bosphorus p. [428.](#) m.  
 Pythodorus of Nysa the friend of Pompey p. [554.](#)  
 T. Quinctius Flaminius consul [198. 1.](#) commands against Philip [198. 2.](#) winters in Phocis Ibid. gains the battle of Cynoscephalæ [197. 2.](#) grants peace to Philip Ibid. declares Greece free [196. 2.](#) grants peace to Nabis [195. 2.](#) his triumph [194. 2.](#) legatus to the consul Acilius [191. 2.](#) censor B. C. [189.](#) p. [445.](#) is sent to Prusias [183. 2.](#) p. [416.](#) b.  
 Quintilis named Julius [44. 2.](#)  
 Quintilius Cremonensis poeta ob. [24. 4.](#)  
 Quintilius Varus slain in Germany A. D. [2. 2.](#)  
 Quintius Atta ob. [78. 4.](#)  
 Rabirius poeta [2. 4.](#)  
 Raphia battle of p. [315.](#) [384.](#)  
 Reimar quoted p. [456.](#) corrected [52. 2.](#)  
 Reiske corrected p. [506.](#) p. [528.](#)  
 Rhati subdued [15. 2.](#)  
 Rhetoricians, an edict against them [92. 2.](#) See Philosophers.  
 Rhianus poeta No. [80.](#) [222. 3.](#) [63. 3.](#) His works p. [512.](#) b.  
 Rhinthon No. [24.](#) p. [486.](#) His dramas note b.  
 Rhodians receive presents after their earthquake p. [425.](#) their war with the Byzantines [219. 2.](#) p. [414.](#) their embassy to Rome [167. 2.](#) their connexion with Rome Ibid.  
 Rhodogunê sister of Phraates II. p. [329.](#) q. [333.](#) [334. 1.](#)  
 Rome, eras of its foundation p. xix. See Years of Rome.  
 Romans, their first embassy to Greece [228. 2.](#)  
 Rualdus quoted p. [455.](#)  
 Sex. Rufus Festus, inter Historiæ Romanæ epitomas 12°. Lugd. Bat. 1648.  
 Ruhnkenius quoted p. [300.](#) [455. n.](#) [489.](#) r. [530. f.](#) §. [5.](#)  
 Runkel Mr. quoted p. [573.](#)  
 P. Rutilius Rufus, his exile [92. 2. 4.](#) His History [88. 4.](#)  
 Sabinus poeta [2. 4.](#)  
 Sainte-Croix examined p. [565.](#) y.  
 Salassi subdued by the consul Ap. Claudius [143. 2.](#)  
 Sallentini conquered [267. 2.](#) [266. 2.](#)  
 C. Sallustius Crispus born [86. 4.](#) trib. pleb. B. C. [52.](#) see [50. 4.](#) expelled the senate [50. 4.](#) prætor [46. 2. 4.](#) his death [34. 4.](#) beginning of his history [78. 4.](#)  
 M. Salvius Otho. See Otho.  
 Samius No. [100.](#) [218. 3.](#) [197. 3.](#)  
 Sandrocottus the Indian king p. [482.](#) z.  
 Sardinia conquered by the Romans [235. 2.](#) revolts, and again invaded [234. 2.](#) [233. 2.](#) by both the consuls [232. 2.](#) invaded again [231. 2.](#) [177. 2.](#)  
 Satyrus No. [119.](#) [160. 3.](#) His works p. [526.](#) w.  
 Satyrus tyrant of Heraclea, his reign [247. 3.](#)  
 Scaliger quoted 170. [4. 16. 4. 8. 4.](#) A. D. [7. 3.](#) p. [366.](#) [369.](#) [377.](#) [442.](#) [457.](#) r. s. examined A. D. 11. [4.](#) p. [365.](#) e. [380.](#) k. [389.](#) b. [546.](#)  
 Scholia in Iliadem ex recensione Bekkeri 4to. Berolini 1825.  
 — in Odysseam edita a Buttmanno Berolini 1821.  
 Schweighæuser Mr. quoted [250. 3.](#) p. [402.](#) w. [403.](#) c. [420.](#) k. [423.](#) t. [433.](#) h. [434.](#) v. [435.](#) [449. j.](#) [459. 1.](#) [473.](#) note §. [3.](#) [477.](#) [496.](#) [502.](#) b. [507.](#) [508.](#) [517.](#) [521. n.](#) [522.](#) q. [524.](#) r. [535.](#) examined [187. 2.](#) [183. 3.](#) p. [415.](#) p. [418.](#) p. [423.](#) [484.](#) e. [541.](#) [556.](#) corrected [198. 2.](#) p. [416.](#)  
 Scopas Ætolian prætor [220. 2.](#) [211. 2.](#) defeated at Panium p. [316.](#)  
 Scribonia divorced by Cæsar [39. 2.](#)  
 C. Scribonius Curio consul [76. 1.](#) commands in Macedonia [75. 2.](#)  
 C. Scribonius Curio fl. [53. 4.](#) trib. pleb. [50. 2.](#) his death in B. C. [49.](#) [46. 4.](#)  
 Scriptorum veterum nova collectio e Vaticanis codicibus edita ab A. Maio: tomus II. historicorum Græcorum partes novas complectens 4to. Roma 1827.  
 Scylax No. [254.](#) p. [564.](#)  
 Scymnus Chius No. [159.](#) [90. 3.](#) p. [542.](#)  
 Sebastê when founded by Herod p. [302.](#) d.  
 Secular games of Augustus [17. 2.](#)  
 Selenê daughter of Ptol. Physcon married to Antiochus Grypus p. [391.](#) f. and to Antiochus Eusebes p. [338.](#) the mother of Antiochus Asiaticus p. [340.](#) her death p. [341.](#) c. [391.](#)  
 Seleucidæ era of commenced in autumn p. 368—[370.](#) determined by Ulug Beg to Oct. [1.](#) p. [369.](#)  
 Seleucus son of Mnesiptolemus No. [111.](#) [217. 3.](#)  
 Seleucus son of Antiochus Sidetes p. [330.](#) [332. m.](#)  
 Seleucus son of Demetrius Nicator p. [335.](#)  
 Seleucus son of Antiochus Grypus p. [337.](#)  
 Seleucus Callinicus p. [311.](#) [312.](#)  
 Seleucus Ceraunus p. [313.](#) [314.](#)  
 Seleucus Cybiosactes p. [344.](#)  
 Seleucus Nicator p. [309.](#) account of the cities founded by him p. [348. 1.](#)  
 Seleucus Philopator p. [317.](#)  
 Sellasia battle of [222. 2.](#)  
 Sempronius Asellio fl. [134. 4.](#) [133. 4.](#)  
 Tib. Sempronius Gracchus served at Carthage [146. 4.](#) His sedition and death [133. 2.](#) p. [409.](#)  
 C. Sempronius Gracchus quæstor [126. 2.](#) trib. pleb. [123. 2.](#) his second tribunate [122. 2.](#) his death [121. 2.](#)  
 Senators have separate seats at the Roman games [194. 2.](#) p. [444.](#)  
 M. Seneca rhetor [4. 4.](#)



- L. Seneca philosophus 4. 4.
- L. Sergius Catilina, his first conspiracy 65. 2. his conspiracy in the consulship of Cicero 63. 2. slain 62. 2.
- Q. Sertorius served under Didius in Spain 97. 2. fled to Spain 83. 2. carries on war there 78. 2. opposed by Metellus and Pompey 76. 2. 75. 2. 74. 2. 73. 2. slain 72. 2.
- Servile war in Sicily 134. 2. 133. 2. ended by the consul Rupilius 132. 2. second Servile war 102. 2. ended by Aquilius 99. 2.
- P. Servilius Isauricus consul 79. 1. subdues Cilicia and Isauria 77. 2. 75. 2. see p. 569. his death B. C. 44: see A. D. 14. 3.
- Severus poetæ 2. 4.
- Sevin the Abbé quoted p. 412. s. 413. x. 415. r. examined p. 416. b. corrected p. 413. c.
- Sextilis named Augustus 8. 2.
- Sextus Empiricus Fabricii fol. Lipsiæ 1718.
- Sextus philosophus N°. 205 \* A. D. 1. 3. p. 552.
- Sicinnes a name of Archelaüs king of Cappadocia p. 438. h.
- Siebelis Phanodemi &c. fragmenta. 8vo. Lipsiæ 1812. Siebelis quoted p. 509. x.
- Sigonius. His editions of the *Fasti Capitolini* p. iii. iv. Anticipates the years of Rome p. xviii. xix. 44. 2. 39. 2. 19. 2. p. 462. Sigonius quoted 195. 2. 175. 2. 126. 2. 75. 2. 15. 2. 220. 1. p. 418. p. 439—456. examined 27. 2. p. 426. r. 439. 440. f. 451. v. 453. corrected 21. 2. p. 454. 455.
- Silenus N°. 114. 201. 3. p. 525.
- Silver money first used at Rome 269. 2.
- Simmias N°. 28. p. 487. his works note n.
- Simon the high priest of the Jews p. 327. d. date of his government p. 329. r. his death p. 330.
- Sisenna 134. 4. 87. 4.
- Smyrnæan treaty made with Seleucus Callinicus p. 313. r.
- Socrates son of Nicomedes Epiphanes p. 419.
- Sosibius N°. 68. 251. 3. p. 508. His works note w.
- Sosicrates N°. 255. p. 565.
- Sosigenes N°. 179. 45. 3.
- Sosilus N°. 113. 201. 3.
- Sosiphanes N°. 52. 278. 3. p. 502. 504. m.
- Sositheus N°. 47. 278. 3. p. 501. h. 502.
- C. Sosius takes Jerusalem 38. 2. his triumph 34. 2. consul 32. 1.
- Sotades N°. 43. 280. 3. p. 500. His works note e.
- Sotio philosophus N°. 207. \* A. D. 13. 3.
- Sotion N°. 117. 205. 3. His works p. 526. v.
- Spalding examined p. 512. a. quoted p. 544. r. 550. h.
- Spartacus begins the war 73. 2. opposes the consuls 72. 2. defeated by Crassus and slain 71. 2.
- Strabo N°. 206. 24. 3. A. D. 14. 3. His time examined p. 553. 554.
- Strato, his death 270. 3. the successor of Theophrastus 226. 3.
- Stratonice daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes p. 310.
- Stratonice daughter of Antiochus Soter p. 310.
- Stratonice daughter of Antiochus Theus, married to Ariarathes III. p. 310. y. 432.
- Stratonice daughter of Ariarathes IV. p. 403. 404. 432.
- Struvii Bibliotheca Historica a Meusselio emendata, 8vo. Lips. 1789.
- Struvius quoted p. iii.
- Suevi invaded by Cæsar 53. 2.
- Suidas N°. 256. p. 565.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba prætor defeated by the Lusitanians 151. 2. destroys them by treachery 150. 2. is prosecuted 150. 2. 4. 149. 4.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba born 3. 2. date of his death p. 366.
- C. Sulpicius Gallus, time of his mission into Asia p. 406. c.
- Syphax treats with Scipio 206. 2. is defeated and captured 203. 2.
- Syracuse besieged by Marcellus 214. 2. taken 212. 2.
- Tarentine war 272. 2. Tarentum recovered by Fabius 209. 2.
- Telecles and Evander the successors of Lacydes 215. 3.
- Teles N°. 29. p. 487.
- M. Terentius, his birth 195. 4. But see p. 572. *Adelphi* 160. 4. *Andria* 166. 4. *Eunuchus* 161. 4. *Heautontim.* 163. 4. *Hecyra* 165. 4. *Phormio* 161. 4. his death 159. 4.
- M. Terentius Varro born 116. 4. served against the pirates 67. 4. *legatus* of Pompey in Spain 49. 4. proscribed 43. 4. *De re rustica* 37. 4. his death 28. 4. his date for the foundation of Rome p. xix. t. p. 439. c.
- P. Terentius Varro Atacinus born 82. 4. see 24. 4. 2. 4.
- Tetralogiæ tragic still in use in B. C. 345. p. 295.
- Teuta queen of Illyria makes peace with the Romans 228. 2.
- Thapsus, battle of 46. 2.
- Theo Smyrnæus de arithmetica Gelder. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1827.
- Theocritus Chius N°. 12. p. 477.
- Theocritus Syracusanus N°. 45. 272. 3.
- Theodorus Gadareus N°. 201. 44. 3. 31. 3. 6. 3.
- Theodosius the Great, date of his death p. xv.
- Theodosius the younger, beginning of his reign p. xv.
- Theodotus I. or Diodotus king of Bactriana p. 315. x.
- Theodotus II. king of Bactriana p. 315. x.
- Theophanes Lesbios N°. 170. 49. 3. p. 544. t.



*Theophilus inter Sanctorum Patrum opera* &c.  
*Oberthür. 8vo. Wirceburgi 1777—1794.*

Theophimus Athenian archon p. ii. c. [62. 2.](#) [61. 3.](#)

Thessalian prætors, account of them [196. 3—178. 3.](#)

Thimbron, the account of his time explained p. [208.](#)

Thrasyllus N°. [207.](#) A. D. [2. 3.](#) [14. 3.](#) p. [554. r.](#)

Thrasyllus, time of his command at Samos p. [293.](#)

Tibætes son of Nicomedes [I.](#) p. [413.](#)

Ticinus, battle of [218. 2.](#)

Tigranes, king of Armenia p. [339.](#) [340.](#) [72. 2.](#) [71. 2.](#) [70. 2.](#) defeated by Lucullus [69. 2.](#) surrenders to Pompey [66. 2.](#)

Timæus N°. [33.](#) [264. 3.](#) p. [489.](#) [490.](#) His works p. [490.](#) w. x.

Timagenes N°. [193.](#) p. [549.](#)

Timagenes sophista N°. [194.](#) [55. 3.](#) [29. 3.](#)

Timagenes Syrus N°. [257.](#) p. [565.](#)

Timarchus tyrant of Miletus expelled by Antiochus Theus p. [311.](#)

Timon Philiasius N°. [37.](#) [279. 3.](#) [272. 3.](#) [225. 3.](#) p. [495.](#) His works note z.

Timosthenes N°. [67.](#) [262. 3.](#) p. [509. v.](#)

Timotheus tyrant of Heraclea, his reign [247. 3.](#)

Timotheus ὁ ἐξηγητής N°. [31.](#) p. [488.](#)

Timoxenus Achæan prætor p. [221. 2.](#)

Tiridates king of Parthia [250. 2.](#) p. [311.](#)

Toup quoted p. [486.](#) h. [512. a.](#)

Trebia, battle of [218. 2.](#)

Tryphæna daughter of Ptolemy Physcon p. [391.](#)

Tryphæna daughter of Ptolemy Auletes p. [393.](#)

Trypho, see Diodotus.

Tucca and Varius [17. 4.](#)

M. Tullius Cicero born p. xii. [106. 4.](#) serves under Pompeius [89. 4.](#) hears Philo and Molo at Rome [88. 4.](#) is at Athens [79. 4.](#) at Rhodes [78. 4.](#) returns to Rome [77. 4.](#) [76. 4.](#) quæstor [75. 4.](#) discovers the tomb of Archimedes [212. 3.](#) returns to Rome [74. 4.](#) ædile [69. 4.](#) prætor [66. 4.](#) consul [63. 1. 4.](#) in exile [58. 4.](#) recalled [57. 4.](#) in Cilicia [51. 4.](#) returns [50. 4.](#) see [49. 4.](#) [48. 4.](#) [47. 4.](#) [46. 4.](#) loses Tullia [45. 4.](#) his death [43. 4.](#)

*Academica* [45. 4.](#)

*de rege Alexandrino* B. C. [56.](#) : see p. [391.](#)

*pro Archia* p. [542.](#) k.

*pro Balbo* p. [544.](#) t.

*Brutus* [46. 4.](#)

*in Cæcilium divinatio* [70. 4.](#)

*in toga candida* [64. 4.](#)

*in Catilinam* [63. 4.](#)

*Cato* B. C. [46.](#) : see [45. 4.](#)

*pro Cluentio* [66. 4.](#)

*de prov. consularibus* [56. 4.](#)

*pro Cornelio* [L.](#) [65. 4.](#)

*pro Deiotaro* [45. 4.](#)

*de divinatione* [44. 4.](#)

*de fato* [44. 4.](#)

*de finibus* [45. 4.](#)

*pro Flacco* [59. 4.](#)

*de gloria* [44. 4.](#)

*pro Ligario* [46. 4.](#)

*de luctu minuendo* [45. 4.](#)

*pro lege Manilia* [66. 4.](#)

*pro Marcello* [46. 4.](#)

*pro Milone* [52. 4.](#)

*pro Murena* [63. 4.](#)

*de natura Deorum* : see [44. 4.](#)

*de officiis* [44. 4.](#)

*de oratore* [55. 4.](#)

*orator* [45. 4.](#)

*Philippicæ* *I—IV.* [44. 4.](#) *V—XIV.* [43. 4.](#)

*in Pisonem* [55. 4.](#)

*pro Quinctio* [81. 4.](#)

*pro C. Rabirio* [63. 4.](#)

*de republica* [54. 4.](#)

*pro Sex. Roscio* [80. 4.](#)

*in Rullum* [63. 4.](#)

*pro Scauro* [54. 4.](#)

*de senectute* : see [44. 4.](#)

*pro Sextio* [56. 4.](#)

*pro Sulla* [62. 4.](#)

*pro Thermo* [59. 4.](#)

*Topica* [44. 4.](#)

*Tusc. disputationes* : see [44. 4.](#)

*in Vatinius* [56. 4.](#)

*pro Vatinius* [54. 4.](#)

*in Verrem* [70. 4.](#)

M. Tullius Cicero the son of the preceding, studies at Athens [44. 3. 4.](#) consul [30. 1.](#)

Q. Tullius Cicero commands in Asia [61. 4.](#)

M. Tullius Tiro [5. 4.](#)

Turpilius, his death [103. 4.](#)

Tuticanus poetæ [2. 4.](#) A. D. [14. 4.](#)

Tyrannio N°. [172.](#) [107. 3.](#) [84. 3.](#) [71. 3.](#) [58. 3.](#)

Tyrannio junior N°. [191.](#) [31. 3.](#)

Ursinus quoted p. [437.](#) w. [544. t.](#)

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his account of the Roman calendar examined p. xi. xii. Usher quoted p. [347.](#) [365.](#) [375.](#) p. examined p. [348.](#) [362.](#) [373.](#) [460.](#) u. corrected p. [294.](#) [370.](#) d.

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*Falckenarius* quoted p. [515.](#) note.

Valerius Antias [134. 4.](#)

Valerius Cato grammaticus [81. 4.](#)



- C. Valerius Catullus born [87. 4.](#) see [57. 4.](#) [55. 4.](#) [47. 4.](#) [40. 4.](#)
- M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus born [59. 4.](#) his triumph [27. 2.](#) on his death and age A.D. [11. 4.](#)
- Valerius Pollio a grammarian p. [550. k.](#)
- Valesius quoted p. [318.](#) [365.](#) d. [389.](#) w. b. [417.](#) h. [419.](#) p. [471.](#) col. [2.](#) [483.](#) b. [565.](#) examined p. [406.](#) c. [433.](#) b.
- Varius and Tucca [17. 4.](#)
- Velleius Paterculus A. D. [2. 4.](#) quaestor elect A.D. [6. 4.](#) quaestor A. D. [7. 4.](#) praetor elect A. D. [14. 4.](#)
- Vennonius the historian [142. 4.](#)
- P. Ventidius defeats the Parthians [39. 2.](#) [38. 2.](#)
- Vercingetorix, his war with Caesar [52. 2.](#)
- C. Verres praetor in Sicily [75. 4.](#) p. [572.](#) impeached by Cicero [70. 4.](#) Verres fell in the proscription B. C. [43.](#) Senec. Suas. [6.](#) p. [36.](#) [7.](#) p. [47.](#)
- Verrius Flaccus A. D. [8. 4.](#) his *Fasti* p. iii. xi.
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- Victor de viris illustribus inter Historia Romana eptomas* [12mo.](#) Lugd. Bat. 1648.
- M. Vipsanius Agrippa consul [37. 1.](#) crosses the Rhine [37. 2.](#) his naval crown [36. 2.](#) p. [572.](#) aedile [33. 2.](#) in Asia [17. 2.](#) [16. 2.](#) returns from Asia [13. 2.](#) his death [12. 2.](#)
- Virdumarus slain by Marcellus [222. 2.](#)
- P. Virgilius Maro born [70. 4.](#) assumes the *toga virilis* [55. 4.](#) see [53. 4.](#) his death [19. 4.](#) *Georgic. lib. I.* [35. 4.](#) see [25. 4.](#) the *Aeneid* [24. 4.](#) [22. 4.](#) [17. 4.](#)
- Viriathus escapes from Galba [150. 2.](#) his successes [145. 3.](#) slain by treachery [140. 2.](#)
- Vitellius, date of his death *XIII Kal. Jan.* A. D. [69.](#) fixed by Norisius p. [354. l.](#)
- Vitruvius [27. 4.](#)
- Fossius de Historicis Latinis. Idem de Historicis Graecis.* 4to. Francof. ad Men. 1677.
- Fossius quoted [190. 4.](#) [189. 4.](#) [81. 4.](#) [29. 4.](#) p. [473.](#) [480.](#) t. §. [2.](#) §. [4.](#) [506.](#) o. [508.](#) [534.](#) [545.](#) [550.](#) l. [552.](#) [557.](#) y. [565.](#) y. [566.](#) examined [218. 4.](#) corrected p. [536.](#) [564.](#) x.
- Wesseling quoted [43. 3.](#) p. [310.](#) y. [412.](#) q. [422.](#) [423.](#) [489.](#) s. [535.](#) corrected [83. 2.](#) p. [389.](#) a.
- Wolf, Mr. quoted p. [491.](#) [492.](#) note.
- Wytttenbach quoted p. [330.](#) u. [331. c.](#) [354. j.](#) [384. e.](#) [470.](#) note §. [1.](#) [482.](#) y. [488.](#) [500.](#) [553.](#) [560.](#) examined p. [332. l.](#)
- Xanthicus the sixth Macedonian month p. [357.](#)
- Xenagoras N°. [258.](#) p. [566.](#)
- Xenarchus Achaean praetor [174. 2.](#)
- Xenarchus the preceptor of Strabo p. [554.](#)
- Xenophanes Adramyttenus N°. [168.](#) [78. 3.](#)
- Xenophilus the Pythagorean the master of Aristoxenus p. [473.](#)
- Years of eras take their beginnings from different points p. xvi. p. [462.](#)
- Years Egyptian; their *annus magnus* p. xvi.—of Rome, their commencement p. xvii. xviii. anticipated p. xviii. p. [462.](#) [98. 2.](#) [81. 2.](#)—solar p. xvi. p. [567.](#) When adopted by the Asiatic Greeks, p. [347.](#)
- Yezdegird, Persian era of, its date p. [368.](#)
- Zama, battle of [202. 2.](#)
- Zedekiah king of Judah, his eleventh year complete p. [298.](#) [375.](#) p.
- Zeno Cittarius [275. 3.](#) [263. 3.](#) the disciple of Crates [207. 3.](#) Succession in his school to Posidonius inclusive [51. 3.](#)
- Zeno Epicureus N°. [145.](#) [79. 3. 4.](#)
- Zeno Laodicensis an orator [40. 3.](#)
- Zeno Rhodius N°. [115.](#) [198. 3.](#) p. [526.](#)
- Zeno Tarsensis N°. [104.](#) succeeds Chrysippus [207. 3.](#)
- Zeno the emperor, date of his death p. [367.](#)
- Zenodotus Ephesius N°. [34.](#) [271. 3.](#) [256. 3.](#) p. [491.](#) His criticisms upon Homer note y. p. [491—495.](#)
- Zenodotus the disciple of Crates p. [491.](#)
- Zenodotus Traezenius N°. [259.](#) p. [566.](#)
- Zielas king of Bithynia p. [412.](#) [413.](#)
- Zipætes king of Bithynia p. [411.](#)
- Zoilus N°. [23.](#) p. [380.](#) k. [485.](#) His works p. [485.](#) g.
- Zybætes brother of Nicomedes L king of Bithynia p. [412.](#)

## NOTE UPON THE TABLES B.C. 38. 2.

*Sosius conquers the Jews*] There is an argument for the date of Josephus which requires consideration. His account is this: *Herod* assists *Antony* at the siege of Samosata: Ant. XIV. 15, 8. 9. Bell. I. 16, 7. and arrives in Judæa in the winter: Ant. XIV. 15, 11. Bell. I. 17, 6. Then it is related Ant. XIV. 15, 14. λέξαντες δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος—τρίτον δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἔτος ἦν ἐξ οὗ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπεδέδεικτο, ἀναστρατοπεδευσάμενος δὲ καὶ πλησίον ἰλθὼν τοῦ τείχους κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμαχώτατον πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καταστρατοπεδεύεται.— παρακαταστήσας δὲ τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς ἐπιτηδείους—αὐτὸς εἰς Σαμάρειαν ἐπὶ τὸν γάμον ἦρχετο.—μετὰ δὲ τῶς γάμου ἦλθε μὲν διὰ Φοινίκης Σόσιος κ. τ. λ. Bell. I. 17, 8. λαφύσαντες δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος (συνήγχετο δὲ αὐτῷ τρίτον ἔτος ἐξ οὗ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπεδέδεικτο) πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ στρατοπεδεύεται—καταλυπὼν δὲ τοὺς ἀνυστικωτάτους τῶν ἑταίρων ἐπὶ τῶν ἔργων, αὐτὸς εἰς Σαμάρειαν ἦει.—γῆρας δὲ ἐπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλὴμ μετὰ μείζονος δυνάμεως· συνῆγχετο δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Σόσιος κ. τ. λ. *Antony* was at Samosata in B. C. 38: see the Tables. This intervening winter, then, would bring down the siege and capture of Jerusalem into B. C. 37, where Josephus dates it. Some difficulties, however, remain. I. Josephus himself computes the reign of *Herod* from the beginning of B. C. 37, and not from its termination; for he reckons the seventh year to be current in the spring of B. C. 31: Bell. I. 19, 3. κατ' ἔτος μὲν τῆς βασιλείας ἑβδόμον ἀκμάζοντος δὲ τοῦ περὶ Ἀσίων πόλεμον· κατὰ γὰρ ἀρχομένου ἔαρος κ. τ. λ. The first therefore was current in the spring of B. C. 37. II. Dio relates that *Sosius* afterwards passed a year in inaction. But this year of inaction could be no other than B. C. 37. To establish the date of Josephus, we must abandon the whole account of Dio. III. The narrative of Josephus himself is at variance with an intervening winter. *Herod* on his return to Judæa from Samosata is met at Daphnē by messengers who announce the death of his brother *Joseph*: Ant. XIV. 15, 11. Bell. I. 17, 3. Upon the news the king hastens his march: Ant. Ib. ἐπευχθεὶς κατὰ τὴν κορείαν κ. τ. λ. ἴσπευδεν ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλὴμ τιμωρήσασθαι κατὰ νόον ἔχων αὐτοὺς ἐπὲρ τὰδελφοῦ. conf. Bell. I. 17, 4. But *Joseph* fell at the time of harvest: Ant. XIV. 15, 10. ἡπείχετο βουλόμενος ἐκθερίσαι τὸν σῖτον—αὐτὸς τε ἀπεθνήσκει γενναίως μαχόμενος καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἀπέβαλεν. Bell. I. 17, 1. ᾗ τὸν σῖτον ἀρπάσων ἐν ἀκμῇ τοῦ θερούς κ. τ. λ. Not later, then, than June. The news could not be more than a month in reaching *Herod* at Daphnē, 393 English miles distant from Jerusalem. He must have heard of the event in July; and a march of twenty-eight days would bring him to Jerusalem. Again, *Sosius* joined *Herod* in the summer: θερός τε γὰρ ἦν Ant. XIV. 16, 2. the summer therefore of B. C. 37. But, according to Josephus himself Ant. XIV. 15, 9., *Antony* despatched *Herod* and *Sosius* in the preceding autumn: καὶ Σόσιος μὲν διὰ τάγματα ἐπικουρήσοντα Ἡρώδῃ πρέσβευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ πλείονος στρατεύῃ ἠκολούθει. and it is not probable that seven or eight months should elapse before *Sosius* joined *Herod* in Judæa. We may suspect, then, that Josephus is inaccurate; that no winter intervened; that *Herod* left *Antony* at Samosata; that he reached Daphnē in July, and Judæa in August; that *Sosius* joined him in October; and that the city was taken in the third month after (τῷ τρίτῳ μηνί according to Josephus himself Ant. XIV. 16, 4), in December B. C. 38. Two other inconsistencies may be remarked in Josephus. 1. He here reckons three months current for the siege after the arrival of *Sosius*; but elsewhere, also reckoning after the arrival of *Sosius*, and therefore computing from the same point, he ascribes five months to the siege: Bell. I. 18, 2. πέντε μηνὶ διήνεγκαν τὴν πολιορκίαν. and six months: Ib. V. 9, 4. Ἡρώδης μὲν Σόσιον, Σόσιος δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατιάν ἤγαγε· περισχεθέντες δ' ἐπὶ μῆνας ἕξ κ. τ. λ. 2. He is inconsistent in his notice of the sabbatical year. In Ant. XIV. 16, 2. it is made to be current at the time of the siege: the besieged were λιμῷ ταλαιπερούμενοι—τὸν γὰρ ἑβδοματικὸν ἑνιαυτὸν συνέβη κατὰ ταυτὸν εἶναι. It began, then, in Tisri preceding. But in XV. 1, 2. it is current after the capture, and had lately set in when *Herod* was master of the city: τὴν χώραν μένει ἀγεώργητον τὸ ἑβδοματικὸν ἡράγκαζεν ἔτος ἐνεσθῆκει γὰρ τότε. which places its beginning at Tisri of the following year. Upon the whole, then, we shall hesitate before we reject the account of Dio for that of Josephus.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE APPENDIX.

### REMARKS UPON A LATIN VERSION OF THE FASTI HELLENICI.

A LATIN version of the *Fasti Hellenici* by M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger has been noticed already at p. 573, and in the Index v. *Fasti*. The perusal of that work has produced the following pages.

In the first place my work is indebted to the translator for these passages, which I willingly accept as useful additions to the Tables.

B. C. 520. 2. *Pausan.* V. 8, 3. τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ὁ δρόμος ἐδοκιμάσθη ἐπὶ τῆς πέμπτης Ὀλυμπιάδος καὶ ἐξηκοστῆς.

498. 2. *Delphis captus armatus cursus*: *Pausan.* X. 7, 3. The words are, τρίτῃ δὲ Πυθιάδι ἐπὶ ταῖς εἴκοσι προστιθέατιν ὀπλίτην δρόμον. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger has adopted M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's computation of the *Pythia*, which shall be examined below.

464. 4. *Pindar.* Ol. VII. Διαγόρα Ῥοδίων νικήσαντι τὴν εἴδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. *Schol.* Omitted in *Schol.* ed. Heyn. which I had used: but added in M<sup>r</sup>. Boeck's edition, who observes, *Hoc addidi ex Vrat. D. et A.*

441. 3. *Gorgias περὶ φύσεως seu περὶ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος ἢ περὶ φύσεως librum* (*Sext. Empir. adv. Math.* VII. 65) Ol. 84 scriptum esse testatur Olympiodorus ad *Plat. Gorg. pref.* p. 615. ed. *Findeisen*. ἀμίλει καὶ γράφει ὁ Γοργίας περὶ φύσεως σύγγραμμα οὐκ ἄκομψον τῇ πρὸ Ὀλυμπιάδι.

436. 2. *Propylaea aedificari capta*: *Harp.* v. Προπύλαια ταῦτα. περὶ τῶν Προπυλαίων τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ὡς ἐπὶ Εὐθυμένους ἀρχοντας οἰκοδομεῖν ᾤξεαντο Ἀθηναῖοι Μησιικλείους ἀρχιτεκτονεῦντος ἄλλοι τε ἱστορήκασιν καὶ Φιλόχορος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ. Ἡλιοδωρος δ' ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν ἀκροπόλεως μὲν ἴτερα καὶ ταῦτα φησὶν. Ἐν ἑτέροι μὲν πέντε παντελῶς ἐξεποιήθη τάλαντα δὲ ἀνηλώθη δισχίλια δάδεκα. πέντε δὲ πύλας ἐποίησαν, δι' ὧν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν εἰσίσαιεν. *Conf. Suid. et Phot.* v. Προπύλαια.

429. 2. *Ab hoc tempore Cleon Athenis potens fit*, προστάς αὐτῶν ἐπτά ἔτη. *Schol.* ad *Lucian.* *Timon.* c. 30. coll. *Plutarch.* *Per.* c. 33. 35.

419. 4. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, observing that Petitus had placed the *Εἰρήνη* of *Aristophanes* in the year of *Alcæus*, after the death of *Cleon* and before the peace of *Nicias*, notwithstanding the mention of thirteen years in the drama and in the Scholiast, and that M<sup>r</sup>. Meineke agreed with Petitus, supplies the *didascalía* of the *Εἰρήνη* from *Schol. inedit.* apud *Meinek.* confirming the date of Petitus.

Palmerius, Brunck, and others, had placed this drama in the thirteenth year of the war, arguing from *Thucyd.* V. 26. that the peace of *Nicias* was in fact no peace. Petitus had corrected ἰ γὰρ ἔτη for ιγ' γὰρ ἔτη in the Scholiast, and had dated the thirteen years in *Aristophanes* from a higher point. The *didascalía*, which has now come to light, establishes the date. The reader will therefore in 419. 4. expunge "*Aristoph. Εἰρήνη—424.*" and in 421. 4.



will add to the account of the Κόλακες of *Eupolis* the following passage; which I now give, something more fully than M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger has done, as it is edited by M<sup>r</sup>. Dindorf (from whom Meineke received it) in *Poëta Scenici Graeci* p. 620. *Aristoph.* Εἰρήνη. ἐνίκησε δὲ τῷ δράματι ὁ ποιητὴς ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀλκαίου ἐν ἄστει [March B. C. 421]: πρῶτος Εὐπολὶς Κόλαξι, δεύτερος Ἀριστοφάνης Εἰρήνῃ, τρίτος Λεύκων Φράτορσι. τὸ δὲ δράμα ὑπεκρίνατο Ἀπολλοδόωρος. This testimony fixes the Κόλακες of *Eupolis* to the *Dionysia magna*, at which I had already supposed it to be exhibited.

B. C. 408. 2. *Pausan.* V. 8, 3. δρόμος δύο ἵππων τελείαν συνωρίς κληθεῖσα τρίτῃ μὲν Ὀλυμπιάδι ἐτάθη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνεήκοντα· Εὐαγόρας δὲ ἐνίκησεν Ἥλαιος. *Conf.* *Xen. Hellen.* I. 2, 1. *Diod. XIII.* 75. The passage of Diodorus well illustrates Pausanias; but the passage in Xenophon is an interpolation.

384. 2. We may here add from *Pausan.* V. 8, 3. what M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger has omitted to add: ἐνάτῃ ἤρυσεν Ὀλυμπιάδι καὶ ἐνεηκοστῇ καὶ πύλων ἄρμασιν ἀγωνίζεσθαι· Λακεδαιμόνιος δὲ Συβαριάδης τὸν στέφανον τῶν πύλων ἔσχε τοῦ ἄρματος.

342. 3. “*Isocrates* began to compose the Panathenaic oration.” μικρὸν πρὸ τῶν Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγάλων §. 8. KR. Agreeing with the date here assigned: a little before *Hecatombeion* B. C. 342.

338. 3. *Isocrates*—octavum et nonagesimum implevit annum: *Quintil. Inst.* III. 1, 14.

321. 2. *Incipit* (Nilus) crescere luna nova, quaecunque post solstitium est, sensim modiceque cancrum sole transeunte, abundantissime autem leonem. *Plin. H. N.* V. 10.

I now proceed to examine some observations of the translator, and to consider the objections which he has proposed to some dates.

#### TABLES col. 2.

B. C. 497. “*Aristagoras* slain in Thrace:—fixed to this date by *Thucydides*. *Aristagoras* “withdrew from Miletus after the recovery of Cyprus, &c. which agrees with the third year “of the war.—*Herodotus* and *Thucydides* confirm each other.” *Quomodo hæ res cum tertio belli anno convenient non assequor. Nam factæ narrantur paullo post quam Sardes combustæ erant: Herod. V. 116. nec multo post unfugit Aristagorus c. 124. Neque vero Thucydidis rationes Clintonis computationi favere alio loco monstrabo.* KR. At 465, where *Thucydides* is quoted, I find only this remark: *Ex meis rationibus Thasii anno 467 defecerunt, v. Tabb. meas.* KR. At 437, where I again treat the subject, the translator is silent.

*Thucydides* reckons (as will be seen in the Tables) 32+28 (the 29th current)=60 years complete or 61 current between the death of *Aristagoras* and the colony of *Agnon*. But the colony of *Agnon* was in the year of *Euthymenes*: after midsummer B. C. 437; which fixes the death of *Aristagoras* (in the 61st year current) to the beginning of 497. *Herodotus* relates in detail the two first campaigns of the Ionian war, 499, 498. and the sixth, 494; but of the three intermediate years 497—495 he tells but little. The burning of Sardis brought out all the Persians within the Halys: V. 102. who pursued the Ionians down to Ephesus. This brings the first campaign to the close of 499. Cyprus revolted after the revolt of Ionia: V. 104. and yet retained its freedom a year: c. 116. Soli was besieged five months current: V. 115. The Cyprian war, then, in which Cyprus was recovered, occupied the second campaign 498. Meanwhile the Persian leaders, after their victory at Ephesus, τὸ ἐδεῦτεν ἐπιδηλό-

μνοι τὰς πόλεις ἐπόρθεον V. 116. One leader is engaged on the Hellespont: c. 117. when Caria revolts, and he marches to Caria. Then follows a campaign in Caria c. 118.—121. which would occupy the year 498 contemporary with the war in Cyprus. A second leader proceeds to the Propontis: c. 122. and afterwards to the Hellespont; where he dies during the war in Caria. A third invades Ionia and Æolis, and captures Clazomenæ and Cymæ: c. 123. All these operations were conducted in distant quarters, and evidently occupied the campaign of 498. After all these transactions (as expressed in the Tables at 497) *Aristagoras* quits Miletus: c. 124. Some space elapsed between his departure from Miletus and his death: ἔπειτα ἐς τὴν Θυρίαν καὶ ἴσχε τὴν χώραν ἐπ' ἣν ἱστάλη. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὁρμιώμενος ἀπόλλυται. which brings his death to the beginning of 497, the beginning of the third campaign, where I have placed it. Thucydides, then, and Herodotus, agree in fixing the death of *Aristagoras* to the beginning of 497, as I have affirmed them to do. I may lastly observe, that the translator has inaccurately expressed my meaning. In his remark I am made to say that the recovery of Cyprus &c.—*hæ res*—were in the third campaign. But at 497 the only question at issue is the death of *Aristagoras*. And this event I place in the third campaign, because *hæ res*—the war in Cyprus, &c. (which preceded it) occupied the whole of the second: where the recovery of Cyprus had already been described in the Tables at 498.

B. C. 496. "*Histiæus* comes down to the coast." *At enim Histiaum paullo post defectionem Ionum a rege dimissum esse tradit Herodot. V. 106. Itaque vix fieri potest ut post annum 498 in Ioniam pervenerit.* KR.

*Darius* would receive the news of the fall of Sardis (V. 105) three months after the event; V. 50. About the close of 499. But *Histiæus* did not reach Sardis till after the death of *Aristagoras*: V. 108. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ἡ ἀγγελίη τε περὶ τῶν Σαρδίων παρὰ βασιλέα ἀνῆκε καὶ Δαρείου—Ἰστιαίου ἐς λόγους ἦλθε καὶ Ἰστιαῖος μεμετιμένος ὑπὸ Δαρείου ἐκομίζετο ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, ἐν τούτῳ παντὶ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐγένετο τάδε. Then are related all the operations of the second campaign 498 and the death of *Aristagoras*. After the death of *Aristagoras*, the historian returns to *Histiæus*: VI. 1. Ἀρισταγόρης μὲν οὕτω τελευτᾷ. Ἰστιαῖος δὲ μεμετιμένος ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρῆν ἐς Σάρδεις. It is clear, then, that he did not arrive in 498, and that a year at least had passed before *Darius* sent him, although Herodotus in his account V. 106. 107. has not noticed it. He might arrive at Sardis in 497, after the death of *Aristagoras*: I have placed his coming in 496, two years before the last campaign, because no incidents are related to fill a longer space. The sixth campaign (VI. 18.) is described VI. 6—18. but the operations of the Persian commanders in the preceding three years are not given. The flight of *Histiæus* to Chios, his negotiation with Sardis, his exclusion from Miletus, his station at Byzantium with eight ships—these are all the occurrences recorded VI. 2—6. between his arrival and the sixth campaign. If this is the narrative of two years, and perhaps of three, we may readily suppose that the historian has been equally concise V. 105—107. in his narrative of one.

471. "*Themistocles* banished" &c. *Diodorus more suo ultimos Themistoclis casus unum in annum conduxit, cum quo viri mors esset narranda, cum cum aliquot ante annis ejectum fuisse probabile sit.* KR. 470. *Cimon hac ætate vel potius proximo vere Persas ad Eurymedontem devicit: Diod. XI. 60. Et, ut alios prætermittam, Thucyd. I. 100. Clintonem ad 466 decepti Dodwellus. In proximis quoque annis aliquam multa non eis quibus debebant annis posita esse ad meas tabulas docebo.* KR. 466. "*Naxos* besieged." *Hæc pluribus annis prius facta esse docebo annot. ad meas tabulas.* KR. 465. "*Revolt of Thasos*" &c. *Ex meis rationibus Thasii anno 467 defecerunt.* KR.

I have placed with Diodorus the exile of *Themistocles* at 471, the siege of Naxos and battles of Eurymedon at 466 (which are followed by the revolt of Thasos in 465), and the arrival of *Themistocles* in Persia in 465. The cardinal point for determining these dates is the arrival of *Themistocles* in Persia. The siege of Naxos occurred while he was passing into Asia. The battles of Eurymedon followed the siege of Naxos. The revolt of Thasos followed the battles of Eurymedon. The proofs will be seen in my Tables. But the arrival of *Themistocles* in Persia is fixed by Thucydides himself to the reign of *Artaxerxes*: consequently it could not precede 465, the year of the death of *Xerxes*. But if, according to my translator, *Themistocles* died in 471, the 15th year of *Xerxes*, what becomes of Thucydides? According to Thucydides he arrived in Persia in the reign of *Artaxerxes*; according to M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger he was settled there seven or eight years before the death of *Xerxes*. I need not repeat here what has been shewn in the Tables, that the date 465 for the revolt of Thasos is farther confirmed by the coincidence of an expedition to Amphipolis, which is determined by Thucydides to the same date.

B. C. 460. "First year of the war in Egypt," &c. *In his proximorumque annorum rebus constituendis parum ponderata est inscriptio anno 457 laudata: 'Ερεχθίδος οἷε ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἀπέθανον ἐν Κύπρῳ, ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, ἐν Φοινίκῃ, ἐν Ἀλυσίῳ, ἐν Αἰγίνῃ, ἐν Μεγαρεῦσιν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ. (Conf. Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. p. 292.) Ubi quæ eidem anno adscripta sunt in quatuor annos digeri non posse perspicuum est, quum præsertim Thucydides quoque ita easdem res enarrat ut eas majoribus quibusdam intervallis discretas fuisse non significet. Ex mea sententia quomodo hæc omnia distribuenda sint ad meas tabulas persequar. KR.*

I have quoted that inscription at 457 from Corsini. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh Corp. Inscr. p. 292. gives the same monument. In his Annotation part II. p. 294. (published in 1826) he places these battles in the year of *Bion* Ol. 80. 3. in which he concurs with me; for I place the battles of the Megarid at the same date: the spring of B. C. 457. He also concurs with me that the archonship of *Bion* began at midsummer, and not at *Gamelion*: a point which I have argued in the Introduction p. xvii—xxii. against Dodwell and Corsini. Now M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger imagines that the soldiers recorded in the Marble who fell in Egypt fell there in the first year of the war. But no mention is made of the first year of the war either in the inscription or in M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's commentary, or in my Tables. These men therefore fell in Egypt in the third year of the war, in the archonship of *Bion*, as M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh rightly gives the date: and there is nothing in this inscription to remove the beginning of the Egyptian war from the point at which I have placed it; a point determined by other circumstances.

444. *At vide Dionys. &c. KR.* This has been already noticed at p. 573. I now perceive that M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger in his list of *errata* expunges this note.

431. "Munychion of the archon Pythodorus." Πυθοδώρου ἔτι δύο μῆνας ἀρχοντος. *ubi tamen vereor ne emendandum sit δ' i. e. τίσσαρα; μῆνας, quæ conjectura quibus rationibus nitatur alio loco dicam. KR.* Ibid. "The thirty years' truce was made in the beginning of "Munychion." *Ex meis rationibus factum est paulo ante Elaphebolionem. KR.* 423. "The "truce commenced about a month before the actual termination of the eighth year" &c. *Quæ difficultas conjectura ad 431 proposita tollitur. KR.* 421. "τὸ πρῶτον—ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου "ἰγίvero." *Non debebat omittere verba post πρῶτον addita: ἡ ἐσβολὴ ἢ ἡ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καί. Ex quibus quæ difficultas existit, eam quomodo tollendam censeam ad 431 significavi. KR.*

According to the extant text the war began towards the close of the tenth Attic month. The emendation of M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger throws it back two months, and places it at the close of the

eighth. The war therefore would begin about the 25th of *Anthesterion*<sup>a</sup> [March 4, B. C. 431] instead of the 25th of *Munychion* [May 2.]. The irruption into Attica, on the 80th day—ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ—after, would fall upon the 15th of *Thargelion*<sup>b</sup> [May 22] instead of the 15th of *Hecatombæon* [July 20]. The thirty years' truce would also be raised two months; and would commence at the beginning of *Anthesterion* B. C. 445, instead of the beginning of *Munychion*. But the words which I have omitted to quote at 421 are by no means reconciled by this emendation. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger places the first invasion in the middle of *Thargelion*; but how does this remove the difficulty in the assertion that on the 24th of *Elaphebolion* ten years and a few days more had elapsed since the first irruption, when the ten years were not yet accomplished, and two months were still wanting to complete them? Thucydides then here speaks generally: he names the beginning of the war and the first invasion of Attica together, although separated by an interval of 80 days: and this part of the passage was not necessary to be quoted for the purpose for which I was then quoting him. And these very words which I have omitted to quote are an argument to shew that the correction of M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger is the less necessary for explaining the difficulty at the year 428. For, if Thucydides could say that on the 24th of *Elaphebolion* 421 ten years and some days had elapsed from the beginning of the war and *from the first irruption*, we are justified in concluding with Dodwell, Ann. Thuc. p. 165, that he computed his campaigns not from the first operations of each campaign, but from the spring with which it commenced; and that the campaign of 431, in his mode of computing, was reckoned to begin neither from the irruption on the 15th of *Hecatombæon* nor from the attack on the 25th of *Munychion*, but from the antecedent spring. I think it extremely probable that Thucydides, in his plan of division κατὰ θίρη καὶ χειμῶνας, reckoned his campaigns from the vernal equinox, March 27. And this might explain the passage IV. 118. in the Tables at 423. The truce on the 14th of *Elaphebolion* fell upon the 23d of March, four days before the equinox, March 27th, in that year the 18th of *Elaphebolion*. Now, if he dated his campaigns from the equinox, he would naturally place the truce (only four days before the equinox) as the first transaction of the ninth campaign. The emendation of Thuc. II. 2. proposed by M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger is not quite consistent with the termination of the war. If the war began in *Anthesterion*, it ended a few days later than *Anthesterion*, since its duration was a few days beyond 27 years: Thuc. V. 26. But the city was taken on the 16th of *Munychion*: see 404. If therefore the 27th year had expired, according to M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, at the end of *Anthesterion*, the war was extended into the third month current, fifty days beyond the 27th year; which is at variance with the historian's account. But the 16th of *Munychion* in B. C. 404 coincided with April 24, twenty-eight days after the equinox; and with this term of 28 days the expressions V. 26., τοσαῦτα ἔτη καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλάς παρεντυχούσας, may be better reconciled<sup>c</sup>. We may farther observe

<sup>a</sup> I assume the 25th for the sake of naming a definite day. Dodwell unnecessarily places the event on the last day of the month. It is sufficient that it occurred within the last quarter of the moon. The next new moon fell in this first year of the first *Metonic* cycle 16<sup>h</sup>. 39<sup>m</sup>. 32<sup>s</sup>. before the end of *Munychion*. Dodwell also supposes 80 days complete between the attack upon Plataea and the march into Attica. But Thucydides only expresses the 80th current.

<sup>b</sup> In reality the 16th, because in this year of the *Metonic* cycle the 15th was a *dies exemptilis*.

<sup>c</sup> It is to be supposed that Thucydides had some fixed point from which to reckon his campaigns, not according to the fluctuating Attic year, but according to the natural course of the seasons. And yet his expressions are worthy of observation. In 423, the 14th of *Elaphebolion*, March 23, is thus characterised: τοῦ χειμῶνος διαλθόντος—ἅμα ἔρη. In 421, at the 21th of *Elaphebolion*, April 10, it



that the extant text in Thuc. II. 2. better agrees with Diodorus XII. 38. who places the ravage of Attica in the year of *Euthydemus*. This was true, if the invasion of Attica occurred in *Hecatombaion*, but not if we place it with Mr. Kruger in *Thargelion* of the preceding year. Now, although Diodorus is no authority when opposed to better testimonies, yet, when we find him in concurrence with them, we are not to reject him.

The truce in 421 was concluded on the 10th of April. The reader therefore in the Tables 421. for "March B. C. 421." will substitute "April 10. B. C. 421." And in each year of the war in the Tables, where *Munychion* is named, he will understand this of the actual termination reckoned from the first act of hostility, but not of the termination according to the reckoning of Thucydides, who dated his campaigns from a higher point.

B. C. 409. "Thrasyllus." *Hæc cum Haackio superiori anno adscribenda esse apparet ex Hellen. I. 1, 33. coll. §. 8. Etiam proxima a Clintonc anno inferius quam debebant posita sunt. Atque Cyrum jam 408 Sardes venisse non modo ex Xenophonte sed etiam ex Thucydide probari potest, qui II. 65. inter Siciliensem cladem et Cyri adventum nonnisi per tres annos bellum gestum esse tradit: quod quum demum post mediam æstatem 412 captum fuerit, vere 408, quo tempore Cyrus Sardes venit, tres demum anni et aliquot menses prætererint. Kr. 408. Vide ad annum 409 ubi quæ disputavi ab ipso Xenophonte confirmantur, qui quæ Clinton huic anno adscripsit belli vicesimo tertio a. 409 gesta esse tradit. Etiam Diodorus ea Diocle archonte facta esse refert. Kr.*

If Thucydides had intended to describe by three years the space between the defeat in Sicily and the arrival of *Cyrus*, he would have placed the coming of *Cyrus* to the coast in the year 409, two years before my date, and totally deranging the narrative of Xenophon. For the defeat in Sicily occurred in the autumn of 413; from whence three years and a half would bring the coming of *Cyrus* to the spring of 409. And during this whole period war was never intermitted, for Decelea was occupied by the Lacedæmonians in 413. But Mr. Kruger has not rightly interpreted τρία μὲν ἔτη ἀντίχον, in Thucyd. II. 65. The historian does not there describe a space preceding the arrival of *Cyrus*, but marks a period terminating at the capture of the city, as Dr. Arnold, in his note upon the place, has truly explained it. The meaning of Thucydides is clear enough. "The Athenians, after their defeat in Sicily B. C. 413, and their factions at home B. C. 411, and the revolt of their allies B. C. 412. 411, and lastly after the arrival of *Cyrus* B. C. 407, held out still three years, 407—404." That is, they held out from the spring of B. C. 407 to the spring of 404. Thucydides then confirms my date, and places *Cyrus* where I have placed him. The arrangement of Xenophon I have explained in the present volume, p. 293. The passages to which Mr. Kruger refers have no concern in the question, since they merely relate what was done by *Thrasyllus* at Athens between the death of *Mindarus* and his own mission to Samos in the following spring. The date in Xen. Hellen. I. 3, 1., from which Mr. Kruger

is said, τελευτῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἅμα ἤρι. The term in the latter case, τελευτῶντος, is less decisive than the term in the former, διελθόντος. And yet the latter date is in Attic reckoning ten days, and in actual time 18 days below the former. Again, the interval from the end of his year to the 24th of *Elaphebolion*, April 10, in 421, is called ἡμερῶν ἑλέγαν. But the interval to the 16th of *Munychion*, April 24th, in 404, is also still ἡμέρας ὡς πολλάς, although

the latter space is 21 days in Attic computation, and 14 days in true time greater than the former. It appears from these instances that Thucydides did not think precision necessary upon this point; and it is the more probable on this account that he might reckon the truce in 423 to the future year, although perhaps four days before the end of the preceding.

collects that Xenophon refers this to the 23d year, is an interpolation. But if it were genuine, it would place the campaign in the year of *Antigenes*: ἀρχοντος Ἀντιγένοῦς, ἔαρος ἀρχομένου, δυεῖν καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτοῖν τῷ πολέμῳ παρεληλυθότιν, which would place that campaign in the spring of B. C. 406, two years *below* my date, instead of one year *above* it. But that date in Xenophon is doubtless an interpolation; as Dodwell and Schneider have agreed. Diodorus concurs with me, but not with M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger; for I place these transactions in the year of *Diocles*, as I have expressed in the Tables: M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger places them in the spring of the preceding archon.

B. C. 401. The Elean war. *Neque hoc anno bellum Eleum captum esse ex eo apparet quod Xenophon Hel. III. 2, 21. illud gestum esse notat quo tempore Dercyllidas cum imperio in Asia fuerit. Vide ad annos 400 et 399. Kr. 400. περιόντι τῷ ἔνιαυτῷ vcl propter articuli collocationem non potest esse proximo anno. Conf. Thucyd. I. 30. Itaque e Xenophontis narratione utraque impressio eodem anno facta est, ut opinor 398. Ita Diodorus, ut sapius, Olympiade prius quam debebat rem enarraverit. Kr. 399. "Pausan. III. 8, 2. τρίτῳ ἔτει τοῦ πολέμου," &c. De his quid sentiam jam significavi ad 400. Conf. quæ disputavi ad Append. c. 11. N<sup>o</sup>. III. Kr.*

At Appendix c. 11. N<sup>o</sup>. III. no remark occurs. The translator is silent. We have therefore two reasons for limiting the expeditions to one year, the year 398: namely the account of Xenophon *Hel. III. 2, 21.* and the expression περιόντι τῷ ἔνιαυτῷ. But if these two expeditions had been in the year 398, let us mark the sequel. Xenophon, after the expression περιόντι τῷ ἔνιαυτῷ, mentions τὸ λοιπὸν θέρος καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ ἄντα χειμῶνα, the winter, according to M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, of B. C. 397 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Then follows τοῦ ἐπὶ ἄντα θέρους III. 2, 30. then μετὰ τοῦτο Ἄγις ἀφικόμενος εἰς Δελφοὺς—πάλιν ἀπὸν ἔκαμιν. He died therefore towards the close of summer, B. C. 397. Then followed the contests for the succession: then the affair of *Cinadon*, Ἀγησίλαου οὐκ ἔνιαυτὸν ὄντος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ, III. 3, 4. He must therefore have been near a year or at least more than six months by the tenor of the expression: which brings down this point of time, according to M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger's date for the Elean war, to the summer or autumn of B. C. 396. Then followed the passage of *Agesilaus* into Asia in the spring of 395: which cuts off a year from his stay in Asia, and produces all the inconveniences arising out of the error of Dodwell which have been examined in the Appendix c. 11. N<sup>o</sup>. III. where the translator offers no observation. The arrangement then of M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, bringing down the Elean war to 398, is at variance with Pausanias, is at variance with Diodorus, and especially at variance with Xenophon himself; according to whose narrative of subsequent events the war in Elis must have begun before *Dercyllidas* had reached Asia. In this passage, then (III. 2, 21), τούτων δὲ πρῶτον ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ὑπὸ Δερκυλλίδα, Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον πάλαι ἐργιζόμενοι τοῖς Ἕλλησις κ. τ. λ. he does not mean to place the whole Elean war within the time of *Dercyllidas* in Asia, but, having pursued the affairs of Asia from the settlement of Athens in B. C. 402 to the acts of *Dercyllidas* in Asia in B. C. 399 (III. 1, 1—2, 20), he returns to the affairs of Greece, which he resumes from a higher point, taking up the narrative at B. C. 401. The expression περιόντι τῷ ἔνιαυτῷ M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger understands in the same sense as Thucyd. I. 30. But the term in Thucydides is περιόντι, a word of different meaning: and although περιόντι τῷ ἔρει in Thucydides may mean *superante adhuc æstate*, or *reliqua æstatis parte*, as some have there rendered it, yet περιόντι τῷ ἔνιαυτῷ will express *when the year came round again*: which places the second expedition in a different summer from the first, agreeing with Pausanias and Diodorus.

382. "Olynthian war &c.—Aristides: Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη." *Huic nihil tribuerim. Conf. ad Append. c. 1. Atque quæ Clinton hoc anno gesta esse tradit non dubito quin superiori tribuenda sint. Conf. ad annum 381. et computa Phliuntis obsidionem. KR.* 381. *Agesipolin non eadem æstate qua Teleutias cecidit contra Olynthios profectum esse ex Xenoph. Hel. V. 3, 3. coll. s. 18. et s. 8. probari potest. Conf. Schneid. ad s. 25. KR.*

In the Appendix to which he refers the translator has no remark at p. 200 (211 Lips.). At the end of the chapter he subjoins M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's argument on the season of the Pythian games.

M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, then, rejecting the accounts of Aristides and Diodorus, places the Olynthian war a year higher, because *Teleutias* and *Agesipolis* were not employed in the same campaign, and because a higher date arises from the computation of the siege of Phlius: and he refers to M<sup>r</sup>. Schneider in confirmation of his position. With respect to *Agesipolis* the reasoning of Schneider is this<sup>d</sup>: *Agesilaüs* attacked Phlius in the same year in which *Agesipolis* marched to Olynthus, not in the year following, as Dodwell imagined. He thinks it probable that *Agesipolis* might march in the year after the fall of *Teleutias*, and he assigns to *Agesipolis* one campaign instead of two; placing the death of *Agesipolis* in the summer of 380, and the command and death of *Teleutias* in 381; precisely where I have placed them. From the siege of Phlius, then, and from the reasoning of Schneider, nothing occurs to overthrow the testimony of Aristides, or to raise the date of the Olynthian war. The siege of Phlius lasted twenty months. It terminated in 379, between the end of the Olynthian war in summer, and the recovery of the Cadmea in the winter following. The precise month is not determined. Schneider places its commencement at the spring of 380, when *Agesipolis* marched, and its conclusion in the autumn of 379. I place its beginning in the close of 381 because I suppose *Agesipolis* to have marched in that year. The commencement of the siege is to be adapted to the movements of *Agesipolis*, and not the contrary. The passages of Xenophon are these: Having related the death of *Teleutias* in the second campaign V. 3, 3—6. he proceeds s. 8, 9. τοῖς δ' οὖν Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπεὶ ἤκουσαν τὸ πρῶμα βουλευμένοις ἐδόκει οὐ φαύλην πεμπτόν εὐναμιν εἶναι—οὕτω δὲ γνόντες ἡγεμόνα Ἀγησίπολιν τὸν βασιλεῖα ἐκπέμπουσι—πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν περιόικων ἐβελονταὶ καλοὶ κάγαθοι ἠκολούθουν κ. τ. λ. Ἀγησίπολις μὲν δὴ ταῦτα πράττων ἐπερεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Ὀλυνθον. Then follows the narrative of the Phliasian war: then he returns s. 18. to *Agesipolis*: καὶ Ἀγησίλαος μὲν δὴ περὶ ταῦτα ἦν. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίπολις εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας προσιὼν ἔβητο πρὸς τῇ πόλει τῶν Ὀλυνθίων τὰ ὄπλα· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντιξέει αὐτῶν ἔβηκε τὸν σῆτον. Then follows his death κατὰ θέρους ἀκμήν. M<sup>r</sup>. Schneider is right in the observation that Xenophon does not describe two campaigns, and that he does not mark the intervention of a winter. But neither does he mark a winter between the death of *Teleutias* and the march of *Agesipolis*. His brief account leaves both these points obscure. I now incline however to the opinion of Schneider that the acts of *Agesipolis* were included in one campaign; and that passage in the Tables at 381, "*Agesipolis* takes the command," &c. to the end, I would place at the beginning of

<sup>d</sup> Schneider ad V. 3, 25. *De ipso Agesipolidis anno quo contra Olynthios exiit scrupulus mihi hæret. Teleutia successit is in belli administratione. Teleutia autem eadem Diodorus in Ol. 99. 3. exeuntem contulit. Huic Agesipolis si eodem anno successit incunte Ol. 99. 4. factum fuerit. Verum nescio an apparatus copiarum majorum contra Olynthios ducendarum tam brevi tempore perfici*

*potuerit.—Dodwellus expeditionem Agesipolidis per duos annos distribuit naturales.—Verum Xenophon nec reditum Agesipolidis ex priore expeditione memoravit nec novi anni alteriusque expeditionis signum ullum apposuit. Quare haud scio an rectius Agesipolidis expeditio annua dicenda et in Ol. 99. 4 [B. C. 380] annum conferenda sit.*



380. The march of *Agesipolis* and the siege of *Phlius*, instead of being placed in the autumn of 381, I would place with *Schneider* in the spring following, a few months later. But none of the main points are altered by this arrangement. The war still began in 382; *Teledias* fell in 381; *Agesipolis* in 380; and *Phlius* still surrendered in 379.<sup>c</sup>

B. C. 369. "The emphatic notice of *Xenophon*, who in the next year speaks of *Messenia* as "then established." The translator renders this, *Xenophon de Messene ut tum restituta loquitur*; and then remarks, *Immo ibi ut 4, 9. et Agesil. 2, 29. terra dici videtur. Conf. Diod. XV. 90. Kr.* Doubtless all these passages speak of the territory or province of *Messenia*, and so do my Tables; till the translator obscured my meaning in rendering "*Messenia*", which expressed the province, by *Messene* which expresses the town. In the next year, 368, where the same subject is mentioned, my expression "the establishment of the independence of "*Messenia*" is rightly translated *Messeniae libertatem constitutam*; from whence M<sup>r</sup>. *Kruger* might have perceived that his remark at 369 was superfluous.

368. "The *Syracusan* succours went home τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος. And they had come εἰς μῆνας πέντε τοὺς μισθοὺς εἰληφόρις." *Sed inde non sequitur eos quinque menses in Peloponneso mansisse: quumque Diodorus τὴν δευτέραν βοήθειαν, quæ et ipsa hac æstate missa videtur (vide ad 367), hanc potius τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος relictisse dicendum fuisse suspicor. Kr. 367. "Dionysius was still living when the *Syracusan* succours were in *Peloponnesus*" &c. *Quum Boeckhius Lenæa Gamelioni assignaverit, Dionysius autem paullo post mortem obierit, hæc δευτέρα βοήθεια, quæ quo tempore missa est Dionysius nondum excesserat, superiori anno, fortasse autumno, adscribenda videtur. Kr.**

The first succours arrived in the spring of 368, the second succours, which staid their full time of service (ἔξήκοντι ὁ χρόνος *Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 28.*), returned home, according to M<sup>r</sup>. *Kruger*, at the end of summer or in the autumn of the same campaign. The *Lacedæmonians*, then, instead of retaining those for whose services they had already paid, suddenly dismissed them with their five months pay, and in the same campaign called for new succours. A proceeding of which we are at a loss to understand the policy. But *Dionysius* died at some interval after his *Lenæan* victory: nor is it affirmed that he lived till the succours returned; *Xenophon* only marks that he lived to send them. It is far more probable, then, that the first auxiliaries performed their stipulated service; that the second were sent in the following spring, and that *Dionysius* died soon after they arrived in *Peloponnesus*. Nor is this arrangement affected by M<sup>r</sup>. *Boeckh's* opinion respecting the *Lenæa*. For *Gamelion* in this year, the 8th of a *Metonic* cycle, did not commence till January 22nd. The *Lenæa* then, upon M<sup>r</sup>. *Boeckh's* plan, would not occur till February, and, if *Dionysius* died within a month (which is nowhere affirmed), his death would have fallen in March, and the succours might have been sent in his lifetime.

340. "The siege of *Selymbria* at the end of *Boëdromion*." *Selymbriam prius oppugnatam esse quum Perinthum et Byzantium rerum ordo evincit. Propterea Boeckhius Boëdromionem Ol. 109. 4. intelligit [B. C. 341], ejusdemque anni ultimis mensibus etiam Perinthum et Byzantium oppugnari cæpta esse. Kr.*

\* A typographical error in the translation 379. 2. has caused the meaning of the original to be misrepresented. In the original it is said, "Polybiades finishes the Olynthian war—towards the end of the year of Pytheas. Surrender of

"*Phlius*," &c. This in the translation is thus given: *Itaque sub finem Pytheæ anni Phlius—se dedit.* The omission of a point has materially altered the sense.



Philochorus determines the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium to the year of *Theophrastus*; which refutes M'. Boeckh, who places the commencement of those sieges in the preceding year. The same testimony of Philochorus also refutes the date of *Boëdromion* B. C. 341 for the siege of Selymbria. His words (partly quoted in the Tables at 339. 2.) are these: "Θεόφραστος Ἀλκιεύς. ἐπὶ τούτου Φίλιππος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλεύσας Περὶνθον προσέβαλεν ἀποτυχὼν ὃ ἐντεῦθεν Βυζάντιον ἐπολιόρκει καὶ μηχανήματα προσῆγεν." Dionysius then proceeds: ἔπειτα διεξιόντων ὅσα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὁ Φίλιππος ἐνεκάλει διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, καὶ Δημοσθένους παρακαλέσαντος αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ψηφίσματα γράψαντος, ἐχειροτόνησεν (ὁ ἔθνος) τὴν μὲν στήλην καθελεῖν τὴν περὶ τῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνης καὶ συμμαχίας σταθεῖσαν, ναῦς δὲ πληροῦν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐνεργεῖν τὰ τοῦ πολέμου. ταῦτα γράψας κατὰ Θεόφραστον ἄρχοντα γεγονέναι τῷ μετ' ἐκείνου ἐνιαυτῷ τὰ πραχθέντα μετὰ τὴν λύσιν τῆς εἰρήνης ἐπὶ Λυσιμαχίδου ἄρχοντος διεξέρχεται. Now if *Philip* ἀναπλεύσας, sailing northwards, attempted Perinthus after midsummer 340, he was not engaged in besieging Selymbria eight months before, in autumn 341. Nor does the *rerum ordo* determine that Selymbria was besieged first. M'. Mitford vol. VIII. p. 349. has better seen the course of events: "Philip laid siege to Perinthus, &c.—Meanwhile observing that supplies reached Perinthus principally through the Selymbrians, whom he had not before treated as enemies, he sent a body of troops to blockade their town." The position of Selymbria justifies the account of M'. Mitford. Selymbria lies about a day's march to the east of Perinthus, protected by the larger town, which is interposed between Selymbria and Macedon, or Thrace. An invading force, then, approaching from Macedon and Thrace would begin with Perinthus first; as *Alcibiades* in Xenoph. Hel. I. 1, 21., approaching from the south-west quarter of the Propontis, visited Perinthus first. The siege, then, of Selymbria was incident upon that of Perinthus, and both are to be referred to the autumn of 340. And this is confirmed by the account of Ulpian p. 88. For the oration of *Demosthenes on the letter* is determined to the beginning of 339: see 339. 3. and this fixes the letter of *Philip*, which produced it, to the close of 340. But if that letter was written during the siege of Selymbria, as Ulpian affirms, then the siege also is fixed to the autumn of 340, where I have placed it.

Ibid. "The letter of Philip which produced the oration of Demosthenes makes no mention of Selymbria; although the date ascribed to it by Ulpian is verified by other circumstances." Thus translated by M'. Kruger: *Ea Philippi epistola quæ Demosthenem ut orationem de ea haberet commovit Selymbriae mentionem non facit, quanquam hanc concionem quo Ulpianus dicit tempore habitam esse alia sunt quæ confirmant.* To which he subjoins this note: *Nescio quænam, quum Selymbriae nulla mentio ibi injiciatur atque jam Perinthis obsidio commemoratur p. 153. KR.*

An erroneous interpretation, followed by an irrelevant remark. The translator makes me speak of the oration of *Demosthenes* when I speak of the letter of *Philip*. That M'. Kruger should have understood me here to refer to the oration is the more remarkable, because in the next year at the third column (339. 3.) I state the arguments upon which the date of the oration is founded, and which place it in the beginning of 339. The "other circumstances," then, of which M'. Kruger, because he had missed my meaning, knew nothing, are these very arguments, which assign the date of the oration. For when the date of the oration is known, we can assign the date of the letter to which it was an answer.

332. "Alexander founds Alexandria and marches to the oracle of Hammon." *Conditam esse postquam ab Hamnone redierat, Aristophanæ Archonte, testatur Diodorus XVII. 52. Conf. Curt. IV. 8. Justin. XI. 11. Fundamenta certe jam 332 videntur jacta esse. KR.*

Diodorus could give no *testimony* upon this subject. And M'. Kruger himself, while he quotes the testimony of Diodorus, very properly rejects it. Alexandria could not be founded in the year of *Aristophanes*, for in the first month of this archon *Alexander* had arrived at Thapsacus. The report of Diodorus, Curtius, and Justin, all placing the foundation of Alexandria after the expedition to the oracle, is of less authority than the account of Arrian, a more careful and accurate writer than any of these; and Arrian places the foundation before the march; in which he is confirmed by Plutarch Alex. c. 26. ἔργου κελύσας ἔχεισθαι τοὺς ἐπιμελητὰς αὐτὸς ὤρμησεν εἰς Ἀμμωνος.

Col. 3.

B. C. 496. "*Hellanicus—Thucydides.*" M'. Kruger rejects the account of Pamphila, and prefers that of Marcellinus for the age of *Thucydides*, and that of Anonym. in vita Eurip. for the age of *Hellanicus*. His opinion is expressed in the following sentences: 496. 3. *Quod de Thucydide tradit ex parte jam refutavi ad Dionys. p. 91. ubi quæ proposui propediem novis argumentis confirmaturus sum simulque quod Pamphila de Hellanico scriptum reliquit probabile non esse docebo.* KR. 480. 4. *Hellanicus nascitur. Vita Eurip.* [apud Elmsleium ad calcem Eur. Bacch. p. 194] γεννηθῆναι τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλλάνικον ἢ ἐνίκων τὴν περὶ Σαλαμῖνα ναυμαχίαν οἱ Ἕλληνες. *Confirmat ipsum nomen. Adde Dionysium Jud. de Thucyd. p. 818. et ad annum 395.* KR. 395. 4. *Hellanicus moritur—Eum anno 411 quo vulgo mortem obisse ponitur superstitem fuisse apparet ex Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 709. Conf. Append. c. 21. Histt. 14.* KR. At the Appendix here referred to the translator adds no remark.

The authority of Pamphila is the more weighty because her account is accepted by Gellius; who had investigated literary chronology (see XVII. 21), had read the *χρονικά* of Apollodorus (see XVII. 4), and doubtless many other works upon this subject, of which even the names are now unknown. We have therefore not Pamphila alone, but Pamphila sanctioned by Gellius, a competent judge of the credibility of her narrative. The authority, then, of Pamphila is not lightly to be set aside. Her account of *Herodotus* is confirmed by Dionysius p. 820. γενόμενος ὀλίγω πρότερον τῶν Περσικῶν. Upon the age of *Thucydides* Poppo prolegom. tom. I. p. 21., I think with good reason, considers the authority of Marcellinus as of less value: *Hæc de Marcellino abunde docent non magnam hujus vitæ auctoritatem esse posse, quum, quonam tempore et a quibusnam viris ea composita et quinam fontes ad eam rem adhibiti sint non pateat.* Ibid. p. 31. *Negligentius Marcellinus dicit eum ultra quinquaginta annos natum vitam finisse.* The account preserved by Suidas agrees with Pamphila: Θεουκιδῆς ἤχμαζε κατὰ τὴν πρὸς ἑλνυμπιάδα. Dionysius, after reciting the preceding historians, adds p. 821. τούτοις ἐπιγενόμενος Θεουκιδῆς. which determines nothing against Pamphila. *Thucydides* speaks of himself in these passages, supplied by Poppo p. 22.: I. 1. 23. II. 48. IV. 104—107. V. 26. In the last only is there any indication of his age: ἐπιβίωων διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην ὅπως ἀκριβὲς τι εἶσομαι. from which nothing more can be deduced than that he was of mature age at the beginning of the war, and was still of vigorous faculties at the conclusion. And this again is not inconsistent with Pamphila. Aristides tom. II. p. 121. Jebb = tom. II. p. 163. Dindorf. affirms of *Thucydides* that he was κατ' αὐτὸν ἔκεινον (τὸν Περικλέα) γεγονώς καὶ συγγεγονώς. and the Scholiast adds tom. III. p. 454. Dindorf. Θεουκιδῆς Περικλεῖ συνεγένετο περὶ λόγους· συμφοιτοῦνται γὰρ ἦσαν ἀμφότεροι. which confirms the account of Antyllus apud Marcellin. p. x. that he heard *Anaxagoras*: ἤκουσε διδασκάλων Ἀναξαγόρου μὲν ἐν φιλοσόφοις. But this account of Aristides is more consistent with Pamphila, who makes *Thucydides* forty-three years of age at the death of his companion and fellow-disciple *Pericles*, than with

that of Marcellinus, who makes him little more than twenty at that period. The account then of Pamphila is not invalidated with respect to *Thucydides*. On *Hellanicus* M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger observes, 1. that Dionysius p. 818. is at variance with the date of Pamphila. But this passage in Dionysius is indefinite: ὀλίγω πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν καὶ μέχρι τῆς Θουκυδίδου παρεκτείναντες ἡλικίας. A general statement by which nothing is determined. But in that very passage Dionysius reckons him older than *Herodotus*. He recites first *Hecataeus* and his contemporaries, then *Hellanicus* and his contemporaries, then *Herodotus*, and lastly *Thucydides*. Moreover *Hellanicus* is there named with others who contribute to fix his age: Ἑλλάνικός τε ὁ Λέσβιος καὶ Δαμάστης ὁ Σιγινεύς καὶ Ξενομήδης ὁ Χίος καὶ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδός. But *Xanthus* wrote before *Herodotus*: see the Tables 463. 3. *Damastes* was the contemporary of *Herodotus*, and yet the disciple of *Hellanicus*: Suid. v. Δαμάστ. Dionysius then places *Hellanicus* at the head of that list which preceded *Herodotus*. But according to Dionysius *Herodotus* was born a little before the Persian war. He is clearly at variance, then, with that account which makes *Hellanicus* younger than *Herodotus*, but consistent with Pamphila, who makes *Hellanicus* twelve years older. 2. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger argues from the name that *Hellanicus* was born at the time of the Grecian victory. He therefore supposes Ἑλλάνικος to come from νίκη. This I very much doubt. Such compounds are formed from the genitive: and, as from Ἑλληνος and ταμίας comes Ἑλληνοταμίας, from the Æolic form Ἑλλανος and δίκη Ἑλλανοδίκη, so from Ἑλλανος and νίκη would come Ἑλλανόνικος. Ἑλλάνικος then is nothing more than the adjective converted into a proper name, analogous to Ἑλλανίς, which is the name of a Lesbian woman in Anthol. tom. IV. p. 34. as Ἑλλάνικος in the case of the historian is the name of a Lesbian man; with the accent thrown back to distinguish it from Ἑλλανικός, as the accent is thrown back in Εὐμένης to distinguish it from εὐμενής, and in Ἀθηναίος to distinguish it from Ἀθηναῖος. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger's third argument is founded on Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 706. τοὺς συνναυμαχῆσαντας δούλους Ἑλλάνικός φησιν ἐλευθερωθῆναι καὶ ἐγγραφέντας ὡς Πλαταιεῖς συμπολιτεύεσθαι αὐτοῖς. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger understands this to be an allusion to the battle of Arginussæ B. C. 406. and therefore determines *Hellanicus* to have survived that period. But this conclusion does not follow. For in that reference to *Hellanicus* no mention whatever is made of Arginussæ. And M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh Œcon. of Athens vol. I. p. 349 (of the English version) justly observes that the Plataeans were admitted to the rights of citizenship at Athens in Ol. 38. 1. B. C. 427, sixteen years before the death of *Hellanicus*; and infers from this passage that slaves who had been engaged in sea-fights were admitted to the rights of Plataeans at an earlier period of the war than the year 406, and within the lifetime of *Hellanicus*. None of the three arguments, then, of M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, neither the account of Dionysius, nor the evidence of the name, nor the passage of the Scholiast, establish the later date for the life of *Hellanicus* in preference to the date of Pamphila. I still prefer on this point the authority of Pamphila and Gellius to that of the anonymous author.

B. C. 381. *Hac Olympiade videtur habita esse Isæi oratio ὑπὲρ τοῦ Δικαιογένους κλήρου. Nam amplius duodecim anni post pugnam Cnidiam præterierant (v. §. 7.) necdum finitum erat bellum Olynthium: v. §. 46. Kk.* The passage p. 55. is this: οὐκ ἰσχύοντες τοσούτου καὶ τοιούτου γενομένου πολέμου, εἰς ὃν Ὀλύνθιοι μὲν καὶ ηἰσιῶνται ὑπὲρ τῆςδε τῆς γῆς ἀποθνήσκουσι μαχόμενοι τοῖς πολέμοις. It may be doubted whether this is a description of the Olynthian war of 381, in which the Athenians were not parties. The word Ὀλύνθιοι has been with reason suspected by Sir W. Jones, who substitutes Ὀπουντίοι.



## Col. 4.

B. C. 518. "Pindar born Ol. 65. 3."— *Boeckh. tamen Pindar. tom. II. p. 2. p. 14. Ol. 64. 3. natum esse probat.* KR. 439. "Pindar—completed his eightieth year" &c. *Boeckh. tom. II. p. 2. p. 15. Pindarum Ol. 84. 3. mortuum esse censet.* KR. 498. "Pindar. Pyth. X. "Ol. 70. 3." *Imo Ol. 69. 3. ex Boeckii computatione, ad Ol. XII. p. 206.* KR.

The date of the *Pythia* shall be examined below; the age of *Pindar* may be discussed here. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's argument ad *Pindar. tom. II. p. 2. p. 13—15.* is as follows: *Corsinus natales poetæ in Ol. 65. 3. retulit, me non assentiente. Certe Suidas hac ipsa Olympiade natum Pindarum non efficit, qui si paullo ante lucem viderat, tamen potuit κατὰ τὴν ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδα natus dici, quum præsertim natales poetæ inde potissimum collecti videantur quod quo tempore Xerxes in Græciam expediterat 40 ille annos habuisse ferebatur. Xerxis expeditio capta est vere Ol. 74. 4. desiit pugna Plataica Ol. 75. 2. Si Pindarus Ol. 65. 3. initio Munychionis natus statuetur, in fine illius expeditionis habuerit annos 38 menses quinque, initio autem 37 annos. Quo magis Suidæ convenit Pindari natales in Ol. 64. 3. referri; quod ubi posueris, incipiente bello Pindarus annos 40 plenos habuerit prope absoluto etiam 41<sup>o</sup>. Atque huic sententiæ congruum quod Pyth. X. Pythiade 22. Ol. 69. 3. hortante Thorace scriptum est, qui, si tum Pindarus annos 20 natus erat, potuit ad scribendum invitare, vix potuerit puerum 16 annorum.—De obitu ejus varia et ambigua traditio: Thom. Magr. τέθηκε δὲ ὁ Πίνδαρος ἐξ καὶ ἑξήκοντα ἐτῶν γεγονώς [ἢ, ὡς τινες, ὀγδοήκοντα] ἐπὶ Ἀβίωνος ἀρχontos κατὰ ἕκτην καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Vita versibus scripta: κάθ' αὖτε ὀγδῶκοντα τελειομένων ἐνιαυτῶν.—Verum etiam apud Thomam ubi pro Ol. 86 restitueris Ol. 80 et pro Abione Bionem Ol. 80<sup>z</sup> archontem, erunt ab ipso initio Ol. 64. 3. usque ad finem Ol. 80. 3. non plures anni quam 65, quum tamen rectius instituto calculo Ol. 64. 3. ultimi tantum tres menses ætati Pindari annumerandi sint, nec Bionis magistratus usque ad Ol. 80. 3. extremum sed ad medium tantum producat, incipiente tum archontum munere a Gamelione. Ita ut si Bione archonte Pindarus defunctus fuerit non ultra annos 63 et menses novem potuerit habere. Quod si Ol. 65. 3. demum natum statueris, difficultas angebitur.—At qui 80 poetæ annos tribuerunt, ii, si natum Ol. 65. 3. censebant, mortem ejus Ol. 85 assignaverint, a quo non multum abludit lectio Thomæ vulgata κατὰ πς' ὄλ. Rursum ubi Ol. 64. 3. natus annum 80<sup>m</sup> vel attigerit vel absolverit, diem supremum obierit Ol. 84. 3. Many of these testimonies are by no means in favour of M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's proposition. In the first place, the expression of Suidas, κατὰ τὴν ξ' ὄλ., although it admits of being qualified by other testimony, yet, taken by itself, undoubtedly agrees better with Ol. 65 than with Ol. 64. It will express Ol. 65. 3. as κατὰ τὴν τρίτην ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑνὴκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν Ὀλυμπιάδῃ in Dionys. Ant. I. p. 11. expresses Ol. 193. 2. In the next place, M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, by fixing the *Pythia* to the tenth Olympic month *Munychion*, instead of the second or third, has cut off seven or eight months from the space which ended at the expedition of *Xerxes*. These months being supplied, we shall find 38 years complete from the *Pythia* in the autumn of Ol. 65. 3. to the middle of the expedition of *Xerxes* in the autumn of Ol. 75. 1. but 42 years complete from the *Pythia* of Ol. 64. 3. to the same period. Now in round statements of numbers it is more usual to include the actual space than to fall short of it: especially with the Greeks, who are apt to reckon inclusively. The statement, then, in Suidas, κατὰ τὴν ἑξήκτου στρογγύαν ὡς ἐτῶν μ', is not in favour of Ol. 64 for the birth of the poet. Thirdly, M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh justly prefers eighty years for the age of *Pindar* at his death, and quotes in confirmation προήκων ἐς γῆρας Pausan. IX. 23, 2. But the period of eighty years terminating in Ol. 86 will place his birth in Ol. 65 rather than in Ol. 64. For from the autumn of Ol. 65. 3. eighty*



years are completed in the autumn of Ol. 85. 3. but the same period computed from Ol. 64. 3. will expire in the autumn of Ol. 84. 3. Now it is obvious that the description *κατὰ πρ' ὄλ.* better consists with the 85th Olympiad than with the 84th. The term 66 years ending in the year of *Bion* will agree with neither computation. The year of that archon indeed began six months later than M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh had reckoned, since he follows Corsini in dating the office of *Bion* from *Gamelion*. But this archon entered office at *Hecatombæon*; and M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh himself, it appears, has now altered his opinion upon this point: see the remark at p. 600. The year of *Bion*, then, coincided with Ol. 80. 3. and the term from the autumn of Ol. 64. 3. to the year of *Bion* inclusive would be 64 years complete or 65 current. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's remaining argument founded on *Pyth. X.* will be considered below.

B. C. 488. "Pindar. Ol. IX." *At vide Boeckh. ad Pindar. tom. IV. [tom. II. part. 2] p. 186 hanc victoriam Ol. 81 assignantem. KR.*

I subjoin M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's argument, that the reader may see on what reasons he has so assigned it: *Cod. Vrat. pro tricesima Pythiade prabet λγ'. Pythia igitur aut Pyth. 30. aut Pyth. 33. vicisse dicitur, sed in priori scholio Pythia victoria non Olympica, ut vulgo statuunt, in Ol. 73 refertur. Quæ quum inter se pugnare Hermannus videret, numerum corrigendum esse recte judicavit &c.—Verum postquam Pythiadem 33. ex Vrat. attuli, in promptu est corrigere καὶ Πόδιζ τριακοστῇ τριτῇ Πυθιάδι, quæ conjectura non solum in tantis scholiorum vitiis non audax est, sed etiam certa: Olympiadis enim aliena in Pythia victoria mentio. Præterea multo probabilius est in altera lectione τὴν τριακοστὴν perisse vocem τρίτην atque emendandum esse aut τρίτην καὶ τριακοστὴν aut τὴν τριακοστὴν τρίτην, quam in altera illud γ' male additum esse. Quæ quum ita sint, non aliud statui potest nisi Pyth. 33. Ol. 80. 3. Epharmostum vicisse. Olympica igitur victoria probabili ratione Ol. 81 assignabitur. The date Ol. 73. 1. for Pindar. Ol. IX. is erroneous. There is nothing, however, beyond conjecture for assigning Pyth. 33 rather than Pyth. 30, or for asserting that the Olympic victory followed the Pythian at the next Olympic games. The date, then, of that Olympic ode remains uncertain.*

472. "Pindar. Ol. II." *Secundum Boeckh. hoc carmen Ol. 76. 1. scriptum est. KR.*

Boeckh. p. 114. *Secundum Schol. ad Inscript. Ol. 77. Idem tamen ad 166 dubitanter ος' ἢ ος' ἐνίκησεν, at confidentius ad 168 ἐνίκησεν οὖν ος'. Igitur dijudicandum argumentis est Ol. 76 an 77.—Verum autem numerum habendum Ol. 76 finis hujus introductionis docebit. P. 119. After relating the dissensions of Hiero and Thero, he concludes, Dubitari non potest hanc odam eamque quæ ea celebratur Olympicam victoriam non Ol. 77 sed Ol. 76 tribuendam esse, qua incipiente variis casibus quos carmen significat Thero vexatus est; quas vero turbas Diodorus initio Ol. 76. 1. narrat eas jam antea exeunte 75. 4. captas esse nihil impedit quominus statuas. Ea vero tempestate qua inter Hieronem et Theronem discordia fuisset scriptum carmen esse significant scholia, nec quatuor annis post aptum videri poterat has res carmini immisceri quæ Ol. 76. 1. aptissime a poeta commemorabantur. Accedit quod Ol. 77. 1. incipiente non solum Thero jam defunctus sed etiam filius Thrasydaus tyrannide privatus erat, quanquam hæc Diodorus in ipsum Ol. 77. 1. retulerit: ut proinde hoc et sequens carmen ante Ol. 77. 1. compositum necessario sit.*

Nothing in Diodorus XI. 48. 49. indicates that the transactions of Thero are to be thrown back to the spring of Ol. 75. 4. rather than carried forwards to the spring of Ol. 76. 1. the year in which Diodorus relates them. Pindar v. 29—39. alludes to these troubles, but intimates that they had ceased, and had been happily adjusted: *λάθρα δὲ πότμος σὺν εὐδαίμονι γίνοιτ' ἄν.*

These troubles Diodorus places in Ol. 76. 1. and we have no reason in the absence of any testimony to throw them back into the preceding year. But if they occurred in Ol. 76. 1. and were terminated before this ode was written, we cannot well ascribe the ode to that Olympiad. Diodorus XI. 53. in relating the death of *Thrasydæus* anticipates, as in the next chapter he anticipates in relating the adventures of *Themistocles*; and as in c. 49. he anticipates in relating the settlement of Himera. And it may be remarked, that he more frequently relates the sequel of an event under the year in which it commenced than the contrary. The narrative, then, of Diodorus does not determine that Olympic victory to Ol. 76 rather than to Ol. 77. The account in Schol. ad v. 166. is consistent with Ol. 77. Ἀκράγας πεντηκοστῇ ἑλυμπιάδι ἐκτίσθη, ὃ δὲ Θέρωνος ἢ οὗ ἐνίκησε. γίνεται οὖν τὰ μεταξὺ ἀπὸ τῆς κτίσεως ἕως τοῦ Θέρωνος νίκης εἰς ἑτη. The Scholiast here reckons exclusively, τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον. and 104 years are the interval between Ol. 50 and Ol. 77.

B. C. 472. "Pindar. Ol. XII." *Ex Boeckhii computatione hoc carmen Ol. 76. 1. compositum est. Vide Explicc. p. 205. K.*

M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger has misrepresented M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, who assigns Ol. XII. with my Tables to Ol. 77. 1. about which there never was any doubt: p. 20. *Victor Ol. 77. p. 206. carmine Ol. 77. 1. scripto. p. 209. Ol. 77. 1. quum vinceret Ergoteles.* And upon this very date Ol. 77. 1. for the Olympic victory of *Ergoteles* M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh founds an argument for fixing the 29th *Pythia* to Ol. 76. 3.

The other Olympic odes mentioned in my Tables agree with the dates assigned by M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh.

424. "εἰς Ἀθήαια. Anthesterion." *Gamelione secundum Boeckh. K.*

I have followed Ruhnkenius in placing the *Lenæa* in *Anthesterion*. I learn from this passage of M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, from similar notes at 416. 367. 349. Append. c. 19. p. 345. and from M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh himself Inscr. Gr. part. II. p. 351. that M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh places the *Lenæa* one month earlier, in *Gamelion*. As I have not yet seen the arguments upon which his position is founded, I am not competent at present to give an opinion upon this point.

The original plan of the Tables was to insert no fact without giving the testimony, and no conjectural date without adding the arguments upon which that date was founded. The translator has departed from this rule by inserting in many instances conjectures without supplying the reasons; as in the following out of many others. 549. 3. *Circiter hoc anno Hecataum natum esse cum Larchero statuit Creuzerus.* 492. 3. *Circa hunc annum Zenonem natum esse suspicatur Meiners.* 465. 3. *Hac fere Olympiade Lysidem Pythagoreum natum esse statuit Boeckh.* 413. 3. *Antiphontis orationem περὶ τοῦ χρόνου aliquot annis ante Ol. 92. 2. scriptam esse posse censet Boeckh.* 340. 3. *Hoc anno Isocratem Epistolam II. ad Philippum scripsisse censet Weisk.* 497. 4. *Hoc anno aut insequentem Sophoclem natum esse cum Lessingio et Hermannno probare instituit Reisig.* 494. 4. *Pindar. Pyth. XII. aut hoc anno Pyth. 24. aut Ol. 72. 3. Pyth. 25. Boeckhio scriptum videtur.* 479. 4. *Pindar. Isthm. VII. aliquot mensibus post Plataensem pugnam scriptum esse cum Boeckhio statuit Dissen.* 473. 4. *Pindari Nem. I. hoc anno scriptum esse suspicatur Boeckh.* 470. 4. *Hoc anno Boeckh. primum Eumenidas doctam esse suspicatur.* 461. 4. *Pindari Nem. VII. hoc anno scriptum esse conjiciunt.* 458. 4. *Pindari Isthm. I. post Isthmia Ol. 80. 3. scriptum esse suspicatur Dissen.* 456. 4. *Pindari Isthm. VI. hoc anno scriptum esse suspicatur Boeckh.* 430. 4. *Sophoclem Ol. 87. 2. 3. Œd. Col. meditatum esse censet Reisig.; quod Boeckh. refutare instituit.* 418. 4. *Eur. Andromacham hoc anno datam esse suspicatur S. Petitus.*

417. 4. *Eur. Heraclidas huic anno assignat Boeckh.* 414. 4. *Platonis Hyperbolum hoc anno actam esse suspicatur Meineke.* It is true that in these places he gives the references, but in none of them does he give the arguments. Sometimes the translator introduces into the Tables passages which in the original work were already discussed elsewhere. The following are examples: 546. 2. After the quotation from Dionys. p. 820. he inserts, *Sed p. 774. διακοσίσις καὶ εἴκοσι, quod Scaliger defendit.* Noticed in the Appendix p. 296. h. [310. Lips.] 499. 3. *Gorgias floruit Ol. 70. secundum Plin. II. N. XXX. 4. quem sequitur Ruhnken. de Antiph. p. 798. Reisk. KR.* This was omitted in the Tables because it was reserved for discussion in the Appendix c. 21. p. 377. where I have shewn that Ruhnkenius is in error, and where the translator p. 388. Lips. agrees with me, observing, *Ruhnkenii sententiam etiam impugnavit Foss. in dissert. de Gorgia &c.* 361. 2. *εἰς Σάμον ἐπεμφαν κληρούχους Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Νικοφίμου. Schol. Æschin. p. 731. Conf. Boeckh. KR.* Now this passage is quoted by me at the year 352, where the date is shewn to be erroneous, and where the translator with apparent acquiescence quotes Mr. Boeckh in confirmation of my opinion.

APPENDIX c. 1. At the end are subjoined Mr. Boeckh's arguments for dating the *Pythia* from Ol. 48. 3. and for placing the games in *Munychion*. The arguments of Mr. Boeckh upon this latter point have been already examined in p. 296 of the present volume. In the season of the games Mr. Kruger is inclined to agree with me<sup>f</sup>; except that p. 212. h. (ed. Lips.) he interprets *εἰς τὸν χρόνον* as Mr. Boeckh had done: *Itaque (Clinton) εἰς interpretatus est "usque ad:" quod Græce hac præpositione exprimi potuisse non puto.* On this subject see above p. 296. The other point is argued by Mr. Boeckh in his edition of Pindar, tom. II. p. 2. p. 206. He observes that the Parian Marble, Eusebius, and the Scholiast on Pindar,

<sup>f</sup> He observes very justly p. 215. note 4) upon Mr. Boeckh's interpretation of Æschines, which I have given in p. 297. e., ὅτι εὐαγγέλιον ἡκούσατε ἀπεσφάχθαι: *Hoc, opinor, facilius est affirmare quam credere: equidem qui crederet adhuc repperi neminem nec puto multos repertum iri. Præterea quum Æschines demonstrare vellet sua ætate ὅλιν τῶν ἀνελπίστων καὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτων ὡ γιγνῆναι, hanc fortunæ vicissitudinem aliquanto optius Darii morte et Persarum regni eversione quam solo regis periculo proposito declaraturum fuisse arbitror.* And again, note 5), Etiam si verba ἔξω τῆς ἀρκτου significant quod Boeckhius putat, inde tamen certi quidquam colligere non licet, propterea quod oratoris consilio accommodatum erat rem exaggerare, nisi forte e Dinarcho in Demosth. 34. p. 27. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν Ἰνδοῖς ἦν, Alexandrum jam tum in India fuisse probari posse censet. The reader will compare what I have said at p. 297. e. Mr. Kruger concludes, note 6), Quæ Boeckhius de Demosthenis et Plutarchi locis disputavit, quanquam acute exogitata, facile tamen videas per se minus probabilia esse quam quæ de eisdem locis Clinto statuit: cujus rationes in dubium vocari non poterunt si vera sunt quæ de Thucydidis et Æschini locis annotati.

<sup>g</sup> Boeckh. l. c. Post Scaligerum Dodwellum et Corsinum plerique omnes sibi persuaserunt primam quæ numerata est Pythiadem in Ol. 49. 3. inci-

disse: quæ sententia ut idoneis argumentis subnixa est, ita nunc monstrabo aliam usitatam fuisse Pythiadum computandarum rationem, quam inter æquales unum Gulielmum Humboldt probasse intellexi, ipso monente et commonstrante. Hic computus cum altero commistis illam quæ nos in Ergotele tenet difficultatem genuit; qua expedita, quibus Olympiadibus Pythiades in Pindaricis scholiis nominatæ assignandæ sint simul patebit. Veteribus chronologis tradentibus Pythiorum χρηματίας ἀγῶν institutus est archonte Simone sive Simonide Ol. 47. 3. Marmor. Par. Ep. 38. ἀφ' οὗ Ἀμφικτιόνης ἐνίκησαν ἑλόντες Κίββαν καὶ ὁ ἀγῶν ὁ γυμνικὸς [debebat esse μουσικὸς] ἐτέθη χρηματίας ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων ἐτη ΗΗΗ ΔΔ ΠΙΙ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Σίμωνος. ubi ab Ol. 47. 3. ad Ol. 129. 1. recte computantur anni 327. Sed ab illo initio veterum nemo Pythiadum deduxit numeros. Post sex fere annos, ut Scholiastes putat, Damasias archonte, institutus ἀγῶν στεφανίστης auctoribus iisdem. Is Damasias, si Scholiastes recte annorum numerum edidisset, deberet archon Ol. 49. 1. fuisse: eundem tamen Corsinus in Ol. 48. 3. retulit. Scholiastæ quidem quamvis incorrupto fidem adhibere in sex quos computat annorum spatio putidum fuerit, si ab illo numero recedere argumentis cogamur: neque tamen Corsinus id effecit ut Damasiam archontem Ol. 48. 3. statuere debeamus, quippe rationibus prorsus inanibus usus.—

compute the Pythian games from Ol. 49. 3. but that Pausanias reckons them from Ol. 48. 3. and he argues that this is the true era because it solves a difficulty in the Pythian victory of *Ergoteles* Ol. XII. and because this era agrees better with the Pythian odes of *Pindar*: *Omnes Pythiades in scholiis allatae integro quadriennio prius ponendae sunt quam a Corsino secundum Scholiastam ipsum factum est: quod quam eximie Pythiis carminibus conveniat in illarum oclorum proœmiis docemus.* This last argument is of no weight, as will be seen by a survey of the Pythian odes. Pyth. I. *Hieroni vincenti Pythia* 29. *hoc est Ol. 76. 3.* Boeckh. p. 224. The ode alludes to a naval victory of *Hiero ipso carminis anno.* *Carmen enim post Pythia mense Attico decimo scriptum est, pugna prioribus acciderat mensibus.* Boeckh. *ibid.* But, as the *Pythia* occurred in the beginning of that Olympic year, and not in the tenth month, it is less probable that *Pindar* should in that year celebrate a naval victory which might have happened after the Pythian games, and more probable that he should mention it in an ode written four years after, in Ol. 77. 3.—Pyth. II. is of uncertain date.—Pyth. III. Boeckh. p. 254. *Hiero vicit Pyth. 26. 27. Sed carmen hoc longo tempore post scriptum, quod ipse Pindarus significat v. 74. estque Hiero jam Syracusarum rex, quam dignitatem Ol. 75. 3. occupavit, atque adeo Ætnæus, quo nomine non ante Ol. 76. 1. vocari potuit. Carmen transmissum intelliges imminentibus Pythiis Ol. 76. 3.* It is evident that this does not decide the era of the *Pythia*; for these propositions would equally stand if Pyth. 26 and 27 had fallen Ol. 74. 3. and 75. 3.—Pyth. IV. Boeckh p. 266. 267. discovers no indication of the time.—Pyth. V. p. 282. Before Ol. 80. but nothing more.—Pyth. VI. p. 296. Nothing marks the era.—Pyth. VII. p. 305. *Victoria quando contigerit dubitari et triplex ratio proponi potest. Aut enim Pyth. 25. aut Pyth. 26. aut 28. reportata dicetur. Tertius numerus colligitur e lectione vet. Schol. τὴν ὀλυμπιαστὴν ὀλὺν Πυθιάδα. pro qua post Meursium εὐκλειῆς ἐγδόην restituit Corsinus. Sed hac nonnisi conjectura est: nec pro Pyth. 26. quidquam afferri poterit nisi varia lectio πς' in Cod. Gott. Ego acquiesco Cod. Gott. scripturæ τὴν κί Πυθιάδα quam ille in priorē scholiorum loco tenet: unde eam etiam altero loco reposui. Itaque carmen Pyth. 25. Ol. 72. 3. hoc est in annum pugnae Marathoniae refero.* The question of the era of the *Pythia* is not decided by this ode; for, if Pyth. 25 was the true date (which still remains perhaps somewhat doubtful), yet there is no internal evidence to fix Pyth. 25 at Ol. 72. 3. rather than at Ol. 73. 3.—Pyth. VIII. p. 308.

*Sola superest Marmoris Parii gravissima auctoritas quod et Damasiam ad Ol. 49. 3. revocat et coronarium Pythiorum ludum eo anno institutum dicit Ep. 39. ἀφ' ᾧ στεφανίστης ἀγὼν πάλιν ἐτίθη ἔτη ΗΗΗ Δ Π ΙΙΙ, ἀρχόντες Ἀθήνησι Δαμασίῳ τῷ δευτέρῳ. hoc est, Ol. 49. 3. a quo usque ad Ol. 129. 1. anni sunt 318. Et ex tali chronico etiam Eusebius Pythiadum initium in Ol. 49. 3. definit, eademque epocha Pindari Scholiastes in Pythiadum atque Olympiadum comparatione utitur.—Eusebii igitur et Scholiastæ his auctoritatibus Scaliger, Dodwel-lus, Corsinus, Pythiadum initium ab Ol. 49. 3. deducunt. Nunc demonstrabo in Pythionicarum catalogis, qui soli genuini hujusmodi rerum fontes sunt, Pythiadas ab Ol. 48. 3. numeratas esse. Nam Pausanias post memoratam Pythiadem Ol. 48. 3. celebratam, cujus ludos recte pecuniarios putat, eam*

*quæ proxime secuta est secundam diserte appellat X. 7, 3. τῆς δὲ τεσσαρακοστῆς &c.—Hæc omnia ex Pythionicarum catalogis desumpta manifeste sunt: intelligis autem initium ludi coronarii Ol. 49. 3. poni prorsus ut in Marmore Pario, disertisque eam verbis secundam vocari Pythiadem. Pergit deinde Pausanias alias Pythiades enumerare quas ab eadem epocha computatas neque aliunde quam ex Pythionicarum catalogis ductas esse vel me non monente liquet: si tamen dubites, demonstrare id in his licet: τῆς δὲ Πυθιάδης ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐκλείῃ—δλυμπιασίου ἑσπερον πέντε ἢ δεκάρατος Ἡρακλῆς ἐνίκησεν. Quod si ab Ol. 48. 3. calculus deducitur, Pyth. 23. incidit in Ol. 70. Igitur Demaratus debet Ol. 65. vicisse. Et ecce vicit Ol. 65. eodem Pausania auctore V. 8, 3. VI. 10, 2.*



*Aristomenes Pythiis luctu vicit, secundum scholia Pyth. 35. quem numerum etiam in inscriptione carminis aliquot libri præbent. In Gott. Gerhardus refert legi λγ', in edita tamen ejus cod. collatione λδ' habetur. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh thinks however that it was written while Ægina was yet free: therefore before Ol. 80. 3. Igitur apud Schol. non λβ' ut in notis ad Schol. dixi sed λγ' scribendum est, mutato ΔΕ' in ΔΓ'. He makes this upon conjecture the 33d Pythia because he places it in Ol. 80. 3. But ΔΕ' might also have been a corruption of ΔΒ'. As the date of the Pythian victory is here assigned upon conjecture, this ode will not assist in determining from what epoch the Pythia were computed.—Pyth. IX. Celebrating Pyth. 28. But nothing urged by M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh at p. 321. to mark when Pyth. 28 fell.—Pyth. X. In Pyth. 22. But it is not determined by any circumstances at p. 330. whether this fell in Ol. 69 or in Ol. 70.—Pyth. XI. In Pyth. 28. But nothing here indicates when Pyth. 28 occurred.—Pyth. XII. p. 343. Midas victor Pyth. 24 et 25. Dicat aliquis priorem nunc victoriam celebrari quod de duabus nihil in hoc carmine dicatur: Sed tale argumentum probabile in oda ubi id singulares quædam rationes efficacius reddant hoc loco parum firmum est. Hæc oda libera republica ante Theronis principatum composita est, qui incipit ab Ol. 73. 1. This ode does not determine the question in favour of M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh. It celebrates the first victory Pyth. 24 (M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh admits that only one is mentioned), and Pyth. 24 might have occurred in Ol. 70. 3. autumn B. C. 490, two years before the reign of Theron. In the whole series, then, of Pythian odes there is none which establishes that the Pythia were reckoned from Ol. 48, and Pyth. I. rather establishes that they were computed from Ol. 49. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's proposition therefore rests upon the other two arguments. The Pythian victory of Ergoteles is explained by his arrangement. Pindar in Olymp. XII. 20. alludes to two Pythian victories of Ergoteles. But he obtained only two: Pausan. VI. 4, 7. and the second was at the 29th Pythia: Schol. Olymp. XII. The 29th Pythia then preceded the 77th Olympic games, which Pindar celebrates in that ode: consequently they fell within Ol. 76. which fixes the first Pythia to Ol. 48. It might be urged indeed that Ol. XII. was written three years after the Olympic victory: an interval, of which we have seen an example in the third Pythian ode. But M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's arrangement is the most natural and easy solution of the difficulty. The argument founded upon Pausanias is further confirmed by another argument to which M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh has not adverted. He has given the passages of the Parian Marble as they are given by Corsini. But the date in the second epoch, as supplied by Chandler, gives 322 years instead of 318, fixing the στεφανίτης ἀγών at Ol. 48. 3. See the former volume of this work, p. 195. Pausanias therefore and the Marble agree in a point in which M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh supposed that they differed, and differ in a point in which he supposed them to agree. They agree in reckoning the Pythia from Ol. 48: they differ in the date of the first στεφανίτης ἀγών, which was added according to the Marble at the first Pythia, but according to Pausanias at the second. But the Marble precisely agrees with the Scholiast in the space between the victory of Eurylochus and the first στεφανίτης ἀγών, which was ἑξέτη ἔτι—*in the sixth year current*, according to the one, and five years complete according to the other. These combined considerations may be admitted to outweigh the authority of the Scholiasts and of Eusebius, and to fix the era where M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh has placed it. The later date might perhaps arise from the different accounts of the first στεφανίτης ἀγών, which some authorities, whom the Marble follows, placed at Ol. 48. 3. the first Pythia, while others, whom Pausanias follows, placed it at the second. To adapt Pindar Pyth. I. to this arrangement we must suppose that ode to have been written some little time after the games: of*

which we have an example in Pyth. III. and which might have occurred in other cases. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh raises the date of *Pindar's* birth four years, because in his opinion Pyth X. would not have been composed by a youth of 16: I do not think this date necessary. The three testimonies already examined are in favour of Pyth. 18 B. C. 518 for the birth of the poet. We are not informed how long after the victory that ode was composed, and it is not incredible or without example that a youth of genius, in his 17th year, should have written it<sup>b</sup>.

C. 3. p. 212. [228 Lips.] col. 2. "As the war lasted till the summer 399, Agis reigned 28 years instead of 27." *Hac ratione confirmatur quod ad annum 400. 2. docui.* Kr.

But it has been shewn that M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger there rejects my date for the death of *Agis*, placing his campaign in 398, and by consequence his death in 397. Totally at variance with the present observation.

C. 6. p. 250. [265 Lips.] "Ten governors (harmosts)." M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger well remarks that these were not harmosts; and supplies the following passage: *ἕνα μὲν ἀρμοστήν ἐκάστη πόλις Λακεδαιμόνιον κατέλιπε, δέκα δ' ἄρχοντας ἐκ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συγκεκροτημένων κατὰ πόλιν ἐταιριῶν.*

C. 10. p. 266. p. [279 Lips.] "B. C. 472 the date of the second Olympic ode." *Secundum Boeckh. Ol. 76. 1.* Kr.

It has been shewn already that there is no good reason for preferring Ol. 76 to Ol. 77. But if Ol. 76 B. C. 476 were the date of the ode, this would not affect the argument. Pindar speaks in round numbers. If, however, his numbers were accurately taken with the date of M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, they would carry the era of Syracuse to B. C. 729, four years nearer to the true date than I have named it.

Ibid. p. 267. u. [281 Lips.] *ἔτι ἐντιμώτερον τῆς (ἑκτῆς) ὀλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ ταῖς εἰκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν.* "This date for the praetorship of Hiero is probable: but it is equally probable—that the numbers may be supplied with *εἰσδόμενης*." M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger very properly remarks, *Adversatur illud quod Pausanias ea Olympiade Idæum e stadio victorem discessisse dicit. Is autem Africano teste Ol. 126 vicit. Accedit quod ε facile ab antecedente τῆς oblitterari potuit.* V. Siebelis. M<sup>r</sup>. Siebelis ad Pausan. l. c. observes, *Petitus, Palmerius, Corsinus, Simsonus, Wesselingius ac Valckenarius, consentientes legendum esse ἔτι ἐντιμώτερον τῆς ἑκτῆς ὀλ. contendunt, neque Idæum ulla nisi hac Olympiade victorem discessisse.—Equidem stellula significavi defectum, cujus causa esse potuit litera ε præcedente vocc τῆς oblitterata.* Doubtless *ἑκτῆς* is the true reading; which had been supplied by Casaubon, and after him by Palmerius Exerc. in Auct. Gr. p. 405. The authority of the series of Olympic victors (which rested on the *excerpta* of Scaliger before: conf. Palmer. l. c.) is now confirmed by the Armenian copy of Eusebius p. 153, where *Idæus* is victor in Ol. 126.

C. 16. p. 289. I have argued against Corsini and Taylor that *Philip* was not appointed general at the spring Amphictyonic meeting of B. C. 339, and against Mitford that no winter intervened between the occupation of Elatea and the battle of Charonea. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh agrees in these propositions, but differs from me in one particular. I have placed the appoint-

<sup>b</sup> The tale in Pausan. IX. 23, 2. Πάριον δὲ ἡλικίαν ὄντα νεανίσκον—πόρος καὶ ἔτι κατὰ αὐτὸν κατελάμβανεν κ. τ. λ. implies that *Pindar* cultivated poetry in early youth.

The following odes in the Tables will be raised by M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's chronology each four years higher:

498 Pyth. X. to 502. 490 Pyth. VI. to 494. 478 Pyth. III. to 482. 474 Pyth. XI. IX. to 478. 470 Pyth. I. to 474. 462 Pyth. IV. V. to 466. These two, 470 Pyth. VII. and 446 Pyth. VIII. will be omitted; as their dates are founded only on conjecture.

ment of *Philip* at the spring of B. C. 338, and have adopted the conjecture of Corsini, who substitutes Ἐκατομβαιῶνος for Βοῦδρομιῶνος in *Philip's* letter; M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh places the appointment in the autumnal meeting preceding, and retains Βοῦδρομιῶνος in that letter of *Philip*. M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger gives his argument at the end of this chapter p. 307. Lips.<sup>i</sup> to the following effect: *Mensis quo Philippus in epistola apud Demosthenem convenire jubet sic definitur: τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς Λαφίου ὡς ἡμεῖς ἄγομεν, ὡς δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι Βοῦδρομιῶνος. Μὲν ἰνστώ; est mensis instans, proximus ei qui agitur, ut Corp. Inscr. N<sup>o</sup>. 1543 extr. neque alio ac Metagitnionense mense posse hanc epistolam scriptam esse docet rerum nexus statim afferendarum. Ceterum rejectis Corsini rationibus Boëdromioni Hecatombæonem substitui cupientis et mensem hunc Ol. 110.3. tribuentis Taylorus Boëdromionem Ol. 110. 2. intelligit verissime. Boëdromio vero quomodo Macedonico Loo responderit docui in Comm. de Dem. Mid. Conf. Introd. Bæot. cap. III. in Corp. Inscr. Gr. Sed temerariam Corsini conjecturam sequitur Clintonus p. 148. 289. propterea quod Philippus Anthesterione Ol. 110. 2. imperator Amphictyonum creatus sit, ea vero epistola postea debeat scripta esse: unde jam colligitur non potuisse epistolam illam mense ante Boëdromionem Ol. 110. 2. proximo scriptam esse. Sic coactus fuit in epistolam Philippi Hecatombæonem Ol. 110. 3. intrudere. Erroris vero causa est quod Philippum dicit in verna Pylæa Anthesterione Ol. 110. 2. Amphictyonum esse imperatorem constitutum: quo mense, sed Ol. 110. 1., Pylagoras electus est Æschines, non imperator creatus Philippus. Quod ubi tenueris, facile tantos compones fluctus. Ol. 110. 1. archonte Theophrasto, Anthesterione ad vernam Pylæam proficiscitur Æschines, et in ea Pylæa fit decretum Amphictyonum prius de ulciscendis Amphissensibus. Sed Philippus proxima insequente Pylæa (εἰς τὴν ἐπιόσαν Πυλαίαν Dem. de Cor. p. 277) imperator constitutus est, hoc est, in autumnali Pylæa Ol. 110. 2. Metagitnionense mense, quo δῶρας tempestas est. Tum scriptum est alterum Amphictyonum decretum, Æschine etiam tum Pylagora, eodem anno Amphictyonico, ἐπὶ ἐπείρας Κλεισαγόρου. Quod sequitur, ἐαρινῆς Πυλαίας, id patet facili mutatione corrigendum esse ὁπωρινῆς Πυλαίας. Jam missi confestim ad Philippum legati; et Philippus semper paratus in proximum Boëdromionem convocat socios Peloponnesiacos, quod Thebani non obtemperabant. Moram tamen huic festinationi injectam esse probabile est, quum fortasse non convenissent socii, ut Elei omnino non paruerunt Philippo neque ad Chæroneam depugnarunt in illius sociis: Pausan. V. 4. Attamen Philippus non interea nihil egit, sed jam incipiente proximo vere, postquam per hiemem sese videtur magis parasse, plures urbes cepit et vastavit, qua de re Athenienses in decreto mense Elaphebolione scripto conquerruntur. Mox, paucis mensibus post, Scirophorione Elateam occupat. His non obsunt verba Demosthenis p. 278. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' αὐτὸς ὁ Φίλιππος δύνανται συλλέξαι κ. τ. λ. Atque hæc necessario sic statuenda sunt, quod neque in Philippi epistola Boëdromio in Hecatombæonem mutari potest nec Philippi epistola in primos menses Ol. 110. 3. differri, bello jam Metagitnionis 7<sup>o</sup> confecto: ut proinde socios in Boëdromionem demum convocare non potuerit. Quid quod illa Philippi epistola cum ea erat simulatione scripta, velle sese adversus Amphissenses pugnare non contra Thebanos et Athenienses? At hoc Ol. 110. 3. ne excunte quidem Hecatombæone simulare potuit; quod jam ante pugnam Chæroneensem duo cum Atheniensibus prælia commisit, quorum alterum est ἡ χειμερινὴ μάχη dictum, non quia hieme pugnatum sit sed quod die procelloso, alterum ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Ob quæ quum Athenis sint pompæ diis habitæ patet*

<sup>i</sup> Hic subijciam quæ Boeckhius in dissertatione de archontibus pseudonymis de his rebus dispu-

tarit p. 13 sq. KR. This dissertation I have not been able to procure.

ea certe jam exeunte *Hecatombarone* accidisse. His de causis etiam verba *Demosthenis* ὥς οὐχ ἰσχύουσιν οἱ Θηβαῖοι non possunt ad ea referri quæ post captam *Elateam* acta sunt (*Dem.* p. 291. *Diod.* XVI. 85), sed ad illud tempus quod paulo ante diximus pertinent, eodemque referuntur verba *Philippi* in *Epistola* ad *Thebanos* *Dem.* p. 284. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ὑμῶν κατεγύγνασκον ἐπὶ τῷ μίλλειν πείθεσθαι ταῖς ἐκείνων ἐλπίσι καὶ ἐπακολουθεῖν αὐτῶν τῇ προαίρεσι. ex quibus intelligitur jam ante *Ol.* 110. 2. extr. per aliquod tempus alienatos a *Philippo* *Thebanos* esse deinde cum illo in gratiam redisse priusquam cum *Atheniensibus* societatem inirent. Postremo *Philippi* epistolam qua socios ad bellum *Amphissense* convocavit ante captam *Elateam* scriptum esse colligimus e *Demosthene* p. 278. ubi ejus πάροδος ὥς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιββάριαν ac proinde *Amphissensis* belli incipendi consilium ante captam *Elateam* ponitur. Nec si *Philippum* tere decimum *Ol.* 110. 2. in verna *Pylæa* creatum imperatorem dices, conciliari res possunt. *Æschines* enim jam *Ol.* 110. 1. *pylagoras* creatus est; quæ electio quum in *Anthesterionem* referenda sit exactus *Æschinis* annus ante vernam *Pylæam* *Ol.* 110. 2. erat: et tamen is, quum *Philippus* dux fieret, fuit *pylagoras*. Nunc ne me quis in disputatione paullo intricatiore secus ac volo intelligat, tabulam addam temporum.

*Archon* *Theophrastus*. *Ol.* 110. 1.

*Anthest.* 16°. *pylagoras* creatur *Æschines*.

*Pylæa* verna habetur paullo post. et fit prius adversus *Amphissenses* decretum, anno *Amphictyónico* fere incipiente.

*Archon* *Lysimachides* *Ol.* 110. 2.

Sub autumnum, *Metagitnion* mense incipit *Pylæa* autumnalis sex fere mensibus post priorem quam dixi *Pylæam*.

In hac *Æschine* adhuc *pylagora* *Philippus* dux constituitur. *Thebani* non obtemperant.

Eodem mense socios convocat *Philippus* ad bellum *Amphissense* ut convenient in proximum mensem *Boëdromionem*.

*Philippus*, ut conjicio, copias parat per hiemem.

Sub ver, mense fere *Anthesterione*, exit *Clinagoræ* et *Æschinis* annus *Amphictyonicus*.

Eodem fere tempore vel mense insecuto *Elaphebolione*, complures urbes capit et vastat *Philippus*, &c.

In what follows there is no difference between us.

The assumption of *Metagitnion* for the date of *Philip's* appointment and of *Philip's* letter makes the preceding interval too short, and the space which follows too long, for the events recorded. The period which follows is too long, because we hear no more of *Philip* till *Elaphebolion*. After his appointment an interval of eight months passes of complete inaction, for which M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh has not accounted; which is contrary to the known activity of *Philip*—*Philippus semper paratus*—and completely adverse to the expression of *Demosthenes*, μὲν τὰ τῶν ἐμῶν. But if the spring of B. C. 338 is assumed as the date, all the transactions are consistent and natural. He is appointed in February; he is in action in March (*Elaphebolion*); he occupies *Elatea* in June (*Sciophorion*); he requires the forces to meet him in July (*Hecatombarion*). The short interval which precedes *Metagitnion* is still more at variance with the facts. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh puts aside the expression ἐμῶν in *Demosthenes*. But that expression does not stand alone. It is confirmed by others. In M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's Table the next event to



the spring meeting in *Anthesterion* Ol. 110. 1. is the autumnal meeting six months after. But between these many transactions occurred, which Mr. Boeckh here passes over in silence, but which are detailed in my Appendix at p. 291<sup>k</sup>. The vernal session was held at the end of *Anthesterion*. After that vernal session, with some intervening space, an extraordinary session was held. After that extraordinary session *Cottyphus* led an expedition, fined the refractory, and appointed a stated time for payment. After that stipulated time had elapsed<sup>l</sup>, *Philip* was elected general. The space allotted by Mr. Boeckh is too short for all these occurrences. Nor will τῆς ἐπιούσης πυλαίας in Demosthenes determine the election to the autumnal meeting, for he is there arrived at a point of time when the transactions directed by *Cottyphus* had ceased: which will bring it down to the autumn, and beyond the period of the autumnal session. Hence, "the next meeting" will there imply the meeting in the spring. Moreover *Philip* was engaged in Scythia during the campaign of 339. See p. 291. and 292. u. But in the spring of that year he was still at Byzantium; and afterwards penetrated to the Danube. Now it is not likely, especially as he was wounded in his return, that he should have reached Greece within the month *Metagitnion*, which ended in that year on the 5th of September. It is argued, that if the letter of *Philip* had referred to *Hecatombaon* 338 he could not have concealed his intention of fighting the Athenians, because the two actions, ἡ χειμερινὴ μάχη, and ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, occurred in that month. But, if those engagements occurred at the end of *Hecatombaon*, the letter might still have been written at the beginning. Mr. Boeckh, however, himself removes all difficulty here by his interpretation of ἐπιστάτης, for that interpretation would determine that the letter was written in the preceding month: written therefore in *Scirophorion*. All these particulars, the course of events before the election, the course of events after it, the term μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθύς, are further confirmed by the expression in the text of Demosthenes ἐαρινῆς πυλαίας, marking the appointment of *Philip* in the spring: and this word ἐαρινῆς, being consistent with the other facts already mentioned, I should not be inclined to alter upon conjecture into ὁπωρινῆς.

The emendation of Corsini is founded on the consideration that *Boëdromion* never could concur with *Loüs*. Mr. Boeckh argues<sup>m</sup> that this might happen from the variation produced

<sup>k</sup> They are enumerated by Mr. Boeckh himself on another occasion: Corp. Inscr. Gr. p. 809. b. *Resistentibus Locris bellum adversus illos Amphictyonicum decretum est et post primam expeditionem multa imposita: quam quum non solverent, Philippo Macedoni mandatum bellum est.*

<sup>l</sup> A time was allowed by law for payment of an Amphictyonic fine: Diod. XVI. 29. τὴν δίκην ἐκ ἐκτινόντων κατὰ τὸν ἄριστόν ἐκ τῶν νόμων καιρῶν. This legal time of course was allowed upon this occasion.

<sup>m</sup> Boeckh. Introd. Bæot. cap. III. Corp. Inscr. Gr. p. 734. b. *Variarum populorum menses qui sibi secundum legitimos annorum cardines respondent non quotis conveniunt anno nisi cycli intercalationum utrique populo idem sit. Ubi differunt cycli, altero populo prius intercalante mensem dum non intercalat alter, eorum qui non intercalant*

*mensis certus cedit jam in eum mensem alterorum qui præcedit illum cui vulgo respondet certus iste mensis. Sic Panamus Bæoticus, Atticis Metagitnion, haud dubie non differens est a Corinthiorum et Macedonum Panamo, licet Corinthiorum Panamus a Philippo in epistola æquiparetur Macedonico Loo et Attico Boëdromioni; quippe hoc illo tantum anno Ol. 110. 2. acciderat, et solebat accidere quoties differebant illi cycli: mensem nondum intercalant Macedones et Athenienses, intercalant jam Corinthii: igitur Loüs Macedonicus post Panemum Macedonicum proximus et Boëdromion Atticus post Metagitnionem proximus concurrat jam cum Corinthio Panamo, cui vulgo respondebat Panamus Macedonicus et Metagitnion Atticus. And yet Mr. Boeckh in another place, Inscr. Gr. Addend. p. 904. b. denies that in B. C. 479, before the Metonic correction of the Calendar, when the Attic*

by different periods of intercalation. But the variation from this cause would have its limits. The lunar year fell annually back eleven days; the intercalary month carried it eighteen or nineteen days forward. From this fluctuation *Loüs* would sometimes be thrown back upon *Sciophorion*, and sometimes brought forward to *Metagitnion*: but no part of *Loüs* could be carried down into the third month *Boëdromion*. Nor would it satisfy the difficulty if the last days of *Loüs* had concurred with the first days of *Boëdromion*: for by the interpretation of *ἡμετέριος*, the beginning of the month is implied. But even the last days of *Loüs* could not reach *Boëdromion*. We will assume that *Loüs* in this year was brought down to the lowest possible date in the Macedonian Calendar. The Macedonian year began with *Dius* at the new moon nearest to the autumnal equinox Sept. 29. The lowest possible date, then, for the 1st of *Dius* would be Oct. 28. This would make July 31 the lowest possible date for the 1st of *Loüs*, the tenth month of the preceding year; and the last day of *Loüs* might be Aug. 30. But we know that in Ol. 110. 2. *Boëdromion* began Sept. 6. If, then, by the operation of a preceding intercalary year *Loüs* had been brought down to the lowest possible point, the last day of *Loüs* would have fallen upon Aug. 30, = 21th *Metagitnion*, and no part of *Loüs* could have touched upon *Boëdromion*; and Corsini on this account, not rashly but reasonably, in my opinion, rejected *Βοηδρομιῶνος* and substituted *Ἐκατομβαιῶνος*.

Mr. Boeckh supposes that *Æschines* and *Clinagoras* each held office a year; that they both entered office in *Anthesterion* Ol. 110. 1 [339], and both quitted it in *Anthesterion* Ol. 110. 2 [338]. I apprehend an error in this proposition. Dodwell Diss. p. 239. and Corsini F. A. tom. II. p. 437—444 had imagined that the Delphian year began in the spring. They supposed that the *Pythia* were celebrated in spring in the month *Bysius*, and they conjectured that month of the Pythian games to be the beginning of the Delphian year. But, as the *Pythia* were neither celebrated in the spring nor in the month *Bysius*<sup>a</sup>, their inference is without foundation. *Bysius* was in the beginning of spring: Plutarch. Quæst. Gr. p. 292. E. ὁ δὲ Βύσιος μὲν—ἔαρος ἀρχή. but it belonged to the second half of the Delphian year: Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. Gr. N°. 1704. p. 828. μηνὶς Βυσίου, βουλευόντων κατὰ τὴν δευτέραν ἡμίσην. But if the second half of the year was already commenced in the beginning of spring, the first had already commenced in the beginning of autumn. Mr. Boeckh p. 814. b. for this reason justly rejects the account of Dodwell, and thinks it likely that the Delphian year began at the summer solstice: *Nihil est probabilius quam Delphici anni initium concinuisse cum initio Attici ac proinde Olympici anni*. The Delphian year, then, commenced in the summer: consequently the autumnal Amphictyonic session was the first in each year, and the vernal was the second. There were two Amphictyonic sessions in the year, one at Thermopylæ and one at Delphi<sup>a</sup>. But the vernal session was at Delphi: *Æschin.* p. 70. *Demosth.* p. 278.

year was yet irregular, the 27th of *Panemus* could fall upon the 3rd of *Boëdromion*: *Pugnam Plataicam Plutarchus secundum Athenienses perhibet 3°. vel 4°. Boëdromionis incipientis pugnam esse, sed secundum Bæotos 4°. Panemi exeuntis: qui dies quum, contra quam Plutarchus putat, non potuerint congruere, Plutarchum jam olim monui diem pugnae ex diebus solemnium indicasse.* To this opinion I do not assent.

<sup>a</sup> The month *Bucatus* was the month of the *Pythia*: Inscr. Gr. p. 805. N°. 1688. l. 45. Πύθια

δὲ ἀγόνταν τοῦ Βακατίου μηνὸς τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς. This month, therefore, occurred near the beginning of the Delphian year.

<sup>a</sup> The two places of session and the two seasons are marked by Libanius tom. III. p. 430. ἐμὰ μὲν μὴ γένετο τὴν Πυλαίαν μὴ Δελφοὺς δεῖν—σκετικὸν μὲν τὸ ἔαρ ἀτερπὲς δὲ τὸ φθινόπωρον. He refers to Delphi again Ibid. p. 403. 2. 421. 16. 425. 22. and to Thermopylæ p. 425. 11. Strabo IX. p. 420. συνήσαν τε βραδίως ἐκείσε (εἰς τοὺς Δελφοὺς) μάλιστα ὅτε ἐγγύθεν καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ Ἀμφικτυονικὸν συ-

Confirmed by Inscript. Gr. Boeckh. N<sup>o</sup>. 1694. p. 823. ἐπὶ Ἀρισταγόρῃ ἀρχόντῳ ἐν Δελφοῖς πυλαίας ἡμερῆς, ἱερομνημονούντων Λιτωλῶν, Πολεμάρχου κ. τ. λ. The session, then, at Thermopylae was held in autumn. And this is implied in Æschin. p. 71. ψηφίζονται ἤκειν τοὺς ἱερομνήμονας πρὸ τῆς ἐπιούσης Πυλαίας ἐν βῆτῳ χρόνῳ εἰς Πύλας.—(Δημοσθένης) καλύει εἰς τὸν σύλλογον τὸν ἐν Πύλαις ἀπαντᾶν, ὃς ἐξ ἀνάγκης πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἔμελλε χρόνου γίνεσθαι. The spring meeting had been held at Delphi; the next autumnal meeting would have been at Thermopylae, where this extraordinary meeting, which was in anticipation of the regular autumnal session, was accordingly ordered to assemble. And hence we may explain Theophrast. Hist. Plant. IX. 10, 2. ὁ δὲ ἐλλείβορος ὁ λευκός—ῥαῖος μετοπώρου, τοῦ δ' ἥρος ἄπρος· ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν πυλαίαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Οἰτῆς συλλέγουσι πλείστος γὰρ ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἄριστος γίνεται. Schneider ad loc. p. 760. finds an ambiguity: *Tempus convectus duplex fuit, vernum et autumnale. At si verno et autumnno fuit convectus Pylaicus celebratus, inepte tempus colligendi hellebori significavit Theophrastus verbis πρὸς τὴν πυλαίαν.* But there is no ambiguity if we remember that the session at Thermopylae was in autumn. This commodity was gathered on the adjacent mountain, and brought down to Thermopylae for sale, when a multitude of persons was annually collected there for traffic and for other purposes<sup>n</sup> at the proper season for gathering the plant. The session, then, at Thermopylae in the autumn was in the first six months of the year, and the session at Delphi in the spring was in the second. Hence Thermopylae is named first: Pausan. VII. 24, 3.—ἀβροΐζεται, καθότι ἐς Θερμοπύλας τε καὶ ἐς Δελφοὺς οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες. Æschin. p. 71. τοὺς Πυλαγόρους πορεύεσθαι εἰς Πύλας καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐν τοῖς τεταγμένοις χρόνοις ὑπὸ τῶν προγόνων. Inscr. Gr. Boeckh. N<sup>o</sup>. 1689. p. 816. ὑπηρετῶν τοῖς ἱερομνήμοσι ἐν Πύλαις καὶ ἐν Δελφοῖς. Now if Clinagoras the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς, who presided at the vernal session of Ol. 110. 1., held his office a year, he had already presided at the preceding autumnal session, and the autumnal meeting of Ol. 110. 2. would fall within another year. The name, then, of Clinagoras in that second edict in Demosth. p. 278. will not fix it to the autumn more than to the spring. Æschines is elected Pylagoras at the second meeting for the last six months of the year: whence we may collect that his office was only for six months, analogous to the period of the Delphian senators, two of whom were in office for the first six months: τὰν πρῶ-

στημα ἐκ τούτων συνετάχθη περὶ τε τῶν κοινῶν βουλευσόμεναι καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἔξιν κοινωτέραν.—τὰ πάλαι μὲν οὖν ἀγνοῖται. Ἀκρίσιος δὲ τῶν μνημονευόμενων πρῶτος διατάξαι δεκεῖ τὰ περὶ τοῖς Ἀμφικτιόνας καὶ πόλεις ἀφαιρῆσαι τὰς μεθεξέως τοῦ συνεδρίου καὶ ψῆφον ἐκάστη εἶναι κ. τ. λ.—αἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶται δέδεκα συνεληθεῖν λέγεται πόλεις· ἐκάστη δ' ἔπεμπε Πυλαγόραν, δις κατ' ἔτος εἰς τὴν συνέδου, ἑαρίς τε καὶ μετοπώρου—τὴν δὲ σύνοδον Πυλαίαν ἐκάλουν τὴν μὲν ἑαρινὴν τὴν δὲ μετοπώρην, ἐπειδὴ ἐν Πύλαις συνήγοντο ὥς καὶ Θερμοπύλας καλεῖσιν· ἔθνον δὲ τῆς Δημητρὸς οἱ Πυλαγόροι. Schol. Eur. Orest. 1087. Ἀκρίσιος κατὰ ζῆλον τοῦ Ἀμφικτυονικοῦ συνεδρίου, ὃ κατεστήσατο Ἀμφικτιόν· ὁ Δευκαλίων ἐν Θερμοπύλαις τῆς Θεσσαλίας, ἕτερον ἐν Δελφοῖς κατεστήσατο. καὶ τὸ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἀναλαβὼν τὰς συνόδους ἀντὶ μᾶς δύο πεποιήκε, καὶ νόμους ἔθετο καθ' ὃς ἔμελλον ἑκάστα δοικεῖν, ἀτέλειαν τε προῖπεν ἐφ' ἑκατέραις ταῖς συνόδοις, καὶ τὴν πρόνοιαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τῶν Δελφῶν τῷ συνεδρίῳ ἐπέτρεψε. Amphictyon and Acrisius are also both named by Libanius l. c. p. 427. 5. The

session at Thermopylae is marked by Herodotus VII. 200. Sophocles Trachin. 639. et Schol. ad loc. Hesychius v. Πυλαγόροι repeated by Gl. Victor. ad Aristoph. Nub. 624.: πυλαία ἐστὶν ἢ εἰς Πύλας, τὰς Θερμοπύλας, γινόμενη σύνοδος τῶν Ἀμφικτιόνων. Harpocr. v. Ἀμφικτιόνες. συνεδρίον Ἑλληνικόν, συναγόμενον ἐν Θερμοπύλαις. ἀπομάσθη δὲ ἦτοι ἀπὸ Ἀμφικτιόνων τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος, ὅτι αὐτὸς συνήγαγε τὰ ἔθνη βασιλείων, ὡς φησι Θεόπομπος ἐν ὀγδὲ—ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ περιόικους εἶναι τῶν Δελφῶν τοῖς συναχθέντας, ὡς Ἀναξίμενης ἐν πρώτῃ Ἑλληνικῶν. Partly repeated by Suidas. Harpocr. v. Πύλαι. ὅτι τις ἐγίνετο σύνοδος τῶν Ἀμφικτιόνων εἰς Πύλας· Τπερίδης τε ἐν ἐπιταφίῳ καὶ Θεόπομπος ἐν τῇ τριακιστῇ εἰρήκασιν.

<sup>n</sup> That a large assembly was annually collected at the Amphictyonic session at Thermopylae is attested by Hesychius v. Πυλατῖδες ἀγοραί (commenting on Soph. Trachin. 639). ἔπον συνίασιν οἱ Ἀμφικτιόνες εἰς τὴν λεγόμενὴν Πυλαίαν ἐν τῇ πανηγύρει.



ταν ἐξάμηνον—Inscr. Gr. Bocckh. N°. 1705. a. 1706. 1709. and two others for τὰν δεύτεραν ἐξάμηνον—N°. 1699. 1700. 1704. Nor is it implied by Æschines himself p. 71. that he was still Pylagoras when *Philip* was elected: nor by Demosthenes at p. 277. by whom οἱ κατισκευασμένοι τῶν Θιτταλῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι are mentioned. *Clinagoras* the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς was an Hieromnemon. But the Hieromnemones held their office for life: Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 624. οὐδεὶς ἐστόργησε κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἱερομνήμονα εἶναι τὸν Ὑπέρβολον. οὐδέπω γὰρ διέπρεπε, Κλέωνος ἔτι ζῶντος. *Cleon* therefore was Hieromnemon for life°. And this is confirmed by Æschin. p. 70. ἱερομνήμονος ὄντος Διογνήτου Ἀναξλουστίου, πυλαγόρους ὑμῖς εἴλεσθε Μειδίαν τε καὶ Θρασυκλῆα καὶ τρίτον δὲ μετὰ τούτων ἐμὲ. The Hieromnemon was already in office when these Pylagoræ were elected. Again p. 71. τὸν ἱερομνήμονα τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς πυλαγόρους τοὺς αἰὶ πυλαγοροῦντας. Repeated Ibid. τὸν ἱερομνήμονα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς πυλ. τοὺς αἰὶ πυλαγοροῦντας. The difference in the description implies a difference in the tenure of these offices. The expression in the one case simply τὸν ἱερομνήμονα, and in the other τοὺς αἰὶ πυλαγοροῦντας, “the Pylagoræ for the time being,” will here mark that the Pylagoræ held their office for a limited term, which was not so limited in the case of the Hieromnemon. But if the Hieromnemones were appointed for life, the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς, who was one of them, might also hold his office for life, or at least for a longer term than a year: and this will explain why the name of *Clinagoras* appears in two edicts, which according to any interpretation belonged to two different years. In a later time the Delphian archon of the year was prefixed to Amphictyonic edicts, instead of the ἱερεὺς: Inscr. Gr. Bocckh. N°. 1689. ἐπὶ Νικοδάμου ἄρχοντος. N°. 1694. ἐπὶ Ἀρισταγόρα ἄρχοντος. N°. 1705. ἄρχοντος Νικοδάμου. But if the office of ἱερεὺς was not annual, they might prefix the Delphic archon instead of the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς, in order the better to mark the date by the name of an annual magistrate.

In the Tables at 338. 2. I have supposed the date ἀνθιστηριῶνος ἑκτῇ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ in Demosth. p. 279. to mark the day of the second edict. I now agree with Corsini and M<sup>r</sup>. Bocckh that it refers solely to the day of the election of Æschines at Athens. *Demosthenes*, to increase the charge against his adversary, has there laid together the two edicts, although passed in different years, and then subjoins, λέγει δὲ τοὺς χρόνους ἐν οἷς ταῦτ' ἐγένετο· εἰσὶ γὰρ καθ' οὓς ἐπυλαγόρησεν οὗτος. He gives the date of the election of Æschines, which coincides with the period of the first edict; and he considers the second edict to grow out of the first, and to be the consequence of the policy of Æschines<sup>p</sup>.

In M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger's translation are some errors (probably typographical) which are not noticed in his Table of *emendanda*, and which sometimes obscure the meaning. As, for example, at

° Corsini Notæ Græcor. p. CXIV. quoting this passage of the Scholiast overlooked this expression when he inferred that the office of Hieromnemon was annual: *Pylagoras, Hieromnemones, quotannis eligi consuevisse, quamvis id a nullo observetur, ex Aristophane tamen Nub. 623., λαχὼν Ὑπέρβολος τῆτες ἱερομνημονῶν, non obscure colligi vel inferri posse putaverim.* But that passage occurs in a *parabasis* written (or revised) after the death of *Cleon*: conf. v. 553. 582—587. *Hyperbolus*, then, was appointed after the death of his predecessor. The Scholiast, not knowing that this pas-

sage was added after the death of *Cleon*, and referring it to the date of the second edition of the *Nubes* B. C. 422, when *Cleon* was still living, naturally remarked οὐκ ἐπεὶ διέπρεπε.

From the expression *λαχὼν* we learn that the Hieromnemon was chosen by lot; but the Pylagoras was elected by the vote of the people: χειροκροτηθεὶς Æschin. p. 69.

<sup>p</sup> We may observe that the expression κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους does not mark the date precisely, but will signify “near” or “about” the time.



546. 3. 20, 21, for 90, 91. 468. 2. *ante* for *post*. 376. 2. *Laconici* for *Lamiaci*. p. 231. *Arcus* for *non Arcus*. p. 368. e. N<sup>o</sup>. 1. he omits the word *Priscian*. p. 385. note col. 1. *rationes* for *orationes*. p. 398. l. 21. *aut* for *autem*. p. 397. note col. 2. *Ctesicles* for *Scaliger*. p. 420. *levis armaturæ* for *gravis armaturæ*.

In 431. 2. "An eclipse—Aug. 3." This date, though given in the original, is supplied by M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger in a note: *Die tertio Augusti*. KR.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

TO the Additions and Corrections already given at p. 567—576 of the present volume the reader will add the following.

B. C. 256. 2. add "Pausan. V. 8, 3. συνέθεσαν δὲ ἑσπερινὴν καὶ συνωρίδα πύλων καὶ πύλων κίλητα. ἐπὶ μὲν δὲ τῇ συνωρίδι Βελιστόχην ἐκ Μακεδονίας τῆς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ γυναῖκα Τληπόλεμον δὲ Λύκιον ἀναγορευθῆναι λέγουσιν ἐπὶ τῇ κίλητι· ταῦτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης καὶ τριακοστῆς τε καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος τῆς δὲ Βελιστόχης τῆς συνωρίδα Ὀλυμπιάδος πρὸ ταύτης τρίτῃ [B. C. 264]."

B. C. 200. 2. add "Pausan. V. 8, 3. πέμπτη δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν (Ὀλυμπιάσιν) ἄθλα ἐτίθη παγκρατίου παυσί, καὶ ἐνίκᾳ Φαίθυμις Διολαῖς ἐκ πύλων Τρυνάδος."

B. C. 43. 2. l. 21. "twenty-eighth" read "twenty-ninth."

P. 391. note f. add as follows: "An inscription referring to *Cleopatra* and *Alexander* is published in the *Museum Criticum* vol. II. p. 638. which exhibits the following dates: Βασιλειάντων Κλεοπάτρας καὶ Πτολεμαίου υἱοῦ τοῦ ἐπικαλειμένου Ἀλεξάνδρου, θεῶν φιλομητόρων σωτήραν, ἔτους IB τοῦ καὶ Θ—μηρὸς Tybi ΚΘ. In another part ἔτους IB τοῦ καὶ Θ Φαρμηθὶ Κ. These dates correspond with those which are given in the present work p. 390. 399. and confirm the account of Porphyry. The twelfth year of *Cleopatra* was the ninth year of *Alexander I*. These were coincident with N. E. 643 Ol. 168. 3. The 29th of *Tybi*, the 149th day of N. E. 643, fell upon Feb. 14. B. C. 105, and the 20th of *Pharmuthi*, the 230th day, upon May 5. B. C. 105. But if the twelfth of *Cleopatra* was still current May 5. B. C. 105, her first was still current May 7. B. C. 116, and its commencement preceded Feb. 16. B. C. 116: which agrees with N. E. 632, at the close of B. C. 117, for the death of *Physcon* and the accession of *Cleopatra*, as expressed in this volume."

P. 484. N<sup>o</sup>. 21.\* "Erasistratus was the nephew of Aristotle: Plin. &c." Correct the error, and substitute the following passage: "According to Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1. *Erasistratus* was the grandson of Aristotle: *Erasistratus Aristotelis filia genitus*: which agrees with his time as described in the Tables. If *Erasistratus* was about forty years of age in B. C. 294, he would be about fifty years younger than Aristotle. Sextus Empiricus, however, p. 271. has the following account: Πιθιάς ἡ τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους θυγάτηρ τρισὶν ἄνδρασιν ἐγαμήθη, πρῶτον μὲν Νικάνει τῷ Σταγειρίτῃ [Laert. V. 12. καὶ ἔταυ ὄρα ἢ τῇ παιδί ἐκδεῖσθαι αὐτὴν Νικάνει. Ammonius Vit. Aristot. p. 44. Buhle: Ἀριστοτέλης—τελευτῶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκείαις διαθήκαις ἐπέτρεψε τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα Πυθιάδα εἶναι γαμετὴν τῷ Νικάνει],—δευτέρῃ δὲ Περικλεῖ Δημά-  
*ρατου* τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου βασιλέως ἀπογόνῳ, ὃς καὶ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῆς τεκνύται καὶ Περικλῆς τε καὶ Δημάρατος τοὺς παρὰ Θεοφράστῃ φιλοσοφῆσαντας τρίτῃ δὲ Μητρίδωρ ἰατρῷ Χρυσίππου μὲν τοῦ Κριτίου μαθητῇ Ἐρασιστράτῳ δὲ ἰφηνετῇ ᾧ γίνεται καὶς Ἀριστοτέλης [conf. Laert. V. 53]. Menagius ad Laert. V. 12. who quotes Sextus, Ammonius, and Pliny, observes, *Turbat Plinius*. It would rather seem that Pliny is in error; since Suidas names another mother, and only one daughter of Aristotle is recorded. *Pythias* was probably not older than *Erasistratus* himself."

P. 505. N<sup>o</sup>. 54. *Dionysides* B. C. 278. add as follows: "I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Gaisford for the following testimony, which he supplies ex Suid. MS. Διονυσιάδης: Φιλαρχίδαν Μαλλάτης, τραγικός ἦν δὲ εἷς τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος, καὶ γέγραπται αὐτῷ μεταξὺ ἄλλων καὶ Χαρακτῆρες ἢ Φιλοκάμυδοι, ἐν ᾧ τοὺς χαρακτῆρας ἀπαγγέλλει τῶν ποιητῶν."

P. 524. s. §. 1. add "Marcellin. vit. Thucyd. p. IX. ed. Bekk. καὶ Πολέμων δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀκροπόλεως μαρτυρεῖ. Idem p. XI. τρίτος δὲ (Θουκυδίδης) γένει Φαρσάλιος, εἰ μέμνηται Πολέμων ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀκροπόλεως, φάσκων αὐτὸν εἶναι πατὴρ Μένωνος."

P. 547. N<sup>o</sup>. 182. *Diodorus*, add this note, referred to in the Tables at 59. 3. "Scaliger animadv. ad Euseb. p. 156. ad ann. 1967., who notices the prochronism of two years, also points out the other error of *Diodorus* I. 5. ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἀλυπτιάδος εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κελτικῷ πολέμου, ἢ τελευταίῃ πεποι- ἡμέθᾳ τῆς ἱστορίας, (ἑτῇ) ἱπτακίσια καὶ τετράκοντα. But 730 years=182 Olympiads and a half would place the Gallic war at 182. 2. B. C. 50. instead of Ol. 180. 2. Ibid. ὥστε τὴν ἑλὴν πραγματείαν ἡμῶν τεσσαράκοντα βίβλων ὅσων περιέχει ἑτῇ [from the Trojan era] δυοὶ λείπονται τῶν χιλίων ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα. This gives the same result: for 1138—408=730. Itaque insignis est hallucinatio præstantissimi scriptoris principium belli Gallici cum annis belli civilis confundentia. SCAL."

P. 547. N<sup>o</sup>. 184. *Athenodorus*. B. C. 30. add the following note: "Scaliger Animadv. ad Euseb. Chron. num. 2024. p. 180. understands Eusebius ad Olymp. 196. 4. to speak of the preceptor of *Augustus*; and I have followed him in the Tables at B. C. 30. But as the preceptor of *Augustus* was ἤδη γηραιός in B. C. 30, it is not likely that he should be still alive in A. D. 8, thirty-eight years after: for he lived to the age of eighty-two; and 82—38=44 would leave only forty-four years for his age when he was ἤδη γηραιός. Either the date of Eusebius is erroneous, or he is to be understood of a third *Athenodorus*, the preceptor of *Claudius*, whom he seems to confound with *Athenodorus* of Tarsus.

"The preceptor of *Augustus* is noticed in the following passages: Zosim. I. 6. p. 12. male exscriptus a Suida. Dio Chrysostom. Or. 33. tom. II. p. 24. Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 207. C. *Allian*. V. H. XII. 25. Dio III. 36. LVI. 43., Julian. Cæs. p. 326. A. He is also mentioned by Cedrenus p. 172. Zonaras p. 544. Constantine Manasses p. 38. 39. who all tell the same anecdote. By Cedrenus and Constantine he is called Ἀθηνοδωρος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς.

"*Athenodorus Calvus* is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 11. *Athenodorus* simply by Seneca de Tranquillit. tom. I. p. 346. 350. 355. 356. Epist. 10. p. 33. by Athenæus XII. p. 519. b. by Plutarch. Mor. p. 731. B. by Laërt. VII. 68. 121. 149. Ἀθηνοδωρος ἐν ᾧ περιπάτων Idem III. 3. V. 36. IX. 42. *Athenodorus philosophus* in a tale of Pliny Epist. VII. 27, 7. Ἀθηνοδωρος περὶ τῆς αἰτοῦ πατρὸς (Ταρσῶ) γράφων by Steph. Byz. v. Ἀρχιμάχη. All these passages are applied to the preceptor of *Augustus* by Sevin Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XIII. p. 50—61. But we have no proof that they all belong to this *Athenodorus*. An iambic verse Ἀθηνοδωρῶν is in Stobæus Serm. 33, 5. Ἀθηνοδωρος πρὸς τὰς Ἀριστοτέλους κατηγορίας is quoted Porphyry in Categor. p. 21. a. Simplic. in Categ. p. 15. b. These two last references are also understood by Buhle Aristot. tom. I. p. 297, and by Sevin, of the preceptor of *Augustus*; and Stobæus is confounded by Harles ad Fabric. tom. III. p. 543. with the testimonies of Porphyry and Simplicius. Buhle from a misapprehension of Sueton. Claud. c. 4. calls *Athenodorus* "*Augusti et Tiberii præceptor*."

"Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 14. in B. C. 44 mentions *Athenodorus* as then living. This we may perhaps understand of *Athenodorus Sandonis*, because the elder *Athenodorus* would scarcely then be living, who was an old man twenty years before.

"*Augustus* apud Sueton. Claud. c. 4. says of *Claudius*: Tib. adolescentem quotidie invitabo ad cenam, ne solus cænet cum suo Sulpicio et Athenodoro. Sevin rightly determines that this *Athenodorus* was not the preceptor of *Augustus*. That passage was written, as Beroaldus ad loc. shews, in the consulship of Germanicus A. D. 12, when *Claudius* was twenty-two years of age, forty-two years after *Athenodorus* had retired to Tarsus γηραιός. Nor does it appear from Suetonius who this *Athenodorus* was. That he was not of Tarsus we may gather from Strabo, who mentions only two *Athenodori* of Tarsus."

P. 566. note <sup>b</sup>. add as follows: "*Timagenes* at p. 549 N<sup>o</sup>. 193. *Timagenes* the sophist p. 550 B. C. 55. 3. and *Timagenes* of Syria p. 565 N<sup>o</sup>. 257. are all three supposed to be the same person by Bonamy Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XIII. p. 35—48. He applies Suidas, Seneca, Schol. Hor. Epist. I. 19. Plutarch, Quintilian X. 1. to one person; and concludes p. 41. *Nous ne savons pas précisément le temps qu'il resta à Tusculum, et encore moins la raison qui lui fit prendre le parti de quitter cette retraite pour se retirer à Dabanum, ville de l'Osroène dans la Mesopotamie; c'est, si je ne me trompe, du lieu de cette retraite que l'auteur du livre des Fleuves a donné à Timagènes le surnom de Syrien.* He argues thus: 1. Suidas alone speaks of three. 2. The grammarian was a captive: the friend of Pollio was *ex captivo coquus*. 3. The grammarian was *παλλησιαστής*: the friend of Pollio was *avida linguæ* &c. 4. The grammarian retired to Tusculum: the historian to the house of Pollio, who had a villa at Tusculum. 5. He explains Quintil. X. 1. p. 43. *Timagènes ayant discontinué pendant quelque temps d'écrire l'histoire s'acquît une nouvelle gloire en reprenant ce travail: or on a vu que Timagènes, outré de la manière dont l'empereur l'avoit traité, brûla non seulement la vie de ce prince, mais encore les autres livres d'histoire qu'il avoit composés; et il est naturel de croire qu'il fut quelque temps sans écrire jusqu'à ce que son dépit fût un peu calmé.* 6. *Timagenes* is called the Syrian only by the author de Fluvii. The works of *Timagenes* Bonamy thus distributes: 1. *περίπλους*: Suid. Τιμαγ. ιστορικ. Strab. XV. p. 711. [*μῦθος τὸ ἐπὶ Τιμαγένης λαχθέν.* where no *περίπλους* is mentioned.] 2. *περὶ βασιλείων*: Steph. Byz. Μιλῆαι. To this he refers Curt. IX. 5, 21. *Ptolemæum qui postea regnavit huic pugna adfuisse Clitarchus auctor est et Timagenes.* Joseph. Apion. II. [sc. in Ruffini versione p. 1242. see the passage at p. 547. b.] Plutarch. Pomp. c. 49. *Τιμαγένης τὸν Πτολεμαῖον* [sc. *Auletem*] *οὐκ εἰσὺς ἀνάγκης ἀπελθεῖν φησι καὶ καταλιπεῖν Αἴγυπτον ἐπὶ Θεοφάνους πεισθέντα* [in B. C. 58]. 3. On the Gauls: Ammian. Strab. auctor de Fluv.

"The time seems not to admit that *Timagenes* the sophist should be *Timagenes* the historian. The sophist taught and flourished ἐπὶ Πομπηίου cir. B. C. 54. He reached, indeed, the times of *Cæcilius*: but yet, if all these were the same person, he would have been disgraced by *Augustus* and have destroyed his history after B. C. 27. almost thirty years after his ἀκμή in 54. which would suppose him fifty-five or sixty years of age when he was disgraced and destroyed his history. After this he discontinued writing long—*diu*—and then resumed it. At what age, then, did he compose those histories upon which his fame was founded? Moreover, Suidas distinguishes *Τιμαγένης ῥήτωρ* from *Τιμαγένης ιστορικῆς*. I now, therefore, think it probable that there was only one historian of the name at this period; that *Timagenes Syrus*, the author of the Gallic history, was *Timagenes* the friend of Pollio; but that the grammarian was a distinct person from this, and somewhat preceded him in time."

Jan. 27. 1831.

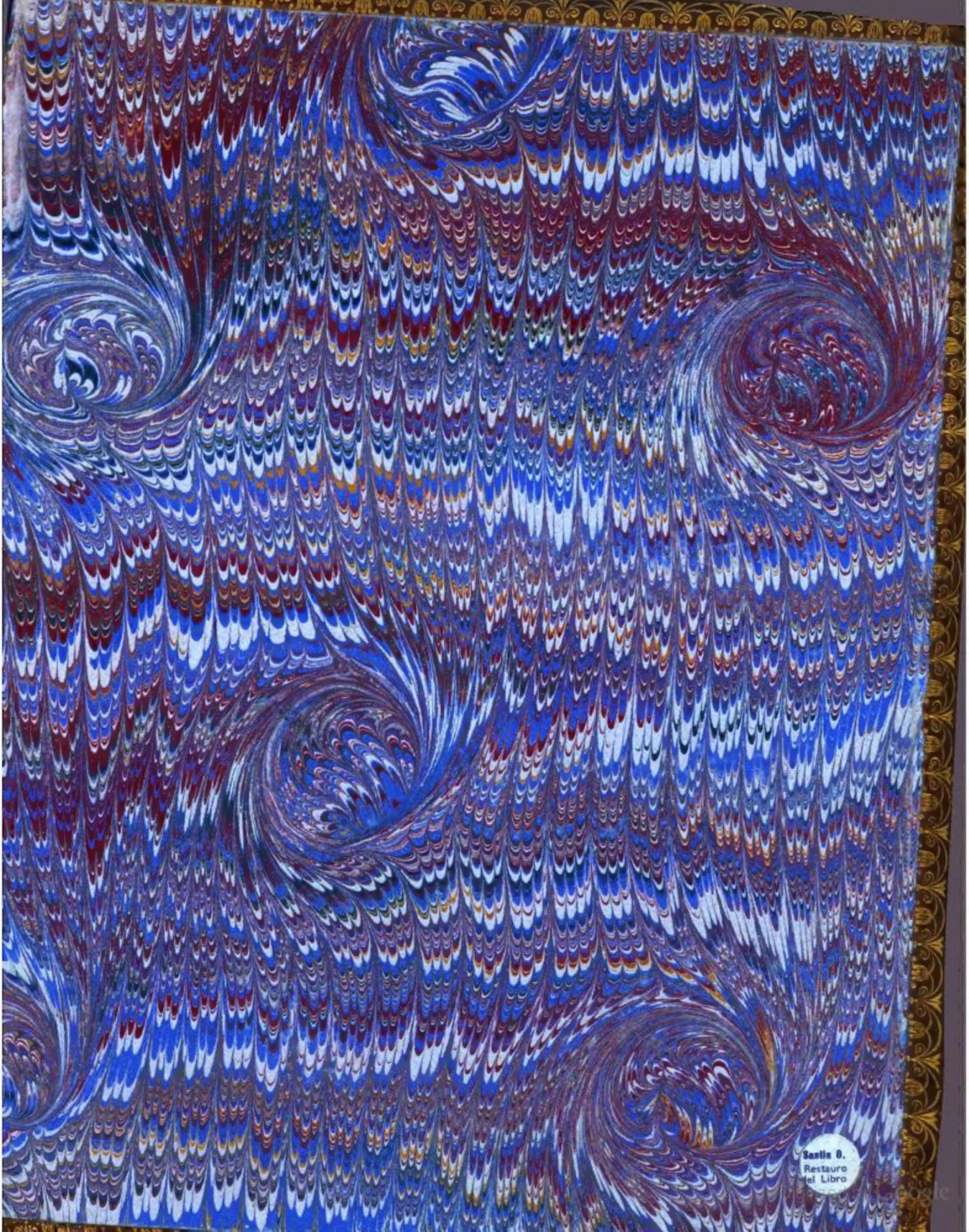
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